

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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## BITUMINOUS MINERS TO QUIT WITH OTHERS PENDING STRIKE VOTE

Complete Suspension of Coal Industry to Be Ordered While 670,000 Workers in Both Fields Ballot on Wage

### REACH COMPROMISE

In the Meanwhile Anthracite Leaders and Operators Will Hold Further Conferences in Effort to Agree

#### EFFECTS OF TWO WEEKS SUSPENSION OF COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Bituminous miners idle—471,000.  
Anthracite miners idle—168,000.  
Bituminous wages lost in two weeks, suspension—\$8,170,000.  
Anthracite wages lost same period—\$351,102.  
Loss in output bituminous mines—about 14,000,000 tons.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Complete suspension of the coal mining industry of the United States for at least two weeks beginning next Monday will result from a wage scale compromise effected early today of the bituminous joint conference, following by eight hours a suspension order closing all the anthracite mines. Almost 670,000 miners in the hard and soft coal fields will become idle next Monday, April 1, pending the taking of a referendum vote on the question of strikes in both the hard and soft coal fields. The compromise agreement was ratified this afternoon by the joint committee of the whole, 64 miners and operators.

Approval of the sub-scale committee's compromise, giving the miners an increase of five cents a ton on screened lump and three cents a ton on mine run coal was almost assured this morning when the joint committee of the whole assembled for final action in the bituminous controversy.

With the sanction of joint conference, the miners' policy committee will immediately submit the compromise to a referendum vote, pending the outcome of which work will remain suspended. An early renewal of wage scale negotiations between John P. White, president of the Mine Workers, and George F. Baer, president of the operators' association, in behalf of the anthracite miners and operators, it was believed today, may result in an adjustment of differences averting a strike. However, a suspension, ordered yesterday by President White, will be effective at midnight March 31, when the existing wage contracts expire.

President White expected to announce today a date for the reopening of the anthracite negotiations affecting 168,000 miners, which failed of an agreement in New York. An exchange of messages between White and Baer last night developed a willingness on the part of both to resume conferences of their respective committees immediately in an effort to have submitted to the anthracite referendum a compromise instead of a strike order.

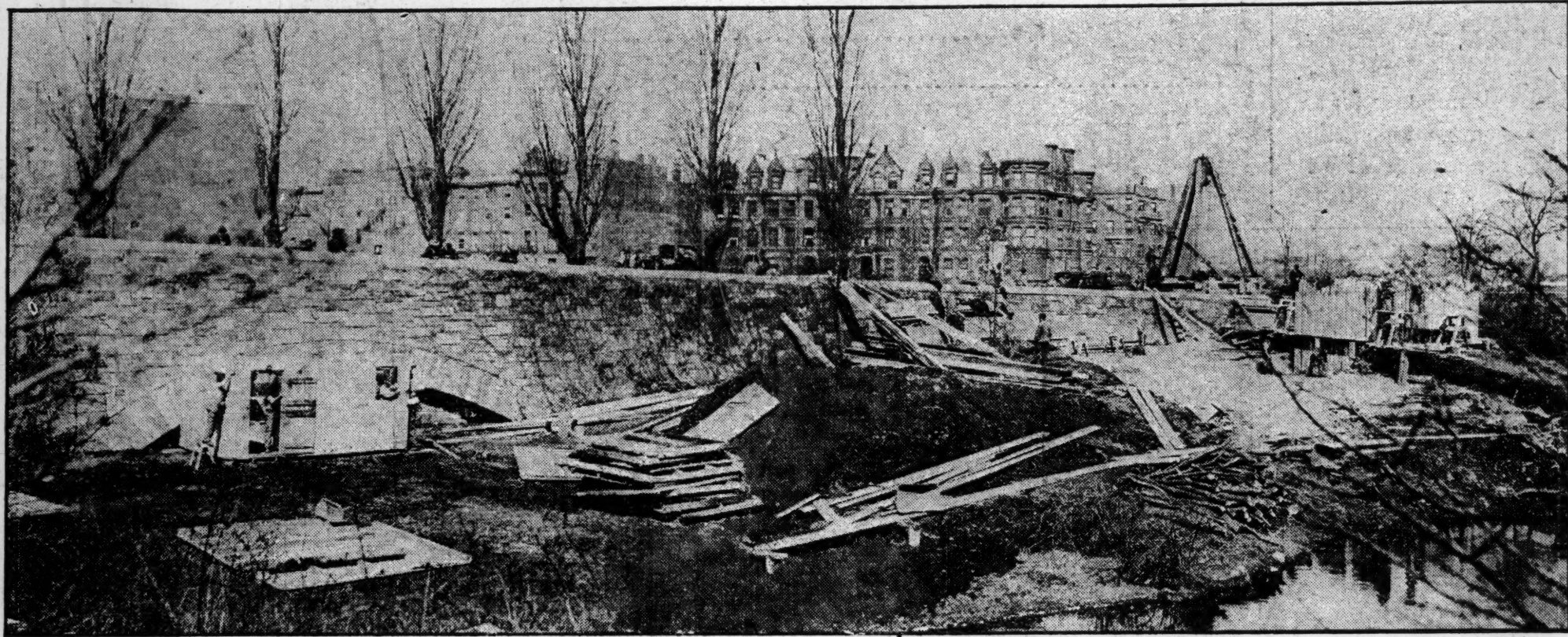
## GRAND TRUNK ORDERS STEAMERS FOR NEW YORK LINE

Contracts for the construction of the steamers to constitute the Providence-New York service of the Grand Trunk system were awarded today by Earl H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England railroad, to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation of Wilmington, Del.

The boats are to be completed ready to go into service by April 1913. They are to be 332 feet over all, 48 feet beam, to carry 500 tons of freight and 700 passengers. They are to be propelled by twin screws, are to be fireproof and modern in every appointment.

Today's issue carries the first of the series on the Teachers' Associations of Boston. An article each Saturday. Your school teacher friends will appreciate your letting them see this whole series. Mark and pass your copy along to them.

## CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION OF BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY BEGINS



Excavation for open cut on right extending from Fens in the foreground to retaining wall bordering Charlesgate west across center of picture—Derrick on sidewalk of Charlesgate west—Excavation for temporary well boarded in below and to right of derrick—Poplar trees on the Charlesgate.

## NO NEW YORK MENACE FOR BOSTON PORT PLANS

A quite prevalent idea that New York's extensive facilities for the handling of steamship traffic might operate against the success of efforts to advance the interests of Boston as a port is scouted by Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors. He holds that if Boston goes ahead with its preparations to secure a good share of the trade that will attend the opening of the Panama canal, the question of rivalry between the ports of New York and Boston will take care of itself. He believes the railroads should be allowed to operate steamships, and looks to the Grand Trunk as a possible means of connecting the port of Boston in this way with South American trade. General Bancroft's views as given in an interview with a representative of the Monitor, are set forth in the following article.

"Is Boston getting ready for the Panama canal?"

Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board of port directors of Boston, turned around in his chair and glanced out of the window toward the busy docks, not a stone's throw away.

"Yes, Boston is getting ready for the canal," he answered as he repeated the question put to him. "Boston has been getting ready for some time, in fact, but today the urgency of this move has been borne home on us more pressingly than ever. Recent events ask that we make haste slowly, perhaps, but as thoroughly as circumstances permit."

"Mr. Bancroft, was the next question asked of the port director, 'is it a fact that Boston may be hampered in its sea-going developments by New York; that is, by such harbor interests as would wish to keep the main steamship business of the country for that city?'"

Here is what in the parlance of the street might be termed a "stinger."

Often in times past has this question been asked of financiers, exporters, manufacturers in New England. The replies have been invariably that the fate of the port of Boston hinged on the pleasure of New York. What was the opinion of Mr. Bancroft, today the one man who above all others ought to know?

His answer was not long in coming. This is what Mr. Bancroft said: "It is of course true that the 'community of interest' idea holds good in this territory, as elsewhere. But on the other hand, what would be the benefit to a railroad system which finds one of its main sources of revenue in this section to neglect such home opportunities, even though there were other obligations that ought to be met?"

"But since getting ready for the canal and getting the business are corollaries," the interviewer persisted, "why not dispose of the second question first and find out whether there will be any blockade of New England plans, even after these port plans are fairly under way?"

Now Mr. Bancroft is a diplomatist. It is not for nothing that he was chosen chairman of a board of directors upon

which depends to a great extent the future of Boston's commercial ascendancy. A field marshal does not reveal his campaign to an opposing army. All that

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## ILLINOIS GETS PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY LAW

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—By a vote of 112 to nothing the House this morning passed the Senate presidential primary law giving Illinois a vote on presidential nominations in the state primaries April 9.

The bill provides for a vote with congressional districts as a unit. The bill has already passed the Senate and Governor Dineen is pledged to sign it.

## CAMBRIDGE AGREES WITH OXFORD CREW TO ROW AGAIN MONDAY

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VICTORS					
Year	College	Time	Year	College	Time
1829	Oxford	14:30	1870	Cambridge	21:20
1830	Cambridge	30:30	1880	Oxford	21:22
1831	Cambridge	31:30	1881	Oxford	21:24
1832	Cambridge	29:30	1882	Oxford	20:12
1833	Cambridge	29:30	1883	Oxford	20:12
1834	Cambridge	29:30	1884	Oxford	21:08
1835	Oxford	30:45	1885	Cambridge	21:29
1836	Cambridge	29:30	1886	Oxford	21:27
1837	Cambridge	29:30	1887	Oxford	21:27
1838	Cambridge	29:30	1888	Cambridge	22:29
1839	Oxford	29:30	1889	Cambridge	20:48
1840	Oxford	29:30	1890	Cambridge	20:14
1841	Oxford	29:30	1891	Oxford	20:02
1842	Oxford	29:30	1892	Oxford	20:02
1843	Oxford	29:30	1893	Oxford	21:18
1844	Oxford	29:30	1894	Oxford	19:21
1845	Oxford	29:30	1895	Oxford	18:47
1846	Oxford	29:30	1896	Oxford	20:50
1847	Oxford	29:30	1897	Oxford	20:02
1848	Oxford	29:30	1898	Oxford	19:42
1849	Oxford	29:30	1899	Oxford	22:15
1850	Oxford	29:30	1900	Cambridge	21:04
1851	Oxford	29:30	1901	Cambridge	18:47
1852	Oxford	29:30	1902	Cambridge	22:21
1853	Oxford	29:30	1903	Cambridge	19:00
1854	Oxford	29:30	1904	Cambridge	19:25
1855	Oxford	29:30	1905	Cambridge	21:34
1856	Oxford	29:30	1906	Cambridge	20:35
1857	Oxford	29:30	1907	Cambridge	19:24
1858	Oxford	29:30	1908	Cambridge	20:26
1859	Oxford	29:30	1909	Cambridge	19:19
1860	Cambridge	29:30	1910	Oxford	19:50
1861	Cambridge	29:30	1911	Oxford	20:10
1862	Cambridge	29:30	1912	Oxford	18:29

(By the United Press)

LONDON—After scoring a farcical victory in today's annual contest which was promptly declared "no race" by the judges, a decision concurred in by the winner, Oxford University's crew agreed to meet their Cambridge opponents again on Monday. The race will be rowed under the same rules that prevailed today and it is hoped by that time the wind and water will have subsided so that at least both crews can finish the distance, although it is admitted there is practically no hope for a Cambridge victory.

Today Oxford towed Cambridge practically out of its seats before the latter was compelled to quit through the swamping of its shell. Then, ignorant of the fact that they were having a walk-

(Continued on page eight, column four)

## MORE LIGHT AND AIR BILL UNANIMOUSLY REPORTED IN HOUSE

Broad changes in the law relative to the construction of tenement houses is called for in a bill on which the legislative committee on public health has filed a unanimous favorable report with the clerk of the House. The bill applies to all buildings constructed after its passage and used for the occupancy of two or more families and not merely to tenements as the term is commonly understood.

The bill provides that no tenement house hereafter erected shall occupy more than 65 per cent of a corner lot, nor more than 50 per cent of any other lot. Every such house must have its side walls at least 10 feet from any adjoining lot, and must be 20 feet from the wall of any other building.

Behind every house of this class hereafter built the bill provides that there must be a yard extending across the entire width of the house lot. The depth of the yard measured from the rear of the house to the rear line of the lot must be at least 25 feet for all buildings of three stories or less. If the structure is four stories in height the depth shall be three feet additional. The yards in all cases must be unobstructed except by fire escapes or unenclosed outside stairs.

In height no tenement house hereafter erected, according to the provisions of the bill, shall exceed the width of the widest street upon which it stands, with certain exceptions; nor shall it in any case exceed four stories in height.

The bill was introduced on petition of the Massachusetts Civic League.

### STRIKERS' CHILDREN ARRIVE

About 250 children of the former Lawrence strikers reached the South station from New York this afternoon. They left immediately by the elevated for the North station to take the train for Lawrence.

## U. S. READY TO FILE ANTI-TRUST ACTION AGAINST SHIP LINES

WASHINGTON—Without consulting District Attorney Wise of the southern district of New York, the department of justice gave out the briefs today of a federal suit in the New York jurisdiction against steamship companies operating to the far east through the Suez canal and stated that the suit had been filed in New York. After Mr. Wise had denied knowledge of the suit the department amended its statement and said that the "suit was to be brought," but would be filed in a few days.

In explanation the department said that some one had blundered, but said that the suit would be prosecuted and that the complaint would be filed in New York as soon as possible.

The companies are charged in the bill with pooling freight rates and rebating to the concern who ship only by their lines in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The companies included are: The American Asiatic Steamship Company, Anglo-American Oil Company, Hamburg-American Line, China-Japan Steamship Company and the Lancashire Shipping Company and their agents.

Other defendants named are Howard Houlder and Partners, Ltd., Shewan Tomes & Co., Andrew Weir & Co., Houlder Middleton & Co., Barber & Co., Inc., Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Dowdell & Co., Ltd., Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd., Isthmian Steamship Company, Ltd.

In a petition covering 85 printed pages the government sets forth what it declares to be copies of written agreements, drawn and signed by the defendant companies in London on April 13, 1905. In these agreements the company arranged an eastern and western pool, under the terms of which all their earnings should be "lumped," current expenses paid and the profits proportionately divided.

## THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY EIGHT



Top row, left to right, A. F. R. Wiggins, No. 6; A. H. M. Wedderburn, No. 5; C. W. B. Littlejohn, No. 7; F. A. H. Pitman, bow; E. D. Horsfall, No. 4; bottom row, left to right, C. E. Tinne, No. 2; L. G. Wormald, No. 3; H. B. Wells, Coxswain, R. C. Bourne, stroke.

## DIRECTORS PLANNING TO OPEN ART MUSEUM TWO EVENINGS WEEK

Move Is Attempt to Extend Usefulness of Institution and No Admission Fee Is to Be Charged Public

### MANY ARE IN FAVOR

New Feature Expected to Be as Profitable as Decent Services Sunday Afternoon and Will Help Strangers

"Plans whereby the Boston Museum of Fine Arts may be opened one or two evenings a week are under consideration and a definite announcement will be made after the meeting of the directors next week."

This statement was made today at the office of the secretary in response to an inquiry as to foundation for the report that the museum was to be made accessible to those who find it inconvenient or impossible to visit the museum during the daylight hours.

It is understood that the proposed evening periods will be free, like those of Saturday and Sunday at present.

If the plan goes through it will prove, it is hoped, the most popular innovation of the directors in their eager efforts to make the museum as widely available as possible. They are constantly adding of the splendid building on Huntington avenue and its notable contents.

Every Sunday two or three experts give a free lecture on some feature of the permanent and temporary exhibitions. This is called the decent service and it has proved most valuable during the two seasons it has been in full operation.

Last season free transportation was provided on Sundays to worthy persons in remote parts of the city, and there are constantly excursions for the benefit of school children. For school teachers there are many courses to help them in their work and to add to their general culture and expert advice and service is always freely given them on special problems.

### Mayor Gives Approval

"Any move to give wider publicity to our magnificent Art Museum should meet with the hearty approval of every citizen in Boston. This move to throw open the doors of the museum evenings for a stated number of hours has my hearty endorsement."

This was the statement today by Mayor Fitzgerald when informed of the intentions of the trustees of the art museum. The mayor said:

"I have advocated for a long time a more liberal use of the art museum as well as the public library and the other public institutions of our city."

"In an endeavor to lend a helping hand to the museum trustees I introduced a bill in the Legislature this year asking for the right for the city to contribute \$50,000 a year to the museum, but that was defeated."

"This contemplated action is fine. There are thousands of people who cannot get to the museum before 5 o'clock in the afternoon and this means they must make their trips there on Sunday. To open the museum evenings will benefit hundreds of thousands of people, not only our own citizens but thousands of visitors who come to Boston."

"It means a more liberal education for our boys and girls and if there were more such places which could be opened to the youth of our city we would be far better off."

## MAYOR BARRY USES HIS VETO

Mayor Barry of Cambridge refused today to grant a license to Frank L. Roberts of 6 Sacramento street for a public garage in the rear of 1505 Massachusetts avenue and vetoed four ordinances passed by the city council providing for increases in salaries in the fire department.

Remonstrance from residents about the section where the garage was desired, which is near Harvard College, caused the mayor to refuse the license which had been voted upon favorably by the board of aldermen.

### CHINESE CABINET ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—A Nanking message to the New York Herald states that Premier Tang Shao-yi, who received for President Yuan the presidential seal of the republic from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, announced the composition of the cabinet as follows:

Premier, Tang Shao-yi; foreign affairs, Lu Cheng-shiang; finance, Hsiung Hsi-ling; navy, Lin Kwan-hung; army, Tuan Chi-jui; justice, Wang Chun-hui; communications, Liang Ju-hao; commerce, Chen Shi-mei; interior, Chou Ping-hsun; education, Tsai Yuan-pie; agriculture, Sung Chiao-fen.

Premier Tang said that 214,000,000 taels (approximately \$150,000,000) would be necessary for all purposes, and of this total 50,000,000 taels (approximately \$35,000,000) would be utilized in the payment of the expenses of the war.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....5c  
To Foreign Countries.....5c



## Send your "Want" ad to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Street.....

City.....

State.....

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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## POWERS WANT PEACE BUT ANSWER LIES IN DESERTS OF TRIPOLI

Prospects of peace between Italy and Turkey are discussed in the following special review from the European bureau of the Monitor. The writer finds a strong peace sentiment among the powers, and pictures the growing undercurrent of unrest in Italy, but considers the key to any cessation of hostilities to rest with the Arab horsemen on the sandy plains of Tripoli.

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The tentative efforts of the five great powers in the direction of peace still continue and the statement of the semi-official Tribuna of Rome that the ambassadors concerned have each had an interview with the Italian foreign minister is probably correct, although from no source is there yet anything in the nature of official information.

The position in short is one of exceptional perplexity. Italy expected an early intervention. She looked to her allies Austria and Germany to come to her aid, to bring pressure to bear at Constantinople, and so help to bring about a settlement in her favor. But from the beginning Germany has been coldly silent and impassively neutral and Austria has been worse, she has been almost actively hostile.

First came the great wave of patriotic enthusiasm as the fleet sailed for Tripoli—bands playing, trains decked with national colors and scenes indescribable as the soldiers left the cities and villages throughout the country, for the mobilizing centers en route for the front. Then came the bombardment and occupation of Tripoli city and the many minor successes which Italy, with all the advantages of the country declaring war, obtained at first, all greeted as veritable triumphs by the Italian people who eagerly looked for others and yet others.

And so day followed day and week followed week and the man on the back platform of the street cars of Rome, who eagerly scanned his morning paper, was now elated by a success which had lost nothing in the reporting, and now cast down by a reverse even though shorn of much of its seriousness by the same process. But the victories led to nothing, the great army of occupation still hugged the coast, and slowly but surely Italy began to awaken.

First the socialist looked up and looked around. He had marched with the others at first, swept on by the wave of enthusiasm. He had forgotten the "Strasbourg principle," and buckled on his sword with the best, but now he looked around. Lives were being lost in Tripoli, money was being spent like water, reforms were being hung at home and Austria was not helping, she was hindering, and the socialist began to doubt in his heart but that it was a mistake after all.

Official Rome exchanged assurances

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"The Littlest Rebel."  
B. F. KEITHS—Naudville.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Blindfolded."  
COLONIAL—"The Truth."  
HOLLIS—Robert Edson.  
MAJESTIC—Sam Bernard. Matinees, March 30.  
PLYMOUTH—"Preserving Mr. Pannure."  
SHUBERT—James T. Powers.  
TREMONT—Marguerita Silva.

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twenty-first symphony concert, Sylvain Noack, soloist.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
7:45 p. m., closing performance, "Pelleas and Melisande."

**NEW YORK**  
BELASCO—David Warfield.  
BROADWAY—"The Truth."  
CASINO—"The Baron Trenck."  
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."  
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
CRITIC—"The Pigeon."  
DAYS—"The Waller."  
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."  
EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist."  
FULTON—"The Truth."  
GAIETY—"Oliver Twist."  
GARRICK—"Paul Orloff."  
HARRIS—"The Truth."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."  
LIBERTY—"The Pigeon."  
LITTLE—"The Pigeon."  
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."  
WALLACK—"Disraeli."

**CHICAGO**  
AMERICAN—"The Chocolate Soldier."  
BLACKSTONE—"Elle Ferguson."  
CORT—"Kismet."  
GRAND—"Oliver Twist."  
HOLLIS—"The Truth."  
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."  
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."  
PAVILION—"The Only Son."  
PRINCESS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."

with official Vienna over the Preveza incident, but the democratic Messagero declaimed against Austrian action, referred to the triple alliance "with sorrow and disgust" and reminded its readers that when a word from the Ballhaus Platz could have ended the war, the word had not been given; while the Reich and clerical press of Vienna returned "railing for railing."

And so the months passed by. A flare of enthusiasm when the King promulgated the decree of annexation last November, another flare when Parliament ratified this decree a little time ago, but for the most part a rather dreary history of an ebbing eagerness, of a young and carefully nurtured trade slowly ruined, of international complication again and again hardly averted, of the dreams of another Italy in north Africa slowly fading before the reality—the occupation of a few beleaguered coast towns and a few miles of barren desert.

### Discontent Felt in Italy

True, there is much flag waving still in Italy, much cheering in the streets at the breath of victory, much applause in the Chamber at every mention of war, but that a great disillusionment, a great discontent and a great irritation is daily coming nearer to the surface is evidenced all round. In an article in the Messagero of a few days ago the writer declares that Italy can no longer remain "bottled up in Tripoli."

"Why are we," continues the great democratic organ, "to sacrifice our naval and military superiority to our respect for other people's fears and to the interests of Turkey's innumerable creditors?" Why indeed? save that those in Italy who see farthest have learned the lesson of Preveza, the Aegean, Hodeidah and Beyrout, and realize that when Europe with one voice says "No!" there is nothing more to be said.

### Cost to Turkey Is Little

As to Turkey, as repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the war is costing her little, and every day makes her position more secure. She hangs up no reforms, imposes no new taxes, does not delay by a week her efforts at reconstruction in any direction. Readers of this paper are familiar with the activities of the Ottoman statesmen of the day, and the united determination of the Turkish people not to relinquish Tripoli. The Ottoman has a tradition stronger than any law enacted by authority, that Ottoman territory can only be given up when it is taken by force.

Abdul Hamid felt the power of this tradition in the outcry of scandalized Islam which greeted the cession of Cyprus to England some 30 years ago, in spite of the exorbitant tribute which England agreed to pay and still pays for a possession of doubtful value, and Said Pasha who nearly fell a victim to the "great assassins" desire to shield himself in those days is not likely to fall into the same mistake again. And so Turkey stands firm, and Italy stands firm. But what word is there of the powers?

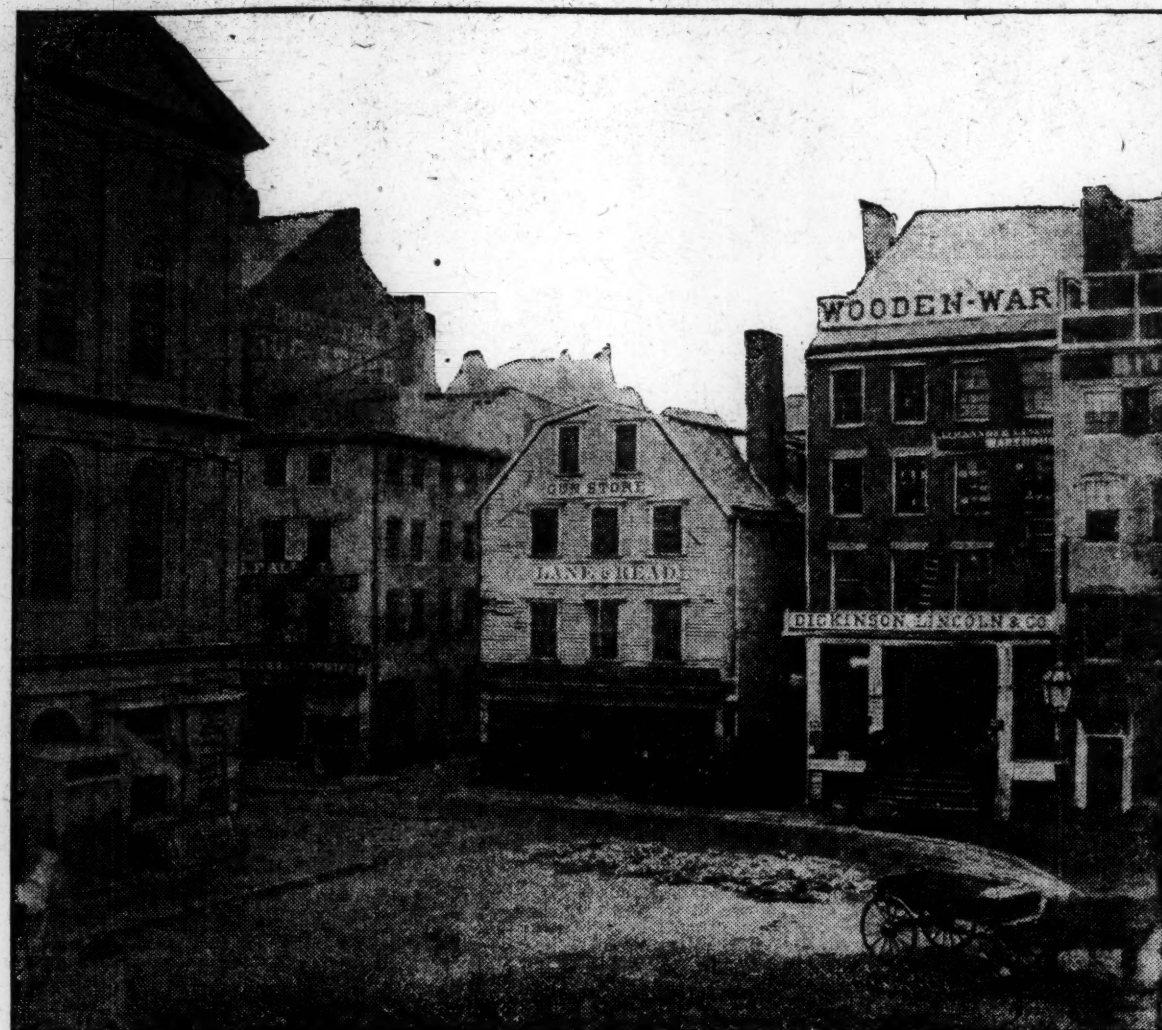
### Austro-Hungary's View

With Austro-Hungary it is largely a question of money. The Jew at Vienna and his brother at Budapest have large interests in Turkey. He sees, it is true, that Italy is not doing the Ottoman much harm, but the Jew is an oriental, and no amount of sojourning in Europe will make him one whit less so; and as an oriental he understands the oriental, and he has long recognized what few in Europe have recognized, the direful possibilities which lay behind Italy's blunder off Hodeidah, almost within the precincts of the sacred cities of the Muhammadan world and again the other day at Beyrout.

The Jew does not trouble himself about Italy, but Islam roused to a Jihad sweeping all before it, destroying the enterprise of years in a few short weeks, no matter what might happen later on, commands and rivets his attention. Austro-Hungary would end the war, and Austro-Hungary at the moment is not Italy's friend. In this matter Berlin thinks much the same, and as regards Italy, Germany likes Italy well enough, but she likes Austro-Hungary better, and for years she has been the "friend" of Turkey.

There remains the attitude of St. Petersburg. Here as always the diplomatist pauses. What of St. Petersburg? In a moment thought sweeps back over the past few months and we see once more M. Sazanoff racing across Europe full of pro-Turkish declarations to discuss the Dardanelles in Paris. We see M. Tcharykoff approaching the Porte with the old proposal and the Porte, to the astonishment of every political pundit on the continent, unmoved save to a friendly answer, and Europe to their still further demoralization calm and untroubled. We pass over a few weeks' silence and then hear again the word from St. Petersburg of M. Sazanoff's desire to please the Muhammadan world

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



A view of Dock and Faneuil Hall square about 1857. In 1708 the north side of Faneuil hall was called the Fish market, the south side the Corn market and the west side the Sheep market. The building on the right is the "Bite Tavern," on the site of the "Three Mariners," which was kept by Clement Grasse, and where the great fire of 1679 started and swept away all buildings to the water's edge. The narrow avenue next on the left is Change avenue, formerly known as Pierce, Flag and Fitch alleys. It extended from this point to King, now State street. The building on the left is Read's gun store, nearly 100 years old, and a building that now stands on this spot was the scene of the great draft riot in civil war times. The avenue to the left of this is Corn court, leading up to the old Hancock Tavern, and to the rear of the British Coffee House, on the site of 66 State street. This court extends through to Merchants row, beside the site of the Golden Ball Tavern and near where John Hancock had his place of business. The large building on the extreme left is Faneuil hall, built in 1742 on what was prior to that time the town dock.

by urging the evacuation of Tabriz and M. Kokotzeff, the successor and heir of Stolypin, crying him down and winning the day, and we see Russian troops pouring into Persia and the Muscovite snapping his fingers in the face of Islam. And so we come back to the present.

Yesterday Sazanoff proposed once more to the powers that they should agree to intervene, but today sees M. Tcharykoff suddenly recalled from Constantinople and rumor persistently declaring that M. Kokotzeff of all people is to take his place. Is there much to learn here, or little, or nothing? Is this profound machiavellianism or simple incoherence? Has M. Tcharykoff acted all along disconnectedly, on his own initiative, and has he failed and so of course fallen, or has he acted under the direction of Sazanoff, and so is only a scapegoat?

Those who know Russia best will say least. England we know. France we know. Austro-Hungary and Germany we know also, but who can speak of Russia? As has been wisely said, "When you do not understand a man you have only his word for it whether he is up in the clouds or down in the mud." So in these present tentative movements towards peace, Russia, as so often in the past, remains the unknown quantity. Is she up in the clouds of high diplomacy, or down in the mud of a hand-to-mouth opportunism? Who can tell? But as so often insisted, the answer to this great question "Is it peace?" is not here. It is neither on the banks of the frozen Neva, nor on the shores of the Blue Danube, it is not in the cul-de-sac of Downing street, nor in the broad sweep of the Quai d'Orsay, it is not in the Wilhelmstrasse. It is in the deserts of Tripoli, and the deserts of Tripoli are outside the councils of Europe.

### BATTLESHIPS TO BE STRIPPED

WASHINGTON.—The naval board on inspection of ships, of which Capt. A. F. Fehltner is president, accompanied by Naval Constructor Robinson, representing the construction and repair bureau, left Washington recently for Hampton roads to witness the stripping of the battleships South Carolina and Kansas.

### HOPEFUL

The defeat candidates should not be filled with deep dismay. But be glad that their land holds such a lot of better men than they.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### IT HELPS

"Wealth won't bring happiness," they say.  
To anybody's cup.  
But it provides a handy way  
In which to look it up.

THE merchant who conducts an establishment of any considerable size must, of necessity, keep a set of books in order that he may know whether he is running his place of business at a profit or at a loss. Indeed, without a carefully kept set of books he would be pretty sure to fail in his mercantile undertaking. It would be "all guesswork" with him and his affairs. He must take his occasional careful invoice and balance his books now and then, or otherwise he will be all at sea regarding his state of affairs. With a careful system of bookkeeping, he knows every night how much his income and his outgo have been, and he can tell pretty closely how much he has to place to the credit or debit of his profit and loss account. There is nothing like having all of one's business affairs "set down in black and white."

The very first thing that is done when a businessman becomes a bankrupt and makes a failure of his undertaking is to have an expert accountant go over his books and see how the business stands. Correct bookkeeping is the only way of telling "what is what."

Perhaps it would work out well if the average person who is not engaged in any specific line of mercantile or professional business were to keep books, as well. Under the various accounts of time, opportunity, mutual help, endeavor, and the like, it would be possible to group most of the experiences that come to one in the average day's work and play. Under the time account we could credit ourselves with every moment of the day which was well spent; and debit ourselves with all the time not used to a good advantage. Under the heading of opportunity we should give ourselves credit for making the most of each favorable chance that offered itself and debit ourselves whenever we did not rise to the occasion to improve the fortuitous moment to the best of our ability. It might prove very interesting at the close

of each day to see just how well or how indifferently we had "done the world's business." On any day during which we received more smiles and kind words and gracious favors than we had extended to others, the difference would show the amount with which we would be debited under the mutual help account.

It is possible that a carefully kept day-book would, if thoughtfully balanced every evening, have a tendency to make the one keeping it a little more careful of the manner in which he did business. No doubt the loss of time and opportunity would be very much lessened on the party of many. But if we cannot write down the day's doings, we can at least "think it over" and see, no doubt, wherein, if we are more thoughtful and considerate, we can make tomorrow a little more profitable and pleasant than was today.

### SECOND FIDDLES

The presidential candidates  
Are in the "spot light" now,  
But they'll retreat to a back seat  
When baseball makes its bow.

IF IT is true, as has been said, that "to know all is to forgive all," it follows that the whole world must all the while be getting into a more condoning mood. There has never been a time in all history when every part of the world has learned so much of every other part as it is acquiring at the present time. This new and rapid increase in the matter of "publicity" is the result of a goodly number of influences having been combined to further the desired end. Newspaper correspondents go farther and more numerous into the dim corners of the earth than they have ever done before. Nor do they go equipped only with pencil and paper as was once deemed a sufficient means of reporting the world's choicest doings. In these later days pen pictures are not deemed a sufficient means of conveying to the reader a proper and sufficient knowledge of any locality or countryside. There must be real pictures. Nor do those "drawn by our staff artist on the spot" satisfy the demands of the reading public. Now-a-days an original photograph properly reproduced is most in demand. The camera

is believed to be honest and to take things as it finds them. Hence it is that newspaper men now hunt the news in pairs; one with pencil and paper and one with a camera. Perhaps the latter will be of the "moving picture" variety, which will carry home an even greater and more accurate photographic verisimilitude of the original subject. Now, when the coronation of a king occurs in London, that portion of the world unable to be present has only to wait a few weeks, and lo! a representation in colored moving pictures and with all the attendant settings and "atmospheres" is brought to our very doors! The same correct representations of a durbar held in far-off India is ours for a small price of admission to our own "town hall" or place of amusement.

Indeed, the newspaper reporter and the photographer, in conjunction with the one owning a photograph with speaking and singing records, are in a position to "take" almost any event in its entirety and to transport it to all parts of the world. Even all the shy and timid ways of the birds and the animals of the forest and field are thus captured and are held up before us for our edification and delight. So it is that we become rather intimately acquainted with peoples and objects which we could never hope to see face to face, and in so doing we learn to have a regard for their virtues and a tolerance for all their ways which we could not otherwise have.

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## LA BRUYERE, AN OBSERVER OF MEN

Writer of Sketches of Character; the Modern Theophrastus; Clear-Sighted, but Not a Deep Thinker; of the School of Bossuet

YET another writer of observations, in the character of a man more or less detached from his kind, who stands aside and notes their foibles, follies and joys, their pursuits, their petty achievements, the pitiful mockery of the worldly life, was La Bruyere. If history had nothing to say of the epoch of Louis XIV, it would seem as if the writers whose books served to interest their contemporaries have characterized it sufficiently. And yet it could not have been a time wholly without its saving grace, in that it produced these very men who declare what they were by the strictures they make on what they see around them. We have been that La Bruyere was capable of a noble and distinguished friendship, while finding in his regards of his fellows no such friendship anywhere. Saint-Simon and Saint-Evremond were in themselves nearer the levels of the persons they characterized and therefore their writings are not great literature. So La Bruyere seems to have been rather an observer than a thinker, artist more than philosopher, not a great man.

But La Bruyere had one quality that some of the commentators of his time lacked, and that was courage. Even Moliere seems to have set forth his satire, in the guise of such a delicious drollery that few could resist laughing with him. La Bruyere appears to have ventured out of his obscurity to ask the attention of the brilliant selfish folk of the period to the sufferings of the common people, the people of the French fields and vineyards, the people of whom he wrote, "They save other men the trouble of tilling the soil, of working for their living, and therefore they do not deserve to eat of the bread which they themselves have produced." This last phrase stands in the book "merit ains de ne pas manquer de ce pain qu'ils ont semé," but Paul Albert finds that the original phrase must have read "a manger," not "manquer," which gives, as the translation above shows, a more bitter tang to the whole. There is some reason for supposing that the censorship of the time would not allow the insinuation to be printed that the poor were actually denied the fruit of their labors.

And yet this same commentator on his times wrote of the sons of kings that they were above the natural law and needed little development by experience for they were born knowing things (instructs) and were from infancy well-fledged men as common folk are not. Albert remarks on the difference between such a statement as this and Moliere's "Folk of quality know everything without having learned anything." The one smacks of the keenest satire.

But La Bruyere was an obscure man, modest, retiring, and it is not to be forgotten that he had not the flashing weapon of wit with which Moliere knew so well how to defend himself and the children of his muse even from royal displeasure.

## Educated in the Law

Of La Bruyere's life experience very little is known. He was educated in the law and at last was made tutor to the young Duke of Bourbon, living in that famous, infamous house of Conde. Of the supper parties here Albert tells that the very princess herself found "amusing to box the ear of one of her poets and to follow this with a glass of water thrown gracefully into his face, with the remark that rain follows thunder. But in this house where the clever folk of the time were thought honored by the disrespect

of their superiors in rank, La Bruyere made himself really respected, and held undue familiarity at bay.

His book finally appeared, after a hard struggle to get a printer, and was an enormous success because, as in the case of other writings of these times, everybody was curious to know who were the originals of his characters. The work at first consisted of translations from the Greek of Theophrastus, with observations on modern times appended. Thus the writer ventured modestly forth under shelter of the mantle of his famous prototype. Theophrastus was a savant of his times, and a writer on varied subjects, but his pictures of human nature are the things for which he is best remembered. He drew the flatterer, the grumbler, the boastful man, the man of petty ambition and others, in delicate vignettes, clean cut and wrought from the point of view of a philosopher. La Bruyere translated many of these characters, but his own pictures of contemporary life seem to have only a superficial resemblance to those of Theophrastus.

La Bruyere lacks the quality of philosophical observation. He sees those things of which he writes, discerns the action and interaction of the human nature of his day, but he does not go below the surface to declare the sources of these ignominies which he records. Tacitus and Juvenal knew the men of their day and showed them as they were, but they also knew a nobler Rome, and they knew the history of its glorious past. Therefore they sought for the unseen causes of the degeneracy all around them, and they pointed to its inevitable consequence. La Bruyere is content merely to say what he sees, reaching neither forward nor back. And yet he stimulates thinking, too. One reads him in a desultory hour, perhaps not more than an hour without weariness, and then fancy plays with what he has said. Perhaps here he is truly the artist, leaving something to the thought of his reader, not saying it all but stirring the intelligence of others to pleasant exercise.

La Bruyere's work was of course sharply attacked by certain of his contemporaries and the Academy had a lively discussion over him, while the world was trying to fit persons to his types. But they were too carefully disguised for that, if indeed the writer did not prove himself after all enough of a thinker or philosopher to make his people all types, rather than portraits. It was even said that the work lived on no merits of its own but merely because it stirred this foolish curiosity. Be that as it may the book had risen soon to eight editions, with extensive additions. The number of the characters he drew was at first 418; next year they were 762, then 925 until the last edition included 1119.

Here another difference between the work of La Bruyere and La Rochefoucauld may be noted. The former in successive editions added little, indeed of the

two he pruned his work, seeking to perfect it at every point. This was part of the process of making a piece of real literature. La Bruyere expanded his book, pouring forth the things that were pressing for expression without taking pains to decide what were better left in the ink-well. Thus occasionally one of his sketches is a little masterpiece, while occasionally one is wholly weak and pointless; and the majority of them would have been the better for the self-restraint and self-criticism of which La Rochefoucauld gave so notable an example.

Boileau's great rule for writers was that they must vary their discourse in order to avoid monotony. Here La Bruyere seems a faithful disciple of his master. We find in his books maxims in the mood of La Rochefoucauld, portraits told by various means, by monologue, in dialogue, narration, apostrophe and so on. By varied means he seeks to throw on his screen the lively image of the human nature before him. His pages are often rich, strong, true, and whenever he touches on the life of the poor there is a passion of sympathy and tenderness, strange indeed in his day. He speaks of those who actually "have not enough to eat, who fear the coming of winter." Elsewhere people "are eating the forced fruits of the earth" that turn winter to summer. Mere city folk, "simply because they are rich, have the audacity to devour in a single mouthful the nourishment of a hundred families." Such considerations as these were indeed novelties in his time, and the man who dared to speak them must have had courage, the courage of his love. Yet with the courtiers around him, and perhaps especially under the tuition of Bossuet, whose friend and protégé he was, La Bruyere fell in with the tone of adulation of Louis and his house which mars so many a page of the best writing of the period.

La Harpe called La Bruyere a better moralist and above all a better writer than La Rochefoucauld. As Paul Albert says, this is really to destroy him. Set beside the greatest men he is crushed, but he holds his place well among the lesser writers of his time. Pascal, for example, disdained these petty sketches of the superficialities of human nature. Amid all this writing up of the details of the human conditions and doing, in the mood of bird fanciers, of the sedulous horticulturist, was to play with details which were extraneous, to the man himself and never truly revealed him. One word was enough for Pascal where La Bruyere and his cult used a thousand prettily conceived phrases. But the one word of Pascal, thinks Albert, clove to the heart of things and laid bare the human soul "empty indeed when it is not filled with God." La Bruyere is not of those writers who draw one along even resisting and bring one at last to their own deep conviction or to the denial of it, if need be. One may read him undisturbed, consenting easily, thinking of what he says, and returning for another pleasant hour.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## MELROSE

Beta chapter, Omicron Delta, held its annual ladies night Friday with games and a musical program with Matthew Dickinson and Miss Ethel Curry as soloists, and C. Edwin Eaton as pianist. A chaffing collation was served by Mrs. Ralph Franklin, Mrs. Josiah Bullen, Mrs. Richard J. Lord, Mrs. Leonard Lawrence, Miss Mildred Merrill and Miss Ethel H. Cooley.

## WAKEFIELD

Clarence E. Carter of 19 Grand street and Charles R. Herrick of Reading, John M. Wiseman, assistant city engineer of Cambridge, and John W. Hartnett of 10 Walnut street, this town, have filed applications with the selectmen for the new position of town engineer and highway supervisor. The board is authorized to pay a salary not exceeding \$2000.

## EVERETT

The Rev. Cyrus Richardson, acting pastor of the First Congregational church here, has received a call to become pastor emeritus of the Nashua (N. H.) Congregational church, where he formerly preached. He will remain as acting pastor of the Everett church until a permanent pastor is elected.

## ABINGTON

The honor parts for the graduation exercises of the senior class of the high school have been assigned as follows: Valedictorian, Miss Esther Lydon; salutatorian, Miss Katherine Bronson.

## ROCKLAND

Hartsuff post, G. A. R., has elected Edwin S. Tirrell and Everett N. Mann delegates to the Massachusetts department convention to be held in Boston Tuesday and Wednesday next.

## MEDFORD

The high school girls gave an exhibition of drill work in the drill room of the Lawrence light guard armory Friday evening in aid of the fund for the girls' gymnasium in the new addition to be built to the high school building.

Trinity lodge, N. E. O. P., observed its twenty-fifth anniversary Friday with George H. James and a committee in charge. Grand Warden Hubbard and former Grand Warden Arthur M. Willis were the speakers.

## WINCHESTER

These citizens have been elected a committee to pass upon the town appropriations: William Adriance, Daniel B. Badger, Maurice F. Brown, George L. Davidson, J. A. Downs, J. F. Duinell, Vincent Farnsworth, J. J. Fitzgerald, Fred Joy, Robert B. Metcalf, C. C. Miller, G. R. Nugent, J. W. Russell, Jr., G. B. Smith and F. S. Snyder.

## MALDEN

Efforts are being made by the Malden Board of Trade to secure the enlargement of the freight yards at the Malden station of the Saugus branch, Boston & Maine railroad, owing to the greatly increased business at this point, and for the erection of a freight shed.

## MIDDLEBORO

The trustees of the public library have elected: President, Warren H. Southworth; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. S. Hathaway; executive committee, Warren H. Southworth, Theodore N. Wood, David G. Pratt.

## REVERE

The Revere lodge of Elks of which Dr. John Walsh is the exalted ruler, will hold a ladies' night and dinner in the town hall on the evening of Easter Monday.

## WEYMOUTH

The new Bates opera-house will be dedicated on Wednesday evening next. Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston will deliver an address.

## STONEHAM

William B. Snow, Charles H. Carr and S. P. Finnegan have been named to nominate a town finance commission.

## WALPOLE

The Walpole Woman's Club will hold its annual guest night April 1.

## WATER COLOR CLUB'S SHOW ON AT BOSTON ART CLUB

Ross Turner's New Pictures at Doll & Richards'—Scandinavian Art Coming to America in 1913

## PICTURE AUCTION

The Water Color Club has opened its twenty-fifth annual exhibition at the Boston Art Club gallery, where it will continue until April 13. The walls are comfortably filled with the 180 pictures, which represent all styles of painting in the medium and form one of the most interesting collections of the year.

Charles H. Woodbury, president, shows five marines and a view of Mt. Pelee which draw attention from every part of the gallery on account of their vibrant coloring, resulting from an adapted use of broken color, and securing a solid effect usually associated only with oils.

Harold B. Warren's finished art is represented by five studies, all gratifying in their authoritative workmanship. "Alma Mater," a glimpse of a college yard, with ancient elm drooping over a vine-clad dormitory, and a finely represented background of dense foliage and foreground of sun flecked lawn, is admirable. At once truthful and poetic are "Chocorua," "After Sundown," and "Views in the Canadian Rockies."

William Kaula shows six landscapes of distinction, richly mellow in their low-toned scale of coloring, yet vigorous in composition, and atmospheric in the sympathetic study of values. Harold M. Camp shows several of his pastels from the group recently seen at the Carrig-Rohane shop show.

Seven boldly decorative works are shown by George H. Hollowell, for the most part made in the logging camps of the White mountains. Striking choice in the direction of light is made so that the near side of the mountain ranges in the backgrounds falls into purple shadow. Rugged men and horses are preparing to drag a great log out from among the scattering trees of the foreground. "Winter Sport" and "Edge of the Woods" are after the same manner.

One does not feel sure that the broad black frames benefit the pictures. Colin Campbell Cooper shows five studies, two of which, "Broadway from Post Office, New York," and "Laufenburg Bridge" are successful in a size unusual for painters of water color, and in their notable coloring and action. His Swiss mountain views are convincing in their natural coloring, which is a relief from the three-color printing process color prints which seem to be the inspiration of some painters of this region.

A group of eight pictures is shown in memory of Alice M. Curtis, former president of the club. Miss Lucy S. Conant shows a pleasant picture of a "Sussex Lane" and five Roman and Swiss studies. Charles H. Pepper's dancers are a sympathetic picture of Japanese life. Miss Margaret Patterson shows 12 frankly decorative works, admirably fulfilling their intent.

Miss Annie Hurlburt Jackson has six character drawings of high quality. Dodge MacKnight shows six of his vigorous color studies of sea and cliffs in Newfoundland. George H. Leonard's six pictures achieve impressionistic effects. Taber Sears' views of old Europe have mellow distinction in coloring. Alice Schille reveals the colorful life of the markets and quays of London.

Miss Harriet B. Newhall shows several views on Beacon hill in the quaint old fashioned key that she has made her own, and by way of variety he is represented by several pleasing Venetian studies. Mrs. Lillian W. Hale shows three of her black and white pictures, each a fascinating study of a pretty girl in modish formal costume, with the interest in each case led to a spray of dogwoods, a group of gardenia roses or cherry blossoms.

## ROSS TURNER'S WATER COLORS

An exhibition of the water colors of Ross Turner is being held at Doll & Richards, and will continue through the coming week. This artist's work is characterized by broad free methods and a vibrant use of color, as in his use of body white for the woman's dress in his soft, warm Bermuda street scene.

"Bridge of Size" is the perhaps punning title of a mellow old river vista in Mexico, which with two marines, represents admirably the effect of the direct, baking sunshine. A gothic exterior is attractive for the creamy whites of the plaster and the lavender reflections in the water foreground.

Most fascinating are his floral studies, as in "Anybody's Garden," with its dominant note of scarlet poppies and white, and old-fashioned blossoms pushing their heads out of the tall grasses beneath the orchard trees in the background. "An Old Garden" has a pleasant hedge of hollyhocks nodding over a picket fence, and on each side of a path leading up over three terraces to the lattice arbor admitting to the queer little cottage with a sliced-off roof.

Three antique marines show the artist's imagination at play upon a historical subject, with curious sixteenth century vessels tossed in three wholly varied seas, with dashing, convincing handling of the sky. Another marine is all pearly tones of gray and lilac. The whole group is impressive as examples of the work of a man who evidently paints nature in the open and with full faith in himself.

## SCANDINAVIAN ART SHOW

A remarkable exhibition of contemporary Scandinavian art is to be made in this country next season. The display, which will be given under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Society, of which John A. Gade has recently assumed the presidency, will be

the first undertaking of an artistic or educational nature planned by the society, says the American Art News.

Each of the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, is to be awarded equal representation, the total number of canvases to be shown will be upward of 200, in addition to which there will be a limited amount of decorative sculpture, pottery, tapestry, etc.

Henrik Lun, the portrait painter, who has been visiting this country during the past few weeks and who will shortly hold an exhibition of his works in New York, is to have entire charge of the installation and hanging of the pictures in the various galleries.

Another feature of interest in the exhibition will be the comprehensive illustrated catalogue by Christian Brinton. The coming exhibition of Scandinavian art will be typically modern in choice and spirit, and representative of the latest and best phases of current esthetic activity in the Northland. It will open in New York early in December next and has already been secured by the alert and energetic Miss Sage of the Albright gallery, Buffalo, for January, 1913, in that gallery, after which it will be seen in the leading museums and art galleries in the country.

## COPLEY HALL SALE

An exhibition of the paintings of Scott Clifton Carbee, Hendricks A. Hallett, Charles F. Copeland, Louis Kronberg, Charles F. Pierce and Frank H. Tompkins will be held all next week in Copley hall, and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the pictures will be sold at auction, beginning each day at 3 p. m.

## FREE SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Langdon Warner will conduct a circuit of the Chinese and Japanese galleries at the Museum of Fine Art, Sunday at 3 p. m. Joseph Linton Smith will speak on the Egyptian excavations in the Mastaba gallery at 3:45 p. m. Dr. L. Melano Rossi will speak on the land of the Incas in the lecture hall at 2:15 p. m.

## CONGRESS DISTRICTS BILL TO COME UP FOR ACTION BY SENATE

Several important measures are expected to be reported or acted on by the Legislature in the coming week. Further consideration of the congressional redistricting committee's report has been set for Monday by the Senate, along with the two amendments offered by Senators Daniel E. Dwyer of Worcester and Claude L. Allen of Melrose for additional changes in several districts.

The bills providing for changes in the Boston city charter, on which a majority of the committee on metropolitan affairs has reported adversely, are assigned by the Senate for Wednesday, and are placed first in the orders of the day.

Drafting of the electrification bill, which was expected to be finished by the committee on railroads this week, has not been completed, and it is now said that the bill will be reported the first or middle of next week. The bill creating a state labor department, which was advocated by the Governor in his inaugural address, by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and also by Republican leaders of the Legislature, and which was expected to be reported by the committee on labor this week, is now expected next week.

The House this week substituted for an adverse report of the committee on mercantile affairs a resolve offered by Representative James F. Griffin of Boston providing for an investigation of telephone rates by a special joint committee. The committee had reported leave to withdraw on 13 telephone measures and next General Court on three more.

The Senate committee on the petition of Robert P. Clarkson to be declared elected senator from the eighth Suffolk senatorial district, in place of Senator Thomas M. Vinson reported that the petitioner failed to prove his case and was given leave to withdraw.

"One bill to amend the Boston city charter by increasing the school committee from five to nine members was rejected by the House this week on a roll call vote, 85 to 125.

Senator Pearson's resolve for a committee of 11, of which eight shall be wage earners, to study wage conditions abroad was substituted in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 10.

The House Thursday voted, 162 to 37, to recommend to Congress legislation providing for popular election of United States senators. The Senate the same day by a vote of 8 to 22, with three pairs, rejected a resolve for biennial state elections.

The railroad commissioners and the directors of the port of Boston Friday reported to the Legislature favoring the admission into Boston of the Grand Trunk railroad, through its subsidiary, the Southern New England railroad, urging, however, that it be insisted that the Southern New England shall always remain a part of the Grand Trunk system. The report was in reply to the Lomasney order relating to the development of the port and the solution of the railroad problem in Boston and the commonwealth.

## PORTO RICO CABLE REDUCED

NEW YORK—The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office announces that the cable rate to Porto Rico has been reduced 25 cents a word to 50 cents, effective April 1.

## Houghton &amp; Dutton Co.

## Women's Easter Neckwear

There is nothing that adds so much to the charm and beauty of the Easter Gown as a dainty, tasteful piece of neckwear.

PT. VENISE LACE COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, also plated Val. lace jabot with Venise lace medallions inserted. At..... 49c

PT. VENISE BABY FISH COLLAR, also plated Val. lace jabot with Venise lace medallions inserted. Either for..... 98c

IN THE ABOVE we have a very large assortment of different patterns at many different prices.

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING A VERY PRETTY LINE OF SILK RIBBON ROSES in all the desirable colors for corsage and dress ends for neckwear, at 25c, 49c and 89c

VIOLETS in small and large clusters, light and dark colorings, 25c and 49c a bunch 25c and 49c

LACE GUMPS, with the newest shadow lace, roses and with long sleeves of net and lace to match yokes, black and white. For 95c each

## Women's Easter Hosiery

SILK HOSE, Women's pure thread silk hose, black and leading Spring shades, high spliced silk heels and toe patches. Exceptional value and our special leader at \$1.00 1.00

SILK BOOT HOSE, Women's pure silk boot length hosiery, black, tan and white, high spliced heels, double sole toes and toes, and fine line with wide garter tops. At..... 49c

WOMEN'S HOSE, silk line and fine line stockings, medium and gauge stockings, black, tan and white, high spliced heels, double sole toes and toes, and fine line with wide garter tops. At..... 35c

WOMEN'S HOSE, silk line and fine line stockings, medium and gauge stockings, black, tan and white, high spliced heels, double sole toes and toes, and fine line with wide garter tops. Price, a pair..... 25c

WOMEN'S BLACK PURE THREAD SILK HOSE, high spliced silk heels, double sole toes and toes, with silk or fine garter tops. At..... 1.49 and 1.98

SILK BOOT HOSE, Women's silk boot length hose, black and tan shades, double heels and toes and fine line garter tops. Special price, a pair..... 25c

WOMEN'S HOSE, Black and tan line and cotton hose, double heels, sole toes, in gauge and medium weights, with wide garter tops. Special price, a pair..... 12 1/2c

CHILDREN'S HOSE, Silk line fine ribbed stockings, black, tan and white, double heels, sole toes and toes. At..... 25c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HOSE, cotton corduroy and fine ribs, with double heels, sole toes and toes. Made for wear and tear. Our leader, at..... 12 1/2c a pair

## Men's Easter Furnishings

UNION SUITS, Egyptian ribbed Balbriggan Union Suits, short or long sleeves, ankle length, \$1.00 value, odd lots. At, per suit..... 69c

UNION SUITS, Our Spring line of the celebrated Superior Union Suits is now complete in all styles: regulars and stouts, knee lengths, short or long sleeves. Our leader, at..... 98c Others up to \$2.00

UNDERWEAR, Egyptian Balbriggan Suits, long and short sleeves, double-seated ankle drawers to match; 50c value. Subject to slight imperfections, at, per garment..... 39c Others up to \$2.00

EASTER NECKWEAR, all silk, open end and reversible Four-in-Hands, in new Easter designs; also a splendid selection of new knit ties. New Special..... 25c

EASTER NECKWEAR, Boys' all silk reversible Four-in-Hands, in plain colored barathra silk and fancy novelties and plaids..... 25c

EASTER NECKWEAR, pure silk open-end and Derby shape Scarfs, in all the new weaves, both plain and fancy colorings; also knit novelties, including the popular three-tone effects. Extra value, at..... 50c Others at 89c, \$1.49, \$2.49

NEGLEE SHIRTS, Fancy negligee shirts with attached soft French cuffs; also Outing Shirts with attached soft collars. \$1.00 and \$1.50 values..... 69c

NEGLEE SHIRTS, Fancy, plain and plaid negligee shirts, with laundered cuffs attached. Also Soisette shirts, with attached French cuffs and detachable soft collars to match. Our Great leaders..... 1.00

YOUTH'S SHIRTS, Collegiate make, high grade shirts with laundered cuffs attached. New..... 75c and 1.00

BOYS' SHIRTS, Fancy Percelle Negligee Shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Neat patterns. Special at..... 49c Basement Annex

ATKINS HATS  
NEW WIDE BRIM  
SPECIAL \$3.00  
Others at \$2.00 and \$3.00  
ATKINS, HATTER  
4 Tremont St., Near Seely St. Open Evenings.



## UNITED SHOE APPEAL FILED

Appeal from the decision of Judge Putnam of the United States district court in dismissing three counts of federal indictments against Sidney W. Winslow and other officers of the United Shoe Machinery Company, was filed with the United States supreme court today on a writ of error.

Demurrers to the petition of the government to asking for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company were filed in the United States district court today by the United Fast Color Eyelet Company, United Awl and Needle Company, J. C. Rhodes & Co., Inc., Rimon Eyelet Company, Thomas G. Plant and the Boston Blacking Company.

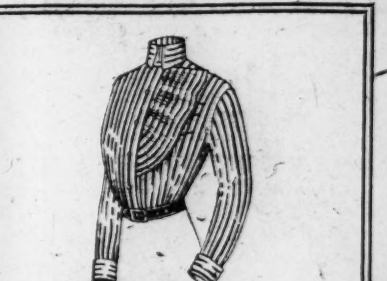
## TOWN MAY OBTAIN FT. BROWN SITE

WASHINGTON—Senator Bailey has introduced as an amendment to the army appropriation bill a proposition to convey to the city of Brownsville and any charitable association of the state of Texas, for park purposes, such parts of the Ft. Brown military reservation, not to exceed 50 acres, as may be available for these two purposes.

The amendment is not expected to encounter any opposition in the Senate, as it is understood the government is ready to abandon the fort site at any time.

## SCHOOL ATHLETICS FAVORED

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard Medical School advocated athletics in public schools, and making them a part of the regular curriculum, at Friday's session of the sixth congress of the American School Hygiene Association. Other speakers were Prof. William H. Potter of Harvard Dental School and Dr. S. C. Badger.



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at  
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It's made of GOOD Silk.  
It's washable.  
And the way it fits,  
And the way it's made,  
Are the satisfactory ways.  
It was designed by an artist.  
And made under his personal supervision  
By WELL PAID people.  
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WELL PAID PEOPLE!  
We do.

And isn't it strange that these Waists sold under no pretense of being at half price or made from a bankrupt stock of silks, etc., etc., are just as reasonable in price as those offered at fabulously low prices. Come and see them. Write if you can't come. We'll answer your letters.

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Our workmen so carefully selected that the best goods are not handicapped with poor application to the floor. We maintain an absolute fit of the linoleum to your floor without expense.

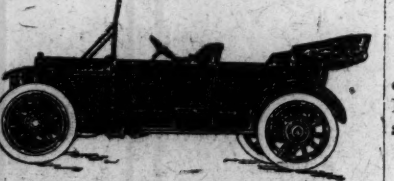
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Alpena "40," \$1600 Complete  
Electric Lighted and Self-Started

Alpena Boston Company announces the opening of a branch Agency and Service Depot at Portsmouth, N. H., where the local business is handled by MR. HORACE P. SEYMOUR.



## NOTES PROSPECTS FOR COLLEGE MEN IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Opportunities Numerous There for Ones Who Possess Ability to Do a Little of Everything, Explains W. Cameron Forbes, the Governor General

### VALUE OF TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE

Definite information in regard to opportunities for young men to carve out careers for themselves in the Philippine islands is something that many have tried unsuccessfully to obtain. An article written by W. Cameron Forbes, the governor general of the Philippines, for the Harvard Graduate Magazine, and printed in the December issue of that periodical, answers many pertinent inquiries along this line, and is herewith reproduced in part.

WHEN a man is leaving college and beginning to think of carving out a career for himself the problem is likely to present itself in two ways. The first is, what is the immediate work and pay? and the second, what is the ultimate possibility of advancement? To those who have an allowance or enough property to meet the immediate expenses of living, the question as to immediate position is of less importance than that of ultimate possibilities, although many who receive an allowance have a certain pride in becoming self-supporting and not being dependent upon anybody for their maintenance.

What prospects, then, do the Philippine islands hold out to young men of ambition, and what chance of promotion may there be to those who come out to this service? This field can be divided into two general classes: those who seek to rise in the government service, and those who wish to devote their energies to the development of the material resources of the country and come out as private citizens.

Let us look first at the possibilities in the government service. The government service is, in the first place, protected by a rather ironclad civil service law, which serves a double purpose; it protects the service against unit employees selected for social or political reasons, and it protects the employee against removal because of whims or prejudices or because of the desire to get the place in order to put in somebody else.

To an active and able administrator determined to make a success of his business, the limitation of free movement on the part of his employees placed by the civil service would be troublesome and annoying and would result in the retention of incompetent or indifferent employees and the less rapid promotion of the more active and successful. To a person, however, charged with the administration of a government machine, the relief afforded by having a good bureau of civil service, a system of examination into the records of all proposed employees, examinations which they must pass to prove their fitness, and protection to them in the service, justifies in full measure the establishment of the civil service; and what disadvantage may arise from the fact that some indifferent men are kept in the service is offset by the advantage which comes from the protection of the service against favoritism and a certain stability which comes from the confidence that so long as a man does the work set out for him he will not be molested in his position.

The Philippine civil service is divided into the classified service and the unclassified, the distinguishing feature being that the classified service may be

entered only through civil service examination.

Among what are considered the attractive positions in the unclassified service are those of assistant attorneys in the bureau of justice, certain medical officers and professors, officers in the bureau of constabulary and in the bureau of navigation, and telegraph operators. Constabulary officers must be college graduates (or specially examined by the bureau of insular affairs), young men, vigorous, fond of outdoor life and unmarried. They are required to sign an agreement not to marry without permission before reaching the grade of captain.

The classified service embraces the great majority of the positions. Among them may be mentioned civil engineer, surveyor, draftsman, teacher, bookkeeper, agricultural inspector, chemist, biologist, entomologist and forester. For many of the positions, particularly those of civil engineer, teacher, bookkeeper, and physician, examinations are usually held twice a year in all parts of the United States. For others, examinations are given less frequently. Information as to dates of examinations, requirements, etc., can be obtained from the United States civil service commission, Washington.

In practically all examinations, applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 40 years and in excellent physical condition. A rigid physical examination must be undergone before a government medical officer prior to appointment to any position, classified or unclassified.

Teachers and stenographers and typewriters usually start at \$1200. Professional men enter the service at somewhat higher salaries, ranging from \$1400 for recent graduates in civil engineering or forestry, to as high as \$2500 for experienced civil engineers. After two years' satisfactory service in the Philippines, traveling expenses from the appointee's home to the islands, together with half salary from date of embarkation to arrival in Manila, are paid to persons appointed in the United States. The bureau of insular affairs will, if requested, advance the transportation to an appointee with the condition that 10 per cent of his monthly salary will be retained until the government has been reimbursed.

Nearly all officers and employees are entitled to leave of absence with full pay. Teachers receive full pay during school vacations and may spend a vacation in the United States once in three years, with an additional travel time allowance of 60 days at half pay. Most of the other government servants receiving \$1000 or more are allowed 28 days of vacation on full pay each year and in addition accrued leave of 30 days or more for each year of service. Permission to visit the United States, with an

additional allowance of 60 days' travel time at half pay and return traveling expenses, is given not often than once in three years.

### Engineers Needed

Of course, if a man has technical experience his career is pretty definitely marked out. For instance, engineers know pretty well what they can work up to. They get certified to a list of eligibles. When a vacancy occurs they receive appointment. Coming out to the Philippine islands, they are immediately assigned to some work. This work is of an intensely interesting nature. The Philippine islands are at the beginning of things. They need roads stretching in every direction. They need to have the rivers dredged and straightened. They need to have certain important sections protected from the waters. In Baguio the rainfall has reached 250 inches a year, and this year the rain gauge registered 36 inches in 24 hours, and 88 inches in four days. Structures and drains try the resources of engineers. Buildings here must be very strong. From assistant engineer, the engineer may hope to rise to be district engineer, in which post he will have charge of a district, sometimes of one province, sometimes of several, the work in which he is to oversee. From here the promotion may come to one of the four positions of division engineer or city engineer of the city of Manila, from which positions the selection is likely to be made for the position of chief engineer of public works or chief irrigation engineer.

There is an automatic appropriation of \$375,000 a year for irrigation systems, and 100 or 200 irrigation projects are now under consideration. The surveying force is little by little making an irrigation survey of the islands, so that we shall have plans and know the possibilities of such projects. Only a few of these can be undertaken each year. In fact, with the money available we are not in a position to undertake any very vast projects, but the field is one of intense interest and great possibilities for the welfare of the Philippine people.

The engineer, to be successful, should learn to speak Spanish and possibly one of the native dialects. The engineer who gets ahead most is the one who, besides fine technical knowledge, has courtesy and tact in dealing with the local officials, usually natives. He must know how to observe the prestige so dear to the heart of a local official and call upon the man he wants to see instead of sending for him if he holds an official position; and, in general, to deal with him as a gentleman should deal with people with whom he has relations. The Filipinos are most quick to recognize gentlemanly conduct and courteous treatment and most appreciative of it when they encounter it. Their friendship is easily won by little acts of courtesy and consideration and in many cases they prove to be loyal and lasting friends in time of trouble.

### Opportunities for Lawyers

The lawyers have open to them a different field. The appointments are made as assistants in the office of the attorney-general, or as law clerks in the various bureaus that need such work as drawing contracts, etc. Here there is active competition with the Filipinos themselves, as many of the Filipinos turn to the practice of law and many of the best lawyers in the islands are Filipinos. To the lawyer the opportunity of going on the bench is an added inducement. The judiciary is half American and half Filipino, and the positions are well paid and worth having. The work is interesting and abundant. There is plenty of opportunity for active men to go ahead and to carve out their ways, and in the time that I have been in the Philippine islands I have seen so many places where active and progressive young lawyers have found a career, or could have done so had they been here, that I have been sorry that there were not three first rate young lawyers for every one that I have found here. Here also the knowledge of Spanish is of vital importance. It is true that with the rapid acquisition of the English language the importance of Spanish is constantly lessening; still for the present and for many years to come its knowledge will be a sine qua non for success in getting ahead in the Philippine islands. President Taft has announced that no man could aspire to be Governor-General who could not talk the Spanish language.

The constabulary is another field which appeals to certain natures. The work is totally different, both in kind and in scope, from that of the engineer or of the lawyer or of the servant of the people in a clerical position. It involves coming as a third lieutenant, taking a position in a semi-military establishment and after a few months' training in the constabulary school, in which the manual drill and laws, the art of handling the weapons and some knowledge of the local language is taught, the constabulary man goes out into the province with a handful of natives, where he is supposed to maintain order. To those who have read Kipling's stories of Strickland, Chinn and others in India, the possibilities of the constabulary officer's life will appeal very strongly. The post is not for those who are dependent on social opportunities. They are usually stationed away out in the provinces, sometimes among savages, distant from their kind, and without opportunity to see their friends sometimes for weeks at a time. A man must have a good deal of natural resource to be able to live such a life and find happiness in it. Still, men do, and make splendid careers of it. There are rivers to cross in difficult times; there are journeys to

make in pursuit of hostile bands, sometimes into the mountains; there are difficulties to undergo; and, were the story of the constabulary to be told by some master pen, the reading of it would cause many people to sit up into the long hours of the night.

The army officers who have had executive control of the constabulary have shown conspicuous ability and public spirit and have written their names large in the pages of Philippine history. General Allen, who first organized the constabulary, and General Bandholtz, who has carried it on, are alike deserving of mention.

### Government Work

In the administration of the government service there is also room for many men of ability and opportunity for those who display diligence and tact and force to advance. One field for those who have a turn for accounts and administration lies in the position of provincial treasurer. The clerks in the executive bureau, or men skilled in the matter of accounting, may get a start in the auditor's office or some other bureau as bookkeeper, accountant or property officer. Those who show the greatest aptitude may presently be transferred to the position of provincial treasurer, the only appointed officer on the provincial board, which administers the affairs of the province. The other two members, one of whom is the provincial governor, are Filipinos, elected by the people. Although the powers are limited, they are most important. They involve overseeing the expenditures and collection of taxes in the province and its component municipalities, and a tactful treasurer may make himself a great element of strength in the administration of the affairs of considerable numbers of people. For example, the province of Cebu has a population estimated at nearly 700,000, that of Iloilo over 500,000 and that of Pangasinan but little less. In the Mountain province is a vast expanse of territory of wild and precipitous topography, larger than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, inhabited by about 350,000 people. To certain temperaments the regeneration of such people as these is a work which is most appealing. They are primitive people and in the past have been constantly engaged in intertribal warfare, so that it has become the custom for the women to do all the work in the fields while the men stand by on guard. They are industrious, honest, faithful and extremely dirty. Their word can be relied upon usually, and they are most appreciative of things that are done for them. I have personally been up among them several times and enjoyed meeting them. Governor Pack of Michigan rules these people and under him are several lieutenant-governors, all Americans, men of resolution and courage, some of whom put themselves into most exciting positions in the pursuit of their work. The Kalinagas, slender and comparatively tall, beautifully shaped, lithe and agile warriors, with brilliant red and yellow ornaments, often in the form of plumes of feathers standing a foot high above their head, with long spears and curiously ornamented shields, and always carrying an axe at their belt, now are said to number about 75,000, scattered in about 135 villages, some of which have never been visited by white men. The labor of extending their sphere of influence into one of these villages and gradually persuading, by reason and force, if necessary, the savages to desist from their warfare and reprisals and to engage in the arts of peace is surely a very creditable accomplishment for any man. But to take one of these provinces a man must have his courage with him. He must be patient, tactful, courteous and above all things eminently just. The savages must learn that he is as good as his word and that his word once given is inviolate; then they will respect him.

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### In Mindanao

In Mindanao there is another set of problems, similar yet different. The southern part of this island and the islands adjacent to it form the Moro province, so-called because the inhabitants are Muhammadans, and added to their warlike tendencies they dislike the Christians, which greatly complicates the administrative situation. Back in the hills are numbers of savage tribes. This province is governed by a council of four, known as the Moro council, and the territory it governs is divided into five districts, each with its governor—often an army officer, sometimes a constabulary officer. Each of these districts is again sub-divided and so arranged as to bring all groups or tribes under some control. These sub-districts are presided over by deputy governors, of whom there are now no fewer than 12. Here again is a career tempting to the venturesome.

It is not only in the provincial service that men may rise. There are positions in the clerical service of the bureaus and there is always the possibility of reaching the position from which one directs the business of one of the important bureaus, like that of navigation, the collection of customs, the collection of internal revenue, the municipal council of the city of Manila, the management of the government lands or the purchasing agency. The old saying is that there is plenty of room at the top. Once a man advances enough so that he has shown supervisory abilities, the opportunities are many.

There is always the possibility of being called for service in Cuba, in Panama, in Porto Rico, or, as has twice happened in the Philippine service, in Santo Domingo, and it is not beyond the bounds of reasonable expectation that the United States will, from time to time, be looking for men trained in the art of administering dependencies.

But enough of the government service. Let us turn our eyes to the possibilities for commercial development. Here indeed looms before us another field filled with possibilities. First, let me say that I advise strongly against people who have made a failure

at home coming out here to start afresh under new auspices. Sometimes people are glad to get rid of inconvenient relatives or dependents and are glad to ship them far away. They only make trouble for themselves and for everybody else. It takes a greater degree of ability to succeed out here than it does at home. In the Philippine islands things are more primitive. They are not so well organized. A man, then, to succeed here has to be more resourceful, more versatile, more adaptable. He cannot do the one thing for which he is best fitted, confident that somebody else will attend to the other things which he does not do. He has got to do a little of everything.

To make myself clear let me give an illustration. We will suppose a man is an expert on raising rubber, or rice, or hemp. In countries where transportation facilities are good, where markets are good, where the financial system is modern, and loans can be secured, money transported conveniently, and labor plentiful and to be had at an easily calculated rate, he can devote himself to the scientific pursuit of the economical raising of his particular crop, without having to count on many variables owing to uncertainties in things which are done by others. Here he will find difficulty in his transportation. Steamers are not regular. He finds that they are apt to change their schedules and their rates in such a way as to hold him up at inconvenient times. I am not talking of the regular steamers running on contract routes, as that evil has already been overcome in respect to them. He finds it advisable to own his own ships, which he will buy, and then he has to learn something of the shipping business. He finds at the ports to which he has to transport his goods there are not regular storage facilities and rates. He probably has to build his own warehouse in order to care for the goods. In some staple articles he would have found it very important to buy his own warehouse and handling facilities in the city of Manila or Cebu, in order to be certain that his profits were not unduly shaved in passing through the major port. He is pretty sure to find that it takes a peculiar combination of qualities to be able to induce native laborers to work. He has a very peculiar kind of competition in a kindly and indulgent nature which will give people a primitive but easy existence without their having to struggle for it. Thus if he is not kindly and courteous to his laborers, if he does not pay them well and in his stores give them reasonable prices, and moreover, have music and places of entertainment for them, so that they can be diverted and kept happy, they are unlikely to want to come to work. The Filipino

makes an excellent laborer when he is given something to work for and taught with kindness and patience how to work efficiently. But all these things take time and patience, and will necessarily involve a larger outlay of capital at the start, before anybody can meet and solve all these problems.

Thus, a man coming to the Philippine islands must be prepared to undergo discommodations and to meet unusual combinations of circumstances in order to succeed. However, the possibilities are such as to repay many fold the man who has the ability, tact and capital to persevere and succeed. There are, of course, in the larger cities, opportunities for the establishment of stores and the engagement in small business, which the difficulties I have outlined would affect in a lesser degree, if at all.

### United States' Task

It is a part of the duty of the American government in the Philippines to remedy these conditions. It is part of our duty to make the conditions such that regular and sufficient transportation facilities and warehouses under such regulation as to prevent abuses will be available for the planter of the interior, so as not to necessitate his building his own, to develop the commercial line of the education of the people engaged in the commercial business to a point where they will not be inclined to hold up their employees, but will rather make their interests their own.

Think of the opportunity there is for men of intelligence, ability, perseverance and tact! Here are nearly eight million people, potentially as good laborers as any in the world. Here is a territory two thirds as great as that of Japan, capable of producing an abundant variety of crops—rubber, sugar, hemp, coconuts, chocolate, gutta-percha, silk, cotton, and a thousand other varieties of tropical products. These products receive free entry into the United States, and yet the business of supplying the United States with the tropical products it consumes is done by other countries. Personally, I have been again and again tempted while here by the opportunities to give up government work and turn my attention toward Philippine development, for I believe there is great opportunity for success.

**SMALL SEAL CATCH REPORTED**  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.—The latest wireless reports from the sealing fleet on the east coast of Newfoundland indicate the worst voyage in the history of the country. The total catch accounted for thus far does not exceed 50 seals, young and old, which is less than Captain Kean, of the Florizel, brought in on one trip in 1910.

## Special Spring Clearance Sale of Women's Negligees

Daintiest, Prettiest Creations Offered at Some Very Decided Mark Downs



With such unusual re-pricings in Women's dainty Negligees, hundreds not now regular patrons in this popular section will come to appreciate the VALUES which this great store offers in connection with the prettiest, most practical, and newest inexpensive Dresses, Kimonos and Dressing Sacques.

As the most popular specialty store of its kind in Boston, this section is in a position to offer more and better values than any other store in New England.

15.00 CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEE—Cut in empire effect, with dotted Swiss collar and tucked kimono sleeves, with lace insertion. Sale Price..... 11.75

15.00 MESSALINE NEGLIGEE—A very stylish model; sunburst pleated skirt, with large lace trimmed collar. Sale Price ..... 10.95

20.00 JAPANESE SILK CREPE KIMONO—Our own direct importation, of fine quality silk, in a large variety of rich Oriental colorings; large wing sleeves, hand embroidered. Sale Price..... 11.75

7.50 ORIENTAL SILK KIMONO—Several very attractive styles in a wide range of pretty colorings. Sale Price ..... 5.75

10.95 HAND EMBROIDERED NEGLIGEE—Of good quality albatross, in practical, tasteful styles. Colors lavender, pink and blue. Sale Price ..... 5.75

MAIN STORE—THIRD FLOOR

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

### FLOWER SHOW IS TO BE CONTINUED FOR THREE DAYS

Announcement was made today by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that the flower show and Italian garden exhibition in Horticultural hall would be continued until Wednesday, although scheduled to close tomorrow evening. Patronage of the show has been so extensive that it has been decided to continue it three more days.

Almost 500 school children daily have attended and this morning a delegation from North Bennet street industrial school were among the pupils to visit the exhibition. This afternoon a lecture on the color arrangement in flower gardening is to be given by Mrs. Francis King of Alma, Mich. There will be two concerts, afternoon and evening, both today and tomorrow, by an Italian orchestra. James and John Farquhar have made many wonderful displays in the past for the society, but the sixteenth century Florence garden ranks as most artistic and elaborate.

### ENGLISH BALLADS ARE TO BE SUNG

English folk songs will be recited by Oriska, Rosalind and Dorothy Fuller, with introductory remarks by Walter G. Fuller of Manchester University, at the Twentieth Century Club on next Thursday night. These English singers, dressed in early Victorian costumes, sing the early ballads of rural England recently discovered by Cecil Sharpe, Mr. Fuller and other collectors. They will be accompanied by a harp.

**PAPER PRINTED IN SHORTHAND**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—In British Columbia there is a little newspaper, the Kamloops Wawa, circulating among several tribes of North American Indians. The unique feature of this journal is that it is printed in shorthand.

**Chanut's Gloves**  
For Forty Years the Favorite  
SPECIAL  
16-Button White Glace Pearl Clasp (Same price by mail) \$1.85  
SILK GLOVES AND SILK HOSIERY  
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275 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON  
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## First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, MARCH 30, 1912.

### Safeguarding Valuable Papers

It is decidedly unwise to keep Securities, Deeds, Insurance Policies and other valuable papers at home or in the average office safe, when absolute protection both from fire and theft can be obtained at a low cost in a safe deposit box in the steel lined vault of the First National Bank. The value of such protection cannot be over-emphasized.

Boxes \$10 a year and upwards.

Special storage facilities provided at an exceptionally low cost on large packages such as silver, duplicate business records, heirlooms, etc.

Capital, Surplus and Stockholders' Liability \$12,500,000

**First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street**



## TRAINING FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS IN A SPECIAL COLLEGE, DUSSELDORF INNOVATION

Hint for America in Step Taken by German City to Secure the Better Performance of Duty

### DUE TO NECESSITY

Having figured as a leader in city planning, Dusseldorf, Germany, recently introduced another idea whose application may prove worthy of as close study as is given the ways and means by which this municipality became flourishing and beautiful. For Dusseldorf now essays to provide training for her municipal office holders that will fit them for their high responsibilities. Such a plan, introduced in America, undoubtedly would do much toward removing city government, generally speaking, from the region of petty politics and having it administered more particularly in the interests of the people.

DUSSELDORF, one of the conspicuously well groomed cities of Germany—and for that matter of the world—has established a precedent that may be followed to great advantage in America. It has established a college for the instruction of municipal officials who have a real career open for them in that city and country.

According to the advices from Germany, although her cities, perhaps, have the best public officials in any nation, the recent development of municipal policies has proved that even in this field further instruction is necessary. The rapid growth of German communities has forced many of their officials into spheres of greater responsibility than they faced at the time they entered office, and it is, therefore, incumbent upon them—especially those who hold higher and more responsible posts—to study in order to fulfill the duties connected with executive positions. And to their credit it must be said that they are eager for instruction.

Municipal administration in all its phases has become a distinct branch of modern politics in Germany. Consequently, the necessity has become evident that men should be especially educated for it. For a number of years several cities, at their head Berlin, have established training schools for employees of certain departments, like the police department, for all kinds of municipal officers of the lower rank.

### Breadth of the Course

Dusseldorf, however, has conceived a plan under which a special school for the higher municipal officials has been established. This institution of learning, standing absolutely under the control of the municipality, opened on Oct. 20. Its courses are intended to cover two semesters of three months' lecture periods each, at the end of which the students will have to undergo a graduating examination. The course of study will cover all phases of municipal law; the modern problems in the life of a city, such as labor and social questions; the relief of the poor; public sanitation; the organization of city government and city charters.

The teachers are acknowledged authorities in their special branches, recruited from the circles of university professors and tutors, judges of high courts, and men who have had practical experience in municipal administration.

Young men who have been graduated from a gymnasium or a real gymnasium of the first class, or who have passed an examination equivalent to the graduating examinations—for instance, the officers' examination for the army—will be ad-

missible to the college. Many officers of the army, finding that their advancement is too slow, as well as people who originally intended to serve the state as jurists, give up these careers after some years and try to obtain positions in the municipal service. It is expected that a large number of these men will study in the new college. Furthermore, city officials who, without having passed the required examinations, make good this lack of academic training by years of practical work in the municipal service as mayors of smaller cities or in similar positions will probably likewise take up theoretical studies in the new university. And finally, engineers and men engaged in the several branches of technical work, whose cooperation is so important for the development of a modern city, will enroll. People who do not wish to become regular students, but simply intend to hear one or more lectures, will be given permission to do so on special application and the payment of a small fee.

### Needed in America

This experiment in official training will be watched with keen interest and may, and in all likelihood will, be followed in America, where municipal work is becoming more and more complicated and difficult and calls for more highly

trained men. When municipal service becomes an established career to which young men can look forward, then there will follow naturally preparations for training such as the Dusseldorf authorities have already provided.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman has done a public service by contributing toward a fund intended to establish an experimental school for the study and administration of public business. The school will be started in New York upon a plan to be worked out under the direction of a special board of trustees.

The donation of Mrs. Harriman has insured the completion of the entire fund and the establishment of the school, which is expected in the course of time to do a great deal to facilitate a more definite knowledge of municipal questions and better trained civic workers, as well as public officials. This is not so far as the plans are outlined, a school along the Dusseldorf lines, but it might easily be developed into one.

Chicago is the scene of another effort in definite municipal instruction in "The Workers' School of Municipal Government," under the direction of John Curtis Kennedy, formerly of the faculty of the University of Chicago, and now connected with the University of Chicago settlement.

Divided into 14 committees, the stu-

dents meet twice a week. The first 20 minutes of each session are occupied with a lecture by Professor Kennedy. The committees then get together around tables and work on the preparation of reports, data for which is to be obtained by the members at their convenience.

The first list of committees, indicating the subjects to be investigated, follows: Housing, building regulations and fire protection.

Municipal revenues and expenditures. Transportation and traffic. Gas, electric light and power and telephones.

Water, drainage and sewerage. Streets, alleys and garbage. Other municipal enterprises (bakeries, etc.).

Health, smoke, smells and noise. Public education. Parks, playgrounds, beaches and recreation.

Police, administration of justice, penal reformatories and charitable institutions. Efficiency and organization, civil service.

Labor conditions. City charter and city planning.

Professor Kennedy got his idea from Dusseldorf, but he has adapted the plan to the particular conditions he finds in Chicago and to the state of public opinion.

## CHILDREN AT ELIZABETH PEABODY PRACTISE FOR THEATER OPENING

Rehearse Some Old Plays and Are Making Up Others From Stories, Teacher Directing the Work

### STUDY DRAMATICS

A YEAR of experiment is often a year of many discoveries. This is being proved at the Elizabeth Peabody house, where special attention is being given to dramatics this year in preparation for the best use of the theater which will be opened, it is hoped, next January in the new building. An idea of one line of the work may be gained from a visit to some of the little girls' classes which meet on Saturday morning. As we enter a small room, unfurnished except for a few chairs, we discern six pupils engaged in learning or reciting lines. One or two are reciting to each other and the rest are studying pieces of paper or printed copies of plays. One girl is trying to study and at the same time to amuse her baby sister, who could not be left at home. A moment later Miss Jenkins, the teacher, enters, and without any needless preliminaries the morning's program begins.

First there is a rehearsal of a revised edition of "Blue Beard," a play on which the class has just begun work. Some of the lines do not seem quite intelligible, and so, as the rehearsal proceeds, Miss Jenkins clears up difficult expressions by translating them into the vernacular with which the class is more familiar. For instance, "mere libelous nonsense" means nothing to the girl who has to say the words until Miss Jenkins explains, "That just means it's all hosh," and then the actor repeats the expression intelligently.

### Realism at Rehearsals

There is no lack of dramatic interpretation. Each pupil throws herself into the rehearsal with all the ardor that the play demands, and speaks as if she were actually taking a part in the incidents portrayed. No tones could be more hearty than those used by the maid who protests thus when her father says she must marry Blue Beard:

"But, father, oh think, Those whiskers of blue!"

The tragedy of the situation is felt even by the baby, who has been relegated to a corner for the rehearsal and who on hearing such a strange speech promptly sets up a wail of sympathy and has to be quieted before the play is continued.

The rehearsal of "Blue Beard" is followed by the rehearsal of a Yiddish play called "The Three Lies." Originally this was not a play but a folk story of which the Russian Jews are extremely fond. The children had heard the story many times and, as it was sufficiently dramatic, had, with the help of their teacher, turned it into a play. Their presentation is so realistic that the visitor, though not understanding a word of Yiddish, needs only a few explanations to follow the plot and cannot help laughing at the distress of the two leading characters whose credulity leads them to believe tales that are absurdly impossible, simply because the tales are told them by two different persons at different times.

Next, for the sake of variety in the program, comes a Yiddish ballad sung by one of the little girls, who does not hesitate to depict with facial expression and gesture every change in the fortunes of the rabbi's daughter who is the heroine of the song. Then there is some folk dancing by several members and when the performers are well nigh breathless, one of them says, "Now, Miss Jenkins, we want to give a play that you haven't seen yet."

### Impromptu Play

"Did you get it out of a story book?" asks Miss Jenkins. "No, we just made it up ourselves, and we call it 'The Angel'."

"Well, let's see it," is the reply; and



MISS ELIZABETH JENKINS Who teaches dramatics at the Elizabeth Peabody house

so three of the girls come forward, and the impromptu play begins. The angel plays the part of a good fairy to the mother and daughter, giving them everything they think they need to make them happy. It is rather incongruous to see the angel make a kindness, but there can be no doubt about the sincere appreciation of the recipients, who exclaim, "Oh thank you, thank you," and embrace each other fervently.

In the meantime in another room another group of girls have been rehearsing by themselves. This arrangement is more satisfactory than having all the girls together at one time, as attention can be given to only one group, anyway, and those who are not actually taking part prefer to go to another room and rehearse rather than to stay and be silent spectators. Miss Jenkins now goes to the second group and those in the first group stay in their own room to talk over bits of stage business and practise some of the more difficult passages in "Blue Beard."

All goes smoothly in the second room until Miss Jenkins asks for a Yiddish play. The actors take their places, but fail to begin, and two of them are seen to be staring at each other with anything but happy faces. "Why, what's the matter?" asks Miss Jenkins.

A third actor volunteers an explanation, "They've got a mad on, and they have to talk to each other in the play. Now what are they going to do?" "They must just forget they have a mad on," is the immediate reply, and one that appears to satisfy the two who have quarreled, for they smile at once and proceed to converse with each other in the play so much like the best of friends that the visitor is convinced that the "mad" will not be resumed afterward.

### Work of Boys' Classes

The work done in the boys' classes vies in interest with that done by the girls. At present they are practising scenes from "Hiawatha," which is to be presented in its entirety later. It is safe to say that no boys ever enjoyed playing Indian more than these youngsters enjoy taking the parts of Hiawatha, Minnehaha, Nokomis, the old arrow makers and the numerous chiefs. Some of them have been learning the story at school, and increased familiarity with the poem has seemed only to make them love it more. They are making their own bows and arrows and feather head dresses for the play, a pleasure regarded as second only to spending a few weeks in a wigwam.

The boys' dramatic work is not confined to rehearsals of "Hiawatha." Like the girls, they are fond of making up plays, and when they come to class they

are eager to present this original work, and they are allowed to do so at the end of the period. These little plays always differ in plot, but they are generally alike in three of the types of character shown—a poor mother, who is made happy at the end; a villain, who is punished, and an officer of the law. The plots are a combination of what one sees at motion picture shows in the West End, or of dramatic scenes from stories, with additional touches from the boys' imaginations.

The boys are allowed to use their own stage business and their own language, but corrections or new ideas from the teacher are readily accepted and do not check the actors' enthusiasm. To a person weary of the supposedly finished acting that goes on behind footlights, the spontaneity and abandon of these little plays is most refreshing. So earnest are they that even their laughable phrases command respect. "If this money is stolen," exclaims an actor, as he searches for hidden treasure by pulling up the stones in the pavement of Copley square. "If this money is stolen, the United States will be a poorer!" And the listeners are deeply impressed with the tragic solemnity of his tones. Or it may be the generosity of Sherlock Holmes which especially moves them. "Here is a little money," says the detective, handing his purse to a poor man who has been discovered trying to enter a bank. "Buy bread for your old mother and go in peace."

It is interesting to know that the boys—and the girls, too, for that matter—make up their plays not at special times usually, but whenever two or three of them happen to be together. For instance, a couple of boys meet to go on an errand. They are soon talking over a new plot for a play. They meet another boy who is persuaded to accompany them, and before the errand is finished the plot has been worked out and the boys have decided upon some of their speeches. Or one girl says to another, "I've just been reading such a good story. I'll tell you about it and we'll see if we can't make a play out of it."

The Yiddish plays, like the one already mentioned, come mostly from folk stories. Miss Jenkins herself visits the homes and gets the mothers to tell the stories that were familiar to them in Russia. With the help of the children, who act as interpreters, Miss Jenkins gets the main points and later has the children dramatize the story in Yiddish, or from the outline writes an English play that preserves the nucleus of the folk tale but is much more pretentious than the original. One of the most interesting of the plays that Miss Jenkins has prepared in this way tells of how a vain girl is humbled by seeing her disposition reflected in a mirror.

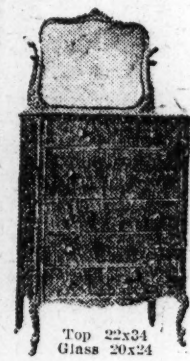
Her family and friends are disposed to laugh at her discomfiture until shown their own characters in the mirror. One sees herself with big ears, another with a long tongue, another with a green complexion, etc. This silences their sneers, and in the end the heroine, who is a rabbi's daughter, is married to the young man who has made her look into the wonderful mirror, but who all the time has been back of the girl's vanity her truly beautiful nature, which her pride has concealed hitherto. A rabbi's daughter, by the way, is generally the heroine in Russian folktales; so that the stories, instead of beginning "There was once a princess," start with the words, "There was once a daughter of a rabbi."

This is one of the discoveries that Miss Jenkins has made since she commenced her study of Russian folktales by practically living among the people. She is discovering also folk dances that have been known previously only in isolated districts of Russia. Sometimes these dances are discovered by questioning the mothers when calling upon them; sometimes they are discovered by attendance at Jewish weddings.

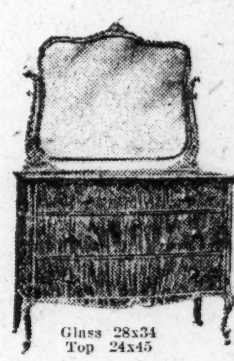
The main purpose of these discoveries and of the discovery of folktales, too, is to gather material that is worth preserving, that will be available when the theater is opened and that will be attractive to the fathers and mothers who do not care for American dances and who also prefer Yiddish plays to English.

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## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. E. Shelly, quartermaster, will make not to exceed three visits to Donora, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of fence material required for shipment in Schofield barracks, Hawaii.

Capt. F. H. Burton, twenty-ninth infantry, detailed in quartermaster department, April 3.

Maj. J. H. Frier, inspector-general, is relieved from his present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed on transport to sail from San Francisco on or about May 5 to Manila.

Maj. S. E. Smiley, infantry, assigned to the twenty-first infantry, effective April 1.

Col. J. C. P. Tilkson, infantry, now attached to the eighth infantry and is assigned to that regiment.

Maj. S. M. Mackney, sixth infantry, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement.

Leave granted Maj. S. M. Mackney, sixth infantry, on Feb. 13 extended eight days.

The following officers are detailed to take field officers' course at the mounted service school, Fort Riley, Kan., to begin April 1, and will proceed to Fort Riley and report to the commandant: Lieut.-Col. Franklin D. Johnson, fifteenth cavalry; Lieut.-Col. E. Hinds, fifth field artillery; Maj. J. P. Ryan, cavalry.

Maj. R. E. Callan, C. A. C., will repair to this city for consultation with the chief of coast artillery, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper post.

Maj. E. P. O'Hern, ordnance, will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., on official business.

Capt. W. P. Jackson, third infantry, to Ft. Leavenworth and report to Lieut.-Col. A. C. Ducat, twentieth infantry.

Col. J. M. Love, Jr., fifteenth infantry, will remain on duty with the organized militia of Kentucky until necessary for him to comply with this order.

First Lieut. W. F. Pearson, twenty-third infantry, detailed for general recruiting service.

The following proceed to U. S. Marine Corps' rifle range, Winthrop, Md.: Capt. R. H. Allen, twenty-ninth infantry; First

lieut. W. C. Stoll, twenty-ninth infantry; First Lieut. C. H. Funnham, fourth infantry; First Lieut. A. Harris, fourteenth infantry; Second Lieut. J. Plasmeyer, Jr., fifteenth cavalry.

First Lieut. A. Rutherford, fifth infantry, designated to participate in the tourneys for places on the team to represent the United States in the international match at Buenos Aires.

### Navy Orders

Ensign J. E. Meredith, detached reserved torpedo division, Charleston, S. C.; to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection the Jettie, and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. W. Turner, to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection the Jenkins, and on board when commissioned.

Surgeon H. A. Dunn, detached the Florida, to the Utah.

Surgeon M. S. Elliott, detached the Utah, to the Florida.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Dodge, detached naval hospital, Newport, R. I., to reserve torpedo divisions, Charleston, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Charlton, to naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Paymaster's Clerk W. M. Smith, appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty the Iowa.

Paymaster's Clerk Le Roy Moyer, appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Mate A. E. Moore, Mate C. A. Wilson and Mate E. E. Wagener, orders of March 1 modified, detached the Lancaster, to the Maine.

These midshipmen have been commissioned ensigns from June 5, 1911: H. S. Burdick, C. S. Gillette, R. M. Comfort, C. B. Platt, C. E. Reordan, H. W. Koehler, G. N. Reeves, Jr.; R. E. Sampson, J. M. Deem, R. H. Bennett, D. J. Friedell, H. C. Ridgely, G. B. Keester, W. J. Carver, H. H. Porter, G. A. Trever, G. W. Hewlett, F. H. Fowler, P. T. Wright, Zachary Lansdowne, S. R. Canine, J. B. Oldendorf, D. H. Stuart, E. L. Gunther, Frank Slingluff, Jr.; J. M. Ashley, C. E. Van Hook, P. H. Marion, Solomon Endel, J. A. Murphy, J. R. Barry, W. N. Richardson, Jr.; Lawrence Townsend, Jr.; E. C. Lange, G. B. Strickland, S. A. Mahan, L. C. Dunn, R. S. Fay, E. G. Haas, D. E. Kemp, Junius Yates and F. L. Shea.

### Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Castine, at Hampton Roads; Glacier, at San Francisco and Mare Island; Caesar, at Guantanamo; Noro, at San Pedro; Celtic, at Norfolk; Michigan, Kansas, Virginia, Salem, Connecticut, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and North Carolina, at Tangier sound, Chesapeake bay.

Sailed—Glacier, from San Francisco for Mare Island; Mars, from Hampton Roads for Melville station, R. I.; Celtic, from Hampton Roads for Norfolk.

### Navy Notes

Safety devices for the protection of navy yard workmen are being investigated by the navy department. Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American

Museum of Safety of New York, has been engaged to deliver illustrated lectures at the Boston navy yard on April 23 and at the New York navy yard on April 25 and 27, covering the entire subject.



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# CITES REASONS FOR THE LAW'S DELAY

Senator Works Points Out How Judges and Attorneys Might Help Improve Present Conditions and Draws Lessons From Trial of the McNamara Case

## CONGRESS HAMPERED BY THE PEOPLE

In the following article, prepared for *The Christian Science Monitor*, Senator Works explains why it is incorrect to attribute tardy law enforcement so largely to defective laws and cumbersome rules provided for court procedure. He probes deeply into a matter of consequence to both lawyers and laymen and the conclusions he reaches are based on long personal experience and particular study of the matter with which he deals.

By JOHN D. WORKS  
United States senator from California

MUCH is being said lately about the law's delays. The cause of these delays is very little understood by most people and either concealed or purposely overlooked by some who do know the chief impediment to the prompt execution of the laws, a cause which stands in the way of the expeditious making of the laws, as well.

Most people who have complained of the tardy and ineffectual way in which the laws are being enforced, have attributed this condition to defective laws and procedure provided for the guidance, government and control of the courts. There can be no question in the thought of any one having knowledge of existing conditions that the laws and rules of the procedure governing most of the courts, state and national, are defective and should be improved. They are too cumbersome. They go too much into detail. They usually provide for every step to be taken in an action or proceeding in court. They leave little or no discretion to the court.

In most of the codes of procedure enacted under the code systems that generally obtain in this country, every step to be taken and how and when it shall be taken is provided. The various moves made, from the filing of the complaint or petition to final judgment, are provided for and follow in consecutive and chronological order.

These various steps, for each of which a certain number of days is allowed, take a long time, altogether too much time. The time given for each successive step is fixed by law and the court has no power as a rule to shorten the time except in case of emergency. This should be remedied in the interest of justice and the public welfare. But this is not by any means the worst of it. The law does allow the extension of the time for the taking of each and every step by stipulation of counsel. Here we touch a condition of the law, a case of omission rather than commission, that causes or rather allows the chief impediment to speedy and prompt administration of the laws, civil and criminal. In this case the law as it exists would not be so serious. It is the continued and habitual abuse of this omission in the law that causes by far the greater part of the law's delays.

## Where Responsibility Lies

For this the judges and lawyers are chiefly, almost wholly, to blame; and it is a grievous wrong not only to litigants, but to the people generally that these officers of the law, bound by their oath to support the laws, have to answer for. Both judges and lawyers have become slothful, negligent and dilatory in the performance of their duties. If a time for making a move in the preparation, trial or appeal of a case is fixed at 10 days, the attorneys may extend the time by agreement to 20 or 30 or 100 days, and the judge may, and in some cases under some of the codes must, recognize such an agreement for further time. Thus the time for finally disposing of the case may be and often is enlarged

beyond all reasonable limits, often indefinitely.

This is not all or even the worst. The delay of one case, with the consent of the attorneys in that case, might not be a serious matter. But there are many such cases. They cumber the records and obstruct the channels of justice. The records of the courts are loaded down with them. They, in many ways, obstruct the course of other cases and take up, unnecessarily, the time of the judge and other officers of the court. It tends to engender, it has engendered, an alarming extent, a habit of indolence and procrastination on the part of courts and lawyers that is doing more than all other causes combined to delay the due administration of the law. Indolent lawyers are constantly asking for more time. Other indolent lawyers, looking forward to the time when they will be seeking a like favor, grant it. The indolent judge who seems to care nothing about expediting business or clearing his docket allows the time stipulated for by the attorneys. He seems glad to put off to him, evil day when he will be called upon to try the case and render his decision. He consents to delay with pleasure and gratification. In the meantime the clients, represented by the attorneys who never do anything today that they can put off until tomorrow, wonder why their cases are not brought to trial and are never informed.

What the country needs more than anything else to meet this evil of delay is to improve its brand of judges in respect of their promptness, independence and general disposition to use the powers they have to despatch and expedite business. In the hands of judges prompt in the administration of justice, with courage enough to compel lawyers to prepare and try their cases without unnecessary or unreasonable delay, a very large part of the delay so much complained of would be overcome without any change in the law.

## Written Opinions

And while the judges are reforming the lawyers they may, with propriety and profit to the public, work some desirable reforms in their own manner of conducting and disposing of business. It has become a very common practise of trial judges to prepare written opinions not only in rendering final decisions but in ruling on intermediate demurrers, motions and other steps in the case. This necessitates the taking of the case under advisement and the wholly unnecessary time and labor necessary to prepare such opinions. Not infrequently cases are delayed for weeks, sometimes for months, awaiting the preparation and delivery of the opinion.

As a result of this habit of taking cases under advisement lawyers are permitted to file written briefs to inform the judge and aid him in preparing his opinion. This often takes weeks of time before the judge even commences to consider his opinion and decision. There is no reason why a competent trial judge should take a case under advisement. He should compel lawyers to prepare and try their cases on both the law and the evidence at the time of the trial. When they have done so he should decide it then and there. He will be more familiar with the case then and better able to decide it, with very rare exceptions, than at any later time. If not, some mistake has been made in electing him judge. His opinions are of no use when delivered. They are not binding in any other court and not even his own. No one reads them but the attorneys immediately concerned, one of whom agrees with him and the other not. It is not only that the particular case is delayed, but the judge spends weeks of time in preparing opinions that should be devoted to the trial of other cases and adds largely to the general expense of conducting the business. And all this generally, because of the desire of judges to display their learning and see themselves in print, for these wholly useless opinions are generally printed.

## Impaneling Juries

There are other, many other causes of delay in the administration of justice not dependent upon or the result of defective laws of procedure. Time or space will not permit the mention of many of them. Just two will illustrate conditions sufficiently for the present purpose. One is the time allowed by the courts to be taken up in the impaneling of juries. The treatment dealt out to American citizens compelled to do jury duty is an outrage upon their liberty and their rights and a standing reproach to the method of conducting court business. Not always, but often, jurors summoned to jury duty are deprived of their liberty and placed in the hands of the sheriff or other court officer and kept in his custody as prisoners and not allowed to communicate with the outside world, not even with their own families or

friends. Meanwhile the parties litigant, one or both, are compelled, if the case is a civil one, and the county or the government, as the case may be, if the case is a criminal one, to pay the enormous additional expense of boarding these prisoners. It is a barbarous and wholly unjustifiable proceeding. It is permitted by law, but not required. Generally, at least, maybe always, it is left to the discretion of the judge whether the jurors shall be thus confined or not. Unfortunately this discretion is generally exercised against the jurors who have nothing to say about it whenever either party requests that the jury be confined.

All this because of the assumption, well-founded or not, that jurors may be tampered with, bribed or otherwise influenced. But this is no adequate reason for depriving a citizen of his liberty who has committed no offense and only because he has consented under compulsion to serve his state or country as a juror. If we have reached a stage where American citizens cannot be trusted as jurors and must be locked up to prevent them from violating the law and their oaths as such, the time may have come to abolish the jury system, but it furnishes no reason or excuse for depriving a citizen of his liberty without a trial or even the preference of any charge against him.

But the wrong and injustice inflicted upon the juror does not stop there. When he comes to be examined as to his qualifications as a juror the attorneys are permitted, without reason or justice, to inquire with the utmost minuteness into his life and history and every act and circumstance of his life without reference to the question whether such inquiry relates to any fact in his life bearing upon his fitness to serve as a juror. This is an unwarranted abuse of the powers and prerogatives of the court and a flagrant violation of the rights of the juror. In many cases it is little better than the "third degree" and lacks even the excuse advanced for that process that it is necessary for the detection of crime.

Besides the wrong this entails upon the juror concerned it is one of the most flagrant and unnecessary causes of the law's delays.

## The McNamara Case

The now celebrated McNamara case, partially tried in Los Angeles, Cal., was a most conspicuous and aggravated example of the evils just mentioned. There the jurors were locked up immediately upon their being brought into court and before being sworn as jurors. They were kept in the custody of the sheriff for weeks while the examination of jurors was going on, and were subjected to an examination perhaps unparalleled, certainly unsurpassed in American jurisprudence. Some of them were kept under examination for days, an examination as merciless as that of any criminal on trial. Weeks were spent in this way in impelling a jury, and this was still going on when the defendants confessed their guilt and pleaded guilty.

This practise of subjecting jurors to such an ordeal delayed the proceedings for several weeks and cost the county thousands of dollars of money that might have been saved if the examination of jurors had been confined within just and reasonable limits. Justice does not call for any such sacrifices of a citizen called to jury duty. No such right is guaranteed to a defendant charged with crime. It was more surprising that this should have been allowed in the McNamara case because the judge who tried that case was an able and upright jurist and a conscientious and humane man. He was not, however, experienced in the trial of criminal cases and must have been possessed of the fear of committing some error that would reverse the case if he confined the examination of jurors within reasonable bounds. If he was justified in his fears, then the law should be so changed as to forbid the imprisonment of jurors and confine their examination to pertinent inquiries affecting their fitness to sit in the case in hand.

The other evil mentioned above relates to the examination of a witness. The amount of time wasted in the examination of a witness, especially on cross-examination, is one of the worst abuses of judicial procedure that causes a very large part of the law's delays. This cannot be attributed to faulty laws or rules of procedure. It is the fault of the lawyers in the first instance and secondarily, but in no less degree, of the judge. The lawyer has no right to waste the time of the court in a prolix and useless examination of a witness, and the judge has no right to permit it to be done.

## Making of Laws

What has been said touches only a very few of the many causes of delay in the courts not dependent upon or growing out of any defects of the laws or rules of procedure. If we turn to the making of laws and the proceedings generally of legislative bodies, we find much the same conditions. Delay and procrastination is present everywhere. The United States Senate is a most conspicuous example of how not to do it. At the beginning of each session weeks of time are thrown away when the Senate might be diligently at work. No particular senator or number of senators seem to be to blame for this condition. Certainly its presiding officer is not, for the Vice-President is prompt and fair in the performance of his duties. But he lacks the power possessed by the judge of a court to force action.

This dilatory way of doing things seems to be just a habit. It is a very expensive and unfortunate one for the country. It is not because the Senate cannot work rapidly, for it does when forced to it, as it often is near the close of the session in order to pass bills that

must be passed before the session closes. Then it works under pressure and as much too fast as it worked too slow at the beginning of the session. This is even more unfortunate than going too slow. It results in crude and unformed legislation and laws that never would have become such if time enough had been taken to digest and fully understand them.

## Senate's Difficulties

But the Senate has its excuses for these faults, faults well recognized by its members. It has too much work to do. The country has grown so large and its affairs so important, varied and complex that the Senate could not give all of the problems presented to it the attention they deserve if it should sit continuously throughout the year and work with diligence and despatch.

To accomplish this is a hopeless task. Each senator is a member of from eight to ten committees, some of them most important ones, loaded down with business. Be he ever so industrious and anxious to serve faithfully on all of them, it is a physical impossibility for him to do so. He must select the most important questions, or those in which he is most interested, and with which he feels himself most competent to deal, in his several committees, and leave the others for other senators, more familiar with them, to deal with. He must attend the sessions of the Senate. His mail is enormous. Every public official and official body in his state, and civic bodies and other organizations, to say nothing of thousands of private individuals, deluge his office with telegrams, letters, petitions and resolutions, most of them useless. They must all be read and most of them answered. If any bill of any importance is introduced, no matter by whom, swarms of letters come in, some commending the measure and appealing to him to support it, others condemning it and urging him to oppose it. If any civic body wants anything, it passes a resolution to that effect and then asks every other civic body in the state to send a like resolution to support it. They seem to think that a senator is to be convinced or overcome by the mere number of resolutions or telegrams all alike.

## Appeals to Lawmakers

Private individuals having anything they want done in the capital seem to think it is a part of the official duty of their senator to attend to it for them. The tendency to petition and pass resolutions seems to be growing apace and to be almost without limit. Tons of such matter drift into Washington and sift through the offices of members of Congress into the waste basket.

Reasonable appeals of this kind to senators are helpful if they contain facts that will convince or inform him and help him to inform others. But a telegram, letter or resolution simply declaring in favor of or against any measure, without giving any data or information, is waste of time, money and labor at both ends of the line. Chambers of commerce and boards of trade are the worst offenders in this respect. They are the self-constituted guardians of every public and most private interests and pass resolutions about them with unlimited freedom. It is so easy to pass resolutions if they do not take the pains to furnish useful data or other information in them, which they rarely do.

Every one who wants to be appointed to an office, promoted or transferred seeks the senator of his or her state and appeals to him for help and feels it to be a part of his official duty to get for them what they want. This causes the waste of much time of senators that should be devoted to public business. It is wrong in principle that the time of a senator that belongs to the public should be taken up in any such way. Employees of the government should be put under the classified civil service and every applicant for any position under government made to stand upon his merits. No appointment, high or low, should depend upon favor, political or otherwise. The people generally have very little conception of the time and labor consumed by a senator on the matters herewith mentioned and other useless things. They not only take up time and labor, but they cause more worry and less satisfaction than all his real public duties.

## People Delay Congress

So the people, many of them ignorantly, others thoughtlessly, and most of them selfishly, make demands upon their senators that do much, probably more than anything else, to delay the public business and prolong the sessions of Congress about which they complain. The drudgery of it interferes with and retards the work and makes the senator less alert and active mentally and less able to do intelligently the work he should be doing in the public interest.

But this condition is likely to grow worse rather than better as the country grows larger, and if so the work of Congress will not improve, but will retrograde accordingly. As it is now one of the most unsatisfactory and discouraging features of a senator's work is the fact that his time will not go around, to say nothing of his physical inability to do the work he wants to do and should do. Some senators and members of Congress, not all of them, commence work earlier in the morning and continue it later at night than almost any other workers in Washington. They are at their offices at 8 or 8:30 o'clock in the morning and often work away into the night, while most of the government employees commence work at 9 in the morning and leave off at 4:30 or 5 o'clock. And yet the senator's work is never done. He works under the constant sense that he could not, if he worked every hour of the 24, do the work that is pressing upon him to be done, much less meet the demands that are made upon his time that have no proper

# R. H. STEARNS & CO.

## Suits, Coats, Gowns, Waists

### SUITS

From the leading makers have been brought together novelties and tailored styles made up in the fashionable fabrics and colors for spring. Plain, embroidered and effectively trimmed models, made of taffeta silk, aolian, whipcord, serge, worsted, Scotch woolen, Bedford cords, etc. \$55.00 to \$150.00

### COATS

Afternoon and Evening Coats and Wraps in broche crepe, lace, satin, taffeta, broadcloth, serge and novelty fabrics. A particularly interesting showing \$45.00 to \$150.00

### GOWNS

For day or evening wear, receptions, theatres, dinners, etc. Novelties in the fashionable fabrics and colors. The display is unusual. \$45.00 to \$150.00

### WAISTS

Novelties and tailored styles. French hand-made lingerie novelties. Irish crochet lace Waists, our own importation. Novelty lace and chiffon Waists. Dainty lingerie Waists made up in the most desired fabrics and effectively trimmed with the fashionable laces. \$12.50 to \$65.00

## Neckwear

Special Exhibition of This Season's Novelties in highest class Neckwear, Showing Newest Materials, and Laces, With Most Difficult Hand Work

Fichus ranging in price from \$5.50 to \$28.00  
Large Collars, ranging in price from \$8.50 to \$45.00  
Lace Scarfs, ranging in price from \$5.50 to \$50.00  
Dutch Sets, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$38.00  
Stock Jabots, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$18.00  
Round Collars, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$25.00  
Jabots, ranging in price from 50¢ to \$30.00

New Marabout, New Neck Ruffs, New Scarfs, Bows, Cravats, Ties.  
SPECIAL  
A small lot of finest Irish Crochet Neckwear in the most wanted styles.  
Stocks, in a variety of designs. Value \$3.00, at \$2.00  
Yokes, in fine and heavy crochet. Value \$8.50, at \$6.50  
Round Collars, in the most desired size. Value \$7.50, at \$5.50

## New Silks

Chiffon Taffetas, new, changeable and chameleon effects; 36 inches wide. \$1.25 to \$2.50  
New fancy effects in hairline stripes, checks, etc.; 36 inches. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00  
Also 42-inch, changeable, with the quaint Jouy prints, at \$4.00  
Other styles in rich floral borders, at \$7.50  
New Fleur de Soie, 42 inches wide, white and tinted grounds, with Jouy prints, at \$3.00  
Embroidered Chiffon Cloths, 48-inch, in shades suitable for afternoon wear, embroidered with macramé, at \$3.50  
New assortment of Crepe Charmeuse, 44 inches wide, embracing all the new shades for receptions and weddings, at \$2.95

All Silk Ratine, in white; the smartest white silk of the season; 36-inch, at \$3.00  
New Rich Black Silks for coats; double widths, in satin-faced failles, ottomans and various cord weaves, at \$3.50 to \$6.50  
This week a special showing of Black Imported Chiffon Taffetas, in widths from 21 inches to 44 inches, at specially attractive prices.  
Special attention is called to our very extensive assortment of Washable Silk for shirts; about 75 styles to select from. Priced at \$1.25 and \$1.50

# R. H. STEARNS & CO.

relation to his work and constitute no part of his official duties.

So while the Senate does work slowly and waste time in the performance of its duties as a body, the individual senators, as a rule, are industrious and diligent in the performance of their official duties, most of which the general public knows nothing about.

## BOSTON'S CHAMBER ASKS MR. TAFT TO SAVE TRADE BUREAU

Protest is made against the threatened abolition of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a resolution sent to President Taft. In this protest it is joined by many commercial organizations throughout the country.

The chamber has been in correspondence with many bodies in large industrial centers, and has found a practically unanimous feeling that the bureau should be retained, and be made even more extensive than it is now.

The proposal is that the bureau be abolished and such of its activities as are continued should be transferred to the department of state. The resolutions are as follows:

"The value of the manufactured products of the United States in 1910 was over \$21,000,000,000. Congress appropriated last year for the use of the bureau of manufactures about \$140,000. This is less than one-hundredth part of the amount expended for the promotion of agriculture, although the value of the manufactured products of the country is more than twice as great as that of our agricultural products.

"Even with so meager an appropriation the bureau of manufactures has been of great importance in increasing the exports of manufactured goods. Through its small corps of commercial agents investigating markets for special industries, information has been collected which has enabled manufacturers to plan campaigns for broader distribution of their products, with resultant increase in the prosperity of this country as a whole.

"The abolition of a bureau which has such important functions just at a time when it is becoming of greater service than ever before, or the separation of it from the department established for the purpose of promoting commerce, is unquestionably a backward step such as a nation which is striving to increase its export trade should refuse to take."

## BROOKLINE TO GIVE PLAY "ENDYMION"

John Lyly's play, "Endymion," is to be given at the Hotel Somerset on the evening of April 13 by the Tau Beta Beta Society of Brookline for the benefit of the scholarship fund started two years ago from the proceeds of the folk dance entertainment. The tuition of a Brookline high school graduate, now in her second year at Simmons College, has been paid by this means and it is the intention of the society to continue the scholarship to the end of the college course and to aid others in a similar manner.

The entertainment, arranged and adapted by Miss Ruth Burchenal of the festival committee, Playground Association of America, represents, as nearly as possible, that given about 1580 before Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich. Mrs. Joseph Foster White of Brookline will take the part of the queen.

Following are the patronesses: Mrs. Andrew Adie, Mrs. Charles G. Ames, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Mrs. Edward W. Baker, Mrs. J. Dellinger Barney, Miss Katherine Lee Bates, Mrs. A. Faryell Bemis, Mrs. Dwight Blaney, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Mrs. Frederick Briggs, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, Mrs. Hugh Cabot, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Miss Catherine J. Chamberlayne, Mrs. Henry Morse Chan-

ning, Miss Mary Coes, Mrs. N. Henry Crocker, Mrs. Henry S. Dennison, Mrs. Philip Dexter, Mrs. Malcolm Donald, Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald, Mrs. Arthur Foote, Mrs. Hollis French, Miss Mary P. Frye, Mrs. Edwin Farnham Greene, Mrs. Alfred T. Hartwell, Mrs. Alexander Henderson, Mrs. George P. Hitchcock, Mrs. Clement S. Houghton, Miss Augusta Lamb, Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb, Mrs. Albert L. Lincoln, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer, Mrs. George S. Mumford, Mrs. John C. Packard, Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Mrs. Arthur Perrin, Mrs. John Hamilton Rice, Mrs. Winthrop S. Seader, Mrs. George G. Sears, Mrs. William T. Sedgwick, Mrs. James H. Stannard, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. Frank E. Sweetser, Mrs. A. L. K. Volkman, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. Herbert Hill White, Miss Mary P. Winsor, Mrs. Robert Winsor, Mrs. Robert A. Woods.

## PLAY PLANNED AS BENEFIT

At the South Congregational church Tuesday night at 8 o'clock the Social Service Club will present Robertson's "School" as the tenth annual benefit for the Hale house sloyd classes. A second performance will be given Wednesday night, which is the ninetieth anniversary of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, founder of Hale house.

## L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

### Small Boys' Clothing

We beg to announce that the Boys' Clothing Department has been moved to new quarters on the first floor, adjoining that of the Men's and Youth's.

It embraces all the features of an entirely new department, along with the prestige which comes from years of successful service-giving.

The stocks have been enlarged, and are now in complete assortment with woolen and wash suits, shirt-waists, blouses, hats, caps and other accessories.

Custom tailoring for boys has always been a feature of our business. A choice line of fine imported fabrics, especially for boys' wear, is being shown.

## Owners of Dogs

in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

STEPHEN O'MEARA,  
Police Commissioner.

## Books and Writers

Are Discussed in a Carefully Edited Department, with notes and comments and frank and honest reviews in each . . . . .

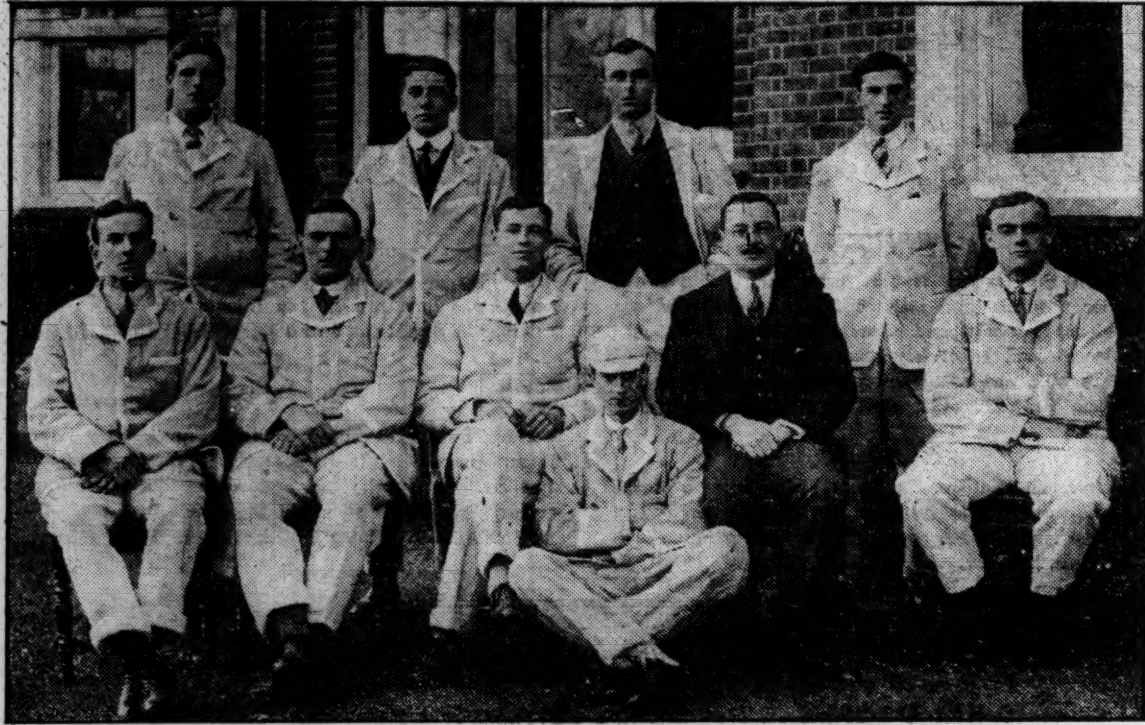
## Monday's Monitor

It would give me great pleasure to have the interest of the readers of the Monitor in my Gloves, Veils, Neckwear and Waists.

Miss M. F. Fisk  
THE RED GLOVE SHOP,  
322 Boylston Street, Boston



## THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EIGHT



(Photographed by Messrs. Stearn, London. Copyrighted)

Top row, left to right, H. M. Hoyland, No. 3; R. S. Shove, No. 4; D. C. Collins, No. 2; L. S. Lloyd, No. 7; bottom row, left to right, S. E. Swann, stroke; D. Le Blanc Smith, No. 6; R. W. M. Arbuthnot, bow; J. H. Gibbon, coach; J. H. Goldsmith, No. 5; C. A. Skinner, coxswain.

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

ROBERT A. WOODS, speaking for Boston settlement workers, said yesterday at the close of Dr. Stanton Coit's address on "Settlement Origins," given at the Twentieth Century Club, that the talk undoubtedly would result in a new impetus to settlement work in this city and bring into its many activities a higher insight that would prevent degeneration into "vain works and deadly doing."

Dr. Coit, who was the first social settler in America, and who for many years since that time has been active in social and district improvement work in London, began his lecture by relating personal experiences of the pioneer days in the '80's, when he and Charles B. Stover (now park commissioner) and other university men lived in a tenement on the lower East Side in New York for the sake of coming into closer relations with the laboring classes. "One of the questions that troubled us most," said Dr. Coit, "was whether we should allow ourselves the comfort of fine meals and good beds or whether we should live exactly as the poor did. My friends argued that it was hypocrisy to live more comfortably than those we wished to serve, but I felt that we ought to live in such a way as would enable us to render the most efficient service."

After closing his reminiscences Dr. Coit spoke at some length on present and future aspects of social service, both in the United States and England. "The greatest work of the social settlements," he said, "is still to come, and I feel that it will not be in violation of our original principles. But we must be on our guard, for there is always a tendency to become so absorbed in outward details that the animating motive is forgotten. Then it is that our work must become merely mechanical. With the recreation that we give we must also give the spiritual law of recreation. We must constantly teach universal principles, laws and ideals. We must not only offer to the old and young desirable

experiences, but we must preach the value of these experiences. The present tendency of social workers is to do the deed and omit the running commentary. The fact is, we should talk all the time; indeed, to interpret is the rare privilege of the settler. This will bring about a communication of ideals.

"I have noticed in America a tendency among some socialists to sneer at settlement workers. I believe that the socialist who does not believe in the social worker is on the road to fanaticism. I am a socialist myself, but I do not believe in the theory that we must wait for some great catastrophic event to regulate capital and labor. The change must come gradually, and that is the idea of the settlements. We have got to teach that collective ownership and a fairer distribution of wealth are going to come by installments. It is not a change which can be forced at one swoop, nor can it be brought about by class hatred such as we see in Germany, and often in America in the trade union movement. In England there is no class hatred. There it is the people from the upper classes who are getting measures passed that are to help the poor."

"Another point I wish to speak of is the fact that in America there are more people at the cost of the country than in any other country in the world. You seem to say to foreigners, 'Here's your chance! Come make use of us!' Instead, you should be saying, 'You shall be America's chance; not America is your chance.' To preach this is the business of the settlement, and it is far more important than teaching wood carving. Moreover, your intimacy with the people gives you something that the socialists don't have, an influence that will enable you to change the desire of the new Americans for money getting into a zest for serving their country."

"You must remember, too, that the working man is not bluffed in America. You have here a living sense of equality which is lacking in England. Though the rich may look down upon the poor in America, the poor don't look up to the rich."

"In closing let me repeat that social settlers should not be mere spectators, but workers; and that they should supplement their work with preaching, else the work fails to fulfill its real and ultimate purpose. And I believe that settlements will have a place perpetually with the church, the school and political parties."

## SUGAR TRUST CASE IN HANDS OF JURY

NEW YORK—After Judge Hand of the United States district court had instructed the jury today he gave into its hands the case of John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas, George H. Frazier and Arthur Donner, directors and officers of the American Sugar Refining Company, on trial for alleged violation of the criminal clause of the Sherman law.

District Attorney Wise in closing his argument asked Mr. Parsons of not telling the truth in regard to certain letters alleged to be missing from the files of the American Sugar Refining Company, and supposed to relate to the \$1,250,000 loan made by Gustave Kissel to Adolph Segal, by which the "trust" is accused of obtaining control of Segal's refinery.

## MR. TAFT HAS NEW ECONOMY PLAN

WASHINGTON—President Taft will send to Congress next week a message recommending legislation designed to save millions of dollars each year, consolidate several government bureaus and generally make the machinery of government conform more nearly with the plans drawn by the economy and efficiency commission appointed by him in June, 1910.

A draft of a long message on the subject was considered for two hours by the cabinet on Friday. Practically every department of the government is concerned in the proposed reforms.

## PUBLIC HEALTH BILLS UP FOR PUBLIC HEARING

WASHINGTON—The public hearing on the Owen and Smoot public health bills, creating separate supervision of public health, before the Senate committee on public health and national quarantine, began this morning.

While it was originally intended to hold the hearing before a subcommittee of three members, such was the interest that it was decided to call the whole committee.

The only opponents of the bills present at the hearing were former Gov. John L. Bates of Boston, general counsel for the League for Medical Freedom, Fred A. Bangs of Chicago, a director, and Paul A. Harsch of New York, secretary of the league.

Former Governor Bates addressed the committee, stating the organization and extent of the League for Medical Freedom and its objections to any measure that would tend to restrict the freedom of an individual to choose any school or method of healing. He preceded his remarks by showing the character of the membership of the league and read a list of men well known in medical, educational and commercial circles who belonged to it.

Governor Bates said that the Owen bill as modified was not so objectionable to the league as the original bill. The objection to the Smoot bill, he said, was that it tended to magnify the importance and power of the health bureau but that he was not present either to oppose or approve it.

The league objects to the Owen bill, he said, for three reasons: Because it is not necessary, because it is harmful to its possibilities and probabilities and because it is not constitutional.

In answering the claim that the present health bureau needs more power, Governor Bates quoted from reports of the American Medical Association and the late Surgeon-General Wyman, which state that the health bureau of the United States has more powers than that of any other nation, that it has more numerous activities and issues three times as many publications. The present bureau has 402 officers, 135 of whom are commissioned by the President, he said.

There is no public demand for the bill, he said, but only a sentiment which has been inspired by the American Medical Association. He then quoted from letters written by prominent physicians and officers of the association which showed that the association is "a political machine and a medical oligarchy," he said, and went on, "The most harmful thing about the Owen bill is that it would establish an independent bureau, which would not be subject to restriction and be under only the general control of the President."

Governor Bates then asserted that medical theories changed from year to year, and that the government should hesitate to sanction today any theory that might be declared erroneous tomorrow.

"If the practice of medicine were an exact science I would not be here to oppose this bill," he said. Such a board as indicated in the Owen bill would be sectarian, and would restrict the freedom of the people, he continued. He then took up the constitutionality of the bill, asserting that it was not within the federal power to exercise such jurisdiction over the people.

The Owen bill will now be passed on by the sub-committee composed of Senators Smoot, Owen and Thornton, within a few days, and will then be brought before the whole committee.

## TURKEY HEARS ITALY ABOUT TO ATTACK LEMNOS

(By the United Press)  
CONSTANTINOPLE—The government was advised today that an Italian fleet is now off the Turkish island of Lemnos, in the Grecian archipelago, preparing to disembark troops.

## CAMBRIDGE AGREES WITH OXFORD CREW TO ROW AGAIN MONDAY

(Continued from page one)

away, the Oxford crew continued to "hit it up" until its shell filled and the eight jumped overboard, swam ashore with the shell, calmly dumped the water out and finished the course. Oxford's opinion was uttered by her captain, who, on being informed the judges thought the race not a true test, smilingly said: "Of course, it was no contest. We will try again."

The weather was fine today, but the wind was blowing strong and the Thames was very choppy, making expert watermanship almost an impossibility. Oxford was the favorite, her crew having made a great showing in practice, so that the result was discounted. The time for the 4½ miles was 29m. 38s., farcical in the extreme.

Cambridge, as the challengers, took the water first and as they paddled to position off Putney the fact that trouble was likely because of the choppy water was evident. The Light Blues were accorded a warm reception from the crowd on the banks and the fleet assembled at the start, but it was nothing to the cheers that greeted their Dark Blue rivals as they appeared.

The Oxford crew being heavier all around, had a great advantage in the rough water, the shell not being tossed like that of its rivals. There was practically no doubt, even before the crews lined up for the signal, as to the winner, as the Cambridge shell was already tossing about and shipping water rapidly.

Fortune also was with the Dark Blue as it had won the toss and chose the Surrey side of the river. This gave shelter from the wind to some extent. The crews were in position on time and waited as the referee in his launch delivered the usual instructions which were cut short because of the unusual water conditions. They took the water at 11:41, Cambridge pulling 38 strokes to the minute, while their heavier opponents were pulling only 39, but with infinitely more power in their "bite." The Oxford boat went into the lead right at the start and slowly, but surely, crept ahead. In less than half a mile the Oxford boat had a lead of three lengths and even at that early stage there were evidences of ragged work in the challenging shell.

At the mile, Oxford, working like the perfect machine it was, had a lead of four lengths and to all intents and purposes the race was over. By that time both shells were partially filled with water and there was doubt that either would finish.

At Hammersmith bridge, one third of the distance, Cambridge was falling farther behind and there were shouts from the bank and the line of spectators to "give up." But the crew kept on doggedly at its work with the spirit that has always characterized Cambridge crews. Just before the crews reached Chiswick, about two thirds of the complete distance, a particularly vicious wave swept over both boats. It almost filled the leading craft and swamped the Cambridge men, who, as their shell began to sink, kicked their foot straps loose and jumped into the water. They swam slowly to the shore greeted with wild cheering when it was plain that all could take care of themselves.

Oxford, although the boat seemed about to sink at any minute, stuck to the work, but the crew straightened up and only paddled, swinging the boat from time to time to avoid the largest of the waves. The boat was filled with water above the seat treads, as it slowly crept past the finish line. The time, 29:38, while farcical compared with past performances, was remarkable when conditions and the "logged" boat were taken into consideration. The record for the course is 18s. 29m. made by the victorious Oxford crew of last year.

Today's contest was the sixty-ninth "battle of the blues" since, in 1829, a sporting Oxford man challenged a member of the sister university for a race. When the boats took the water today Oxford had a record of 37 victories and Cambridge 30, while in 1877 the judges declared the result a dead heat.

As usual the race attracted thousands of spectators. Bridges and river banks were crowded with enthusiastic lookers-on, many of whom hardly knew the difference between an out-rigger and a coal barge, but all of whom were vitally interested in the outcome.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For several weeks after the two university crews started practice, chances of Oxford securing their fourth successive victory in the race seemed very bright. But some surprise was, as usual, occasioned by the visit of the two crews to the tidal waters between Putney and Mortlake.

Oxford had done well, but not as well as might reasonably have been expected, whilst their opponents have made what is to them very encouraging progress. There was, however, one point in which the Dark Blues had an unquestionable advantage over their Cambridge rivals, namely, in the possession of such a stroke as R. C. Bourne. He certainly has peculiarities in style, but the splendid length and power of his stroke combined with a wonderful ability to pull his crew together if any sign of weakness appears, have made him a very formidable opponent to S. E. Swan, the Light Blue stroke.

One of the most interesting trials made was Oxford's row from Hammersmith to Putney, as it was a real test of their speed. In this performance Bourne kept his men at full pressure all the way and accomplished the distance in 7m. 35s., which, taking into consideration a favorable ebb tide, was a good performance.

C. F. Hovey & Co.  
Women's Suits and Coats

This department is replete with all the desirable styles for Spring and Summer. We are showing many superior Models at most reasonable prices.

We make a specialty of Riding Habits in several models.

**\$25.00** Suits of Light and Dark Gray Mixtures, Black and White Checks, Black and White Pencil Stripes, Plain Browns, Tans and Navy Blues, made of Whipcords, Serges and Homespuns and attractively lined. The Bodice Skirt, Cutaway Styles and the plain straight fronts. At ..... **\$25.00**

**\$37.50** Fine Serge and Whipcord Suits, trimmed with braid and pipings of the same color; macrame lace collar and cuffs. At ..... **\$37.50**

**\$30.00** Plain Tailored Suits in blacks, navy blues, mixtures and stripes, trimmed with silk and braided collars and cuffs; skirts are the high bodice effect with the new shirred backs. At ..... **\$30.00**

Many Suits in Exclusive Designs at a Wide Range of Prices

Women's Coats for All Occasions

The Long Practical Out of Door Coat to the Beautiful Chiffon Creations for Dress.

## Ladies' Handkerchief Sale

AN ACCEPTABLE EASTER GIFT

An Irish Manufacturer Sold Us 478 Dozen Handkerchiefs; his samples and stock on hand and we offer them

AT NEARLY HALF PRICE

Ranging from 12½c to \$1.25 Each

The Lot Comprises Mull, Shamrock and Pure Linen; some with Lace and Embroidery, others with touches of dainty coloring; some are Swiss Embroidered, others hand work done by the Irish Peasants.

## Five Specials

Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs with narrow hems, hem-stitched,  
9c each, or, per doz., **\$1.00**

Sheer Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with narrow hems, a fine quality linen,  
12½c each, or, per doz., **\$1.25**

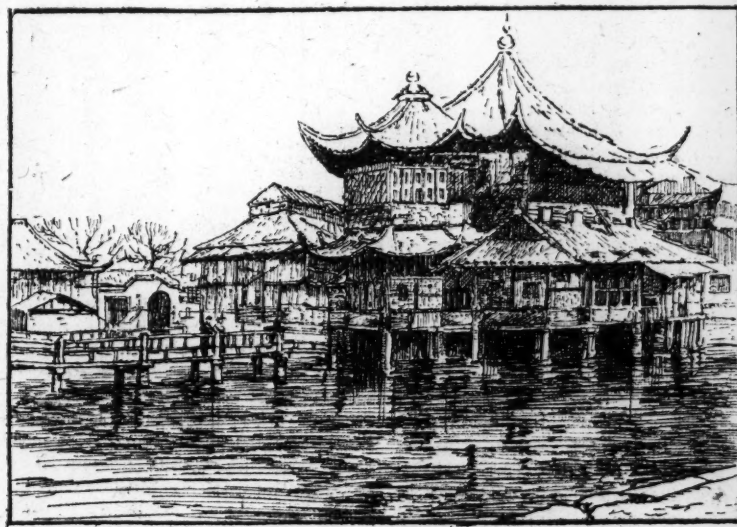
Mull Handkerchiefs with colored hems and borders, hand embroidered in white  
12½c each, or, per doz., **\$1.25**

Linen Handkerchiefs with colored borders hand embroidered in white.  
25c each, or, a doz., **\$2.75**

Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with elaborate and beautiful embroidery done by hand. Usually \$1.50 each.....Now **\$1.00**

## SHANGHAI, NEW AND OLD

Principal Treaty Port of China Has Become a Cosmopolitan, Thriving City in Last Half Century



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)

A tea-house in old Shanghai, claimed to be the original of the "willow-pattern plate"

(Special to the Monitor)

SHANGHAI, the principal treaty port of China, lies at the confluence of the Huang-pu and Yangtze rivers. The modern town dates from 1843, when Admiral Parker landed his bluejackets, and hoisted the British flag, an action deemed necessary for the protection of traders. Cosmopolitan in character, for all nationalities are here represented, with its Bund and roadway alongside, its European shops and modern buildings, it is a thriving town.

The view everywhere is over a country gray, flat and featureless, at least in only 15s. longer than the time occupied by the great Oxford crew of 1897. The most convincing part of their work was their pace from Hammersmith to the mile post, which distance they covered in 3m. This achievement encouraged their supporters.

As regards weight Oxford were the heavier crew by about five or six stone, the heaviest man being A. H. M. Wedderburn at 5, who weighs 13 stone, 12½ pounds, while R. C. Bourne, weighing 11 stone 3 pounds, is the lightest.

Of last year's crew, four oars, the coxswain and the spare man had places in the present crew so that some at any rate had the advantage of having already rowed in the race. The other three were filled by Etonians who were prominent oars at their school, which can boast of supplying no fewer than seven out of the eight members of the crew.

The Oxford boat was built by Rough of Oxford and was intended for an average of 12 stone 7 pounds per man. Its dimensions are: Length 62½ft., width 23½in., depth 9½in., forward 6½in., aft 5½in.

winter, when land, sea, and sky seem to blend in one drab monotone.

Old Shanghai, on the contrary, is exclusively Chinese, surrounded by a moat and high walls with seven gateways.

Having secured a native guide who conducts them through the main entrance, visitors find themselves in a wide, open space, having in the center a large enclosure filled with water from which rises an oriental tea-house resting on piles, and connected with the mainland by a serpentine bridge. Though somewhat in need of repair, the kiosk is very picturesque, with its ornamental lattice-work and carved panels, but its reflection is cast on water green and dirty which is yet the reservoir of China Town. The place is invested with interest; the people here claim it is the original of the "willow-pattern plate." Temples there are, too, of great age and demoniacal in their style of architecture, with hideous idols within, but the temple of the god of war has on its altar beautiful vessels of bronze, priceless in their antiquity.

The streets, narrow and grimy, are lined with stalls showing articles of domestic utility, curios and cheap jewelry, and wands that could appeal to no appetite but a Chinaman's. The more enterprising merchants have betaken themselves outside the walls, and there, in a long line of shops, are displayed wares more attractive to Europeans, principally silks, satins and brocades, which, with tea, are the specialty of Shanghai. The furriers, however, must not be forgotten, for the winter months in China are extremely cold, and if a trip to Peking or the Upper Yangtze be contemplated, the voyager will do well to invest in some of the soft and silky fleece of the Tibetan goat as a lining to a traveling cloak. Fine cloth is procurable and a native

tailor, being given a pattern, will make it very well and at a moderate cost. The English residential quarter lies along the Bubbling Well road, so-called from a spring of carbureted hydrogen gas at the end of it that has now lost much of its life. The way is lined with villas and with gardens that are gay with flowers later in the year.

Housekeeping here seems to be conducted on broad lines. The Chinese make good servants if well trained from the first, and the chief of these, or No. 1 boy, as he is called, relieves the mistress of all responsibility, engaging the other servants, arranging the meals and presenting the accounts at the end of the week. Should she wish to give a dinner or a lunch party she has only to mention the number of guests invited and a repast will be served leaving nothing to be desired.

A Chinese supper, given at a high-class Chinese restaurant, is worth describing, as for English guests it is certainly a departure from the conventional. Entering through the general room to a smaller one reserved for them, they sit down to table and are each supplied with chopsticks. Then the food is brought in a succession of courses that seems endless; a medley of meats, soups, fish and vegetables in small portions, besides such novelties as tiny cakes of chestnut, nuts and seeds of different kinds, accompanied with sauces sweet, sour, or piquantes; and all served at random on miniature dishes, two or three at a time, to each member of the company. These dishes are never removed, but pushed aside to make room for others, till the table is entirely covered.

Saki, the native drink, made from rice, is offered, but the delicious tea, sipped from dolls' cups throughout the meal, is preferable. The room is softly illuminated by Chinese lanterns, while sounds of revelry from beyond come from an orchestra, which forms an obligato to the conversation.

## PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR INVITED

ABINGTON, Mass. — Dr. Charles E. Lovell, chairman of the general committee arranging for the celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Abington, now Abington, Whitman and Rockland, in June, sent an invitation to President Taft on Friday to be the guest of the town on June 10, when the memorial bridge and arch erected to the memory the soldiers of the civil war will be dedicated.

Dr. Lovell, accompanied by Daniel R. Coughlan, secretary of the committee, visited Governor Foss and invited him and the members of the executive council and his military staff to attend Governor Foss with his family will be present at the official reception at Whitman in the evening.

## NEW BANK IS OPENED

ALTOONA, Pa. — Claysburg, Blair county, is the only unincorporated town in the state that enjoys the conveniences of a bank, the First National Bank of Claysburg having recently been opened. The capital is \$25,000, and a bank building is to be erected this spring.

## TRAVEL

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## BOSTON UP AND DOING TO GET CANAL TRADE, SAYS HUGH BANCROFT

Chairman of Port Directors  
Sees City Fully Holding  
Its Own With New York in  
the Contest

### NEEDS GRAND TRUNK

(Continued from page one)

Boston now is doing to build up its maritime trade is not yet for the public.

"New York has developed a steamship trade that is one of the marvels of the age," he said when asked if Boston might be hampered by harbor interests of the former city, "but Boston in days gone by was the chief port of all America. We have it within our power to again prove American seamanship and all this means to New England industry. We purpose to get our share of that great trade awaiting those who will go for it, in South and Central America."

"If Boston goes ahead in a systematic, intelligent manner, if we get railroad competition of the kind that will serve to make ample trunk line connection from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast, if we work for the interest of this great New England territory and yet consider that much of the ocean business must come from the great interior, then this city has nothing to fear."

"The Massachusetts Legislature has been informed by the joint board of the port directors and the railroad commission as to the desirability of permitting the Grand Trunk subsidiary entrance into Boston. This will bring with it the kind of competition that is wanted."

"It is my candid opinion that by going ahead consistently the question of railroad rivalry will take care of itself. This country is too big, its development is too important to all sections and to all interests to stop short for fear of what may never happen. We are going to have a port, I hope, that will justify all that will be done for its success. Should the Grand Trunk come here, I hope such changes will be made in the laws as will permit railroads to operate steamships also. That is the rub, steamships! We need more vessels and the sooner we get them the better."

"Without ships nothing can be accomplished worth while. But granted that we shall make ready with steamships—and there is no time to lose—then comes the question as to the best methods for obtaining the Latin-American business. I can safely say that I have never seen a more enthusiastic acceptance of a commercial idea than when John Barrett told those hundreds of Boston business men the other day how they should be up and doing."

"Undoubtedly among many of those who listened to his speech were a number who already do a considerable trade with South America. The problem is how to make the idea general, to infuse into the industrial and commercial element of our own and neighboring commonwealths such go-aheadness that it can be said of us that we are once more in the very front rank of American business."

"I don't think it is the wisest thing for the present to divulge all the plans that may be making here for getting hold of that great Latin-American trade in prospect. Remember, there is no patent on such business ideas as may be presented, and other cities would easily take advantage of what might come to their notice. But this much I can say: Boston is not going to be left in the lurch. We have the goods, as the saying is, and we will know how to show them off to good advantage."

"Now there," Mr. Bancroft pointed toward the docks, "there lies the future of a great possibility. We can put it conversely and say that the export business is no less a possibility of a great future. The new Boston asks the co-operation of all its citizens. This is a question of non-partisanship. The development of the United States is no more a phenomenon than is the coming trade rivalry of the nations a serious fact."

"No nation can any longer live by itself. Expansion is not only wanted; it is needed. We must so meet the requirements of the hour as to make each step forward a solid foundation for business stability. Industrial problems are more or less solvable through suitable outlets for commodities. The Panama canal promises to open up a field where new country awaits its multitudes, the masses that are the great consumers of things to eat and things to wear."

Mr. Bancroft does not see why Boston cannot go its own way in expanding its South American trade. He admitted that the great railroads centering in the metropolis had perfected their working plans so as to throw immense business to the port of Manhattan. He had no doubt that the commercial bodies of the great city on the North and East rivers would take full advantage of their present chances as against European competition. The chairman of the board of port directors realized that it was no child's play for another Atlantic coast city to assert itself in the presence of so great a competitor.

But Mr. Bancroft denied that Boston needed to depend upon any other competitive community for its prospective trade development. From out this New England territory have gone the men who have built up the West, the great middle sections of the country. The time

has now come for the New England element to show its mettle right at home, he declared.

"Promises amount to less than nothing," Mr. Bancroft asserted. "It is the doing of a thing that counts, and the directors of the port are conscious of this fact. No one can say that there is not financial wealth enough in this community to get going on any proposition that means the upbuild of the city. The means are here; we must supply the methods."

### Railroads and Steamships

"You ask whether steamship service, steamship building through public subscription is a feasible thing. Why not? I do not say that this should be done. In fact, I only know in a general way that this proposition has been made in some quarters. But if popular interest in export trade becomes so great that a public subscription is warranted, would it not seem plausible for the interests directly concerned to start going in this direction? As I have said before, the Massachusetts law denies the right of a railroad company to operate steamship lines. The law may have served its purpose. But it stands to reason that if the Grand Trunk, for instance, puts on fine large steamers to accommodate both passengers and freight, if this through service becomes a fact, then we can go down through the Panama canal, up the Pacific coast to serve our own country, or down the Pacific to Chile, Peru and so on, and do the same thing on the Atlantic side of South America, in the assurance that we have the ships to both take our products elsewhere and bring back to New England the raw materials."

"The more I think over John Barrett's proposition for getting ready for the canal the better I like it. It is an all-compelling idea, concrete as to facts, entirely possible as to its accomplishments."

Mr. Bancroft was asked as to the national congress of chambers of commerce to meet in Boston in September.

"Isn't that an indication that we are on the way to commercial supremacy?" was his reply. "Do you think the great trade organizations of the world would come to Boston except for the fact that the renown of our city is thoroughly established? The fact is, we are doing much more in the direction of commercial advancement than is generally admitted. It is well to keep reminding a community against falling asleep. But it is not always well to disparage what is being done. Boston need not be ashamed to do some publicity work. A good deal is being done of late in that respect. The more of it the better."

### Coming Opportunity

"It is now our duty to get ready for that great commercial congress in September. The time is short, but I am sure the respective organizations are awake to their exceptional chance. They will come here from everywhere: from England, from the continental nations, from South and Central America. Especially as it concerns the South Americans, is here our chance. It is a new thing for these people to visit the United States. They know their Paris, their London, their Berlin. But as for New York and Boston and Chicago, few know what these cities mean except in name. It is, perhaps, a fact that we Americans have been too slow in getting acquainted with them on their own ground. No doubt, we should have had our representatives in those Latin-American countries long ago, just as Germany and England and France have been doing it for some time. But here we have the mountain coming to Mahomet: why not take advantage of this opportunity?"

"What a chance for our manufacturers to show off their products. Not a few samples of this kind or another, but immense factories, great warehouses with merchandise of the kind that makes New England merchandise famous everywhere. The importer at Buenos Aires, at Rio de Janeiro, at Valparaiso or Montevideo wants American goods. John Barrett told us what they want and he ought to know if any one man can be said to know. Now then, be prepared. The tour of the country, which has been planned for these visitors will only add to Boston's credit. There need be no fear that we cannot hold our own, from a manufacturing standpoint, with any community in the land."

"Now one more question, Mr. Bancroft. What about a free port to aid in this general development?"

"No doubt free ports are good things. I have it on the best authority that at Hamburg, for instance, there is not nearly as much manufacturing going on in the free port territory as is generally imagined. I also understand, and experts have given this as their opinion, that our bonded warehouse privileges fulfil in many respects all the requirements of a free port. However, that is something which will work out in time."

### SOCIALIST PARTY PICKS INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO—The Socialist national convention will be held at Indianapolis May 12. Announcement was made today by John M. Work, national secretary of the party, that the referendum vote of the party, which has been in progress for over a month, resulted in 22,501 for Indianapolis and 11,521 for Oklahoma City.

### BUSINESS MEN ELECT OFFICERS

NEDHAM, Mass.—Members of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association elected their officers at its annual meeting: President, Fred L. Greely; vice-presidents, William H. Carter, Emory Grover, Joseph B. Thorpe; secretary, Albert E. Brownville; treasurer, Charles W. Woodbury; executive committee, Frank W. Gorse, John A. Tilton, James M. McCracken, Henry Thomas, Alfred Parker.

## BOSTON'S DOG SHOW TO OPEN ON TUESDAY WITH MANY ENTRIES

Eight Hundred and Sixty-  
Two Dogs, Representing  
Over 50 Varieties to Be  
at Eastern Club Exhibit

Eight hundred and sixty-two dogs will take part in the show of the Eastern Dog Club, which opens at the Mechanics building Tuesday, and in addition there may be seen five packs of beagles and two packs each of English and American foxhounds.

Between 1000 and 1500 names are on the entry list, for many of the dogs have been entered in more than one event. The greatest number of any one breed will be the Boston terriers of which 137 dogs represent 190 entries. Altogether there will be more than 50 different kinds of dogs benched, while the show is in progress, varying from the toy poodle to the great Dane, from the Irish terrier to the dachshund and from the English sheep dog to the Russian wolfhound.

In several of the breeds there will be shown a much larger number and higher class of dogs than has ever been seen in this section of the country. For example, 82 Airedales are entered, and the fact that William Prescott Wolcott, a member and executive of the Eastern Dog Club, won the trophy offered at the New York show for having the best dog in the whole show, an Airedale, Kenmore Sorceress, will have much keener competition than he had in New York, is not only especially pleasing to him, but to the lovers of that breed, who figure that if Mr. Wolcott's dog wins in Boston he will have defeated the greatest Airedales in the country.

A Chicago dog, Vickery kennel's Prince of York, winner of over 200 firsts, championships and specials, a dog that has defeated every other Airedale in recent years in Great Britain and America, will be one of the opponents of Sorceress. Prince of York was entered for the New York show but not shown. The Norwegian bearded, never before exhibited here, will be an attraction. Five of these dogs will be in the show. They are rough-coated dogs which weigh about 30 pounds.

In the St. Bernard class, Col. Jacob Ruppert of New York will show his Young Stormer, the dog for which he paid \$2800 in England a short time ago. This dog is a champion and in addition to it Colonel Ruppert will exhibit his four other importations, Queen of Pearls, Sapphire, Splendour, all great dogs. The entries:

Entries	Dogs
St. Bernards	20
Great Danes	11
Russian wolfhounds	21
Irish wolfhounds	1
Scottish deerhounds	2
Greyhounds	4
Foxhounds (American)	50
Foxhounds (English)	12
Hartlers	26
Pointers	28
English setters	5
Gordon setters	2
Irish setters	13
Irish water spaniels	2
Cocker spaniels	41
Beagles	17
Dachshunds	15
Whippets	51
Chow chows	7
Old English sheepdogs	7
Poodles	12
Chow chows	16
Dalmatians	19
Pincers (Doberman)	50
bull dogs	50
Airedale terriers	82
Bull terriers	65
French bulldogs	20
Boston terriers	130
Fox terriers (smooth)	27
Fox terriers (wire-haired)	24
Irish terriers	64
Scottish terriers	68
West Highland white terriers	12
Welsh terriers	19
Dandie Dimont terriers	4
Bullington terriers	1
Black and tan (Manchester)	9
terriers	9
Schipperkes	6
Pomeranians	27
English toy spaniels	48
Japanese spaniels	6
Pekinese spaniels	6
Toy poodles	4
Yorkshire terriers	14
Maltese terriers	8
Toy black and tan terriers	7
Italian greyhounds	2
Dreadnought spaniels	2
Norwegian bearded	2
Miscellaneous	9

## AS THE CAMPAIGN LEADERS SEE THE DELEGATES COME

WASHINGTON—Directors of presidential booms contributed their claims of delegates up to and including today as follows:

REPUBLICANS	DELEGATES
Delegates in convention	1070
Necessary for choice	539
Claimed for Taft	274
Claimed for Roosevelt	62
Claimed for La Follette	10
Claimed for Cummings	2
Conceded by Taft Bureau to Roosevelt	30
Conceded by Roosevelt Bureau to Taft	30
Conceded by Taft Bureau to Cummings	12
Conceded to be made by Roosevelt managers	112

DEMOCRATS	DELEGATES
Delegates in convention	1692
Necessary to choice	728
Claimed for Clark	94
Claimed for Wilson	294
Pledged for Governor Marshall	30
Pledged for Governor Burke	10
Claimed for Harmon	5

Both Wilson and Clark managers claim the 20 Kansas delegates.

The Wilson bureau claims eight of the twelve Maine delegates who were unconstructed.

### DOUGLAS PICTURE ACCEPTED

Officials of the executive department at the State House are arranging for a suitable place to hang the painting of former Governor William L. Douglas of Brockton which has been painted on order of the state by Arthur M. Hazard, a native Brocktonian. The picture was unanimously passed by the Massachusetts art commission.

## NEW REPORT IS FILED FOR PHONE INQUIRY IN BARNSTABLE COUNTY

Members of the committee on ways and means, to which was referred the house resolution for investigation by the highway commission of rates charged by the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company in Barnstable county filed with the clerk of the Senate today a new draft of their report.

It provides for such investigation and especially for ascertaining if the system of wire centers and zones under which the company operates are suitable to the geographical character of the territories served. The commission is required to report May 1, 1912.

The clerk of the House received from the committee on ways and means the report of ought to pass on the bills appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a training and model school building at Salem.

Other reports filed by the same committee with ought to pass were a bill establishing at \$3000 the salary of the first deputy secretary of the commonwealth; resolution appropriating \$40,000 for the Lowell textile school to be used for general purposes, and also on appropriating \$18,338 for additional equipment; resolve appropriating \$27,000 for general purposes of the Bedford-Durfee textile school at Fall River, also \$22,000 for equipment.

## DEDHAM VOTERS WILL BE ASKED TO EXPEND \$218,000

DEDHAM, Mass.—Dedham's committee of twenty-one will report its recommendations at the adjourned town meeting next Monday night.

The committee will recommend appropriations of \$16,000 for the fire department, \$9500 for street lighting, \$6500 for police, \$6000 for water, \$6500 for tree warden, \$24,200 for town notes, \$5325 for public library, \$68,300 for schools, \$4500 for an addition to the Riverdale school, \$1000 for additional accommodations at the high school, \$4000 for street lighting, \$7500 care of poor, \$2000 for printing, etc., \$5350 for salaries of town officials, \$1000 for public bath house, \$20,000 for care of highway, sidewalks and bridges; \$2000 for permanent sidewalk improvement. The committee recommends that the question of a new high school and its site be referred to a committee of five to report its findings to the citizens not later than Nov. 1 next.

The committee recommends the men in the street department be paid \$2.25 for an eight-hour day, and that the overseers of the poor be elected for one, two and three years terms.

The committee's recommendation call for appropriations aggregating \$218,000, or about \$10,400 more than those of 1911, and it thinks if favorable action is taken on its recommendations the tax rate for 1912 will not be far from \$18 on the \$1000.

## G. A. R. HEADS ARE COMING HERE FOR ENCAMPMENT

Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Illinois, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, with Adjutant-General Koch, will arrive here this afternoon from Chicago to attend the Massachusetts department encampment beginning in Faneuil hall Tuesday morning. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Cora M. Davis, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, who comes to attend the annual convention of the Massachusetts department, which opens in the Shawmut church Tuesday evening.

The thirtieth annual encampment of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, will be held in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, April 2-3, the annual convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. will convene at the New American house next Tuesday, at 10 a. m., and the twenty-first annual convention of the Sons of Veterans auxiliary will be held Tuesday and Wednesday at the Crawford house. Judge Trimble, Adjutant General Koch and Mrs. Davis will be met by John E. Gilman, past commander-in-chief, and his wife, and E. B. Stillings, past adjutant general, whose guests they will be until the convention opens.

### OVATIONS GIVEN AT CONCERT

At the tenth anniversary concert of the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the direction of G. W. Chadwick, assisted by Prof. Carl Baermann of the faculty, last night in Jordan hall, the program consisted of works by Beethoven and was as follows: Overture, "Lenore," No. 3, op. 72; piano-forte concerto in G major, op. 58; cadenzas by Prof. Baermann, and the symphony in C minor, No. 5, op. 67. Both Mr. Chadwick and Prof. Baermann got ovations and received bunches of roses. Mr. Chadwick also received upon his entrance a huge wreath.

### BRANCH POSTOFFICE TO OPEN

DEDHAM, Mass.—A postal station to be designated as station No. 1 of the local postoffice will be opened in the store of Frank B. Parsons, Adams street, Ashcroft, a suburban village, on Monday morning, April 1.

### PRESIDENT VETOES CAMP PLAN

WASHINGTON—President Taft Friday vetoed the joint resolution passed by Congress to provide for the establishment of a permanent maneuver camp for regular troops and militia near Aniston, Ala.

## A Resplendent Showing of the New Spring Silks

The touch of Spring has conjured up such a wealth of new charms and alluring colorings in Silks that every woman should not miss seeing the display at its best, here in New England's foremost Silk Store, on our great street floor, Main Store.

More and richer fabrics, exclusive patterns in all the wanted widths, and newest creations fresh from the world's best makers are here in wonderful profusion not equalled at any other store

### WE MENTION ONLY A FEW OF MANY:

**Plain and Glace Taffetas**—Our latest letter from our own Paris correspondent states that taffeta is absolutely the Parisian vogue. More taffeta of the mousseline quality, more of the satin and satin meteor qualities are being used than ever before. A splendid showing of these here at, a yard, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.50.

**Stripe Chiffon Taffetas**—A new arrival from Paris; in black and colors, a yard wide, in several widths of stripes. Prices, a yard, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00.

**Two-Tone Chiffons and Marquisettes**—The revival of the glaze silks has brought out some charming new color effects in these thin silks; in double widths. Prices, a yard, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00.

**Natural Pongee**—Our latest Parisian (and also New York) report, brings natural pongee strongly into favor. We have anticipated this demand as no other store. In 36-inch width; prices 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00.

In 52-inch, very special, price 1.50.

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Home of Every Kind of Easter Merchandise

## TAFT HEADQUARTERS ACTIVE SENDING OUT LITERATURE IN STATE

Taft League campaign headquarters are in full swing on the third floor of Youngs hotel. Money for the campaign has been supplied by the Taft supporters in Massachusetts and a score of volunteer and paid workers occupy the five rooms.

Literature is being spread broadcast over the commonwealth, including post cards, and 300,000 copies of Mr. Taft's speeches besides thousands of photographs of the President.

The workers are under Gen. Edgar R. Champlin, chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Taft League and the active manager of the Taft campaign in this state. General Champlin served as mayor of Cambridge, his home city, and a few years ago he was a candidate for the nomination for attorney-general.

General Champlin's secretary, William L. Barnard, is secretary and treasurer of the Republican town committee of Hingham, having been a member of the committee since 1906 and its secretary and treasurer since 1909. He is also secretary of the Plymouth County Republican Club.

Henry B. Hornblower of the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks, is treasurer of the league and John B. Smithers, chairman of the Republican city committee of Cambridge, is executive clerk.

In addition to six stenographers and a telephone operator the personnel of the headquarters include George H. Lyman, former collector of the port of Boston, who is chairman of the finance committee; Henry S. Milton, in charge of the nomination papers; Eugene Coughlin of Boston and Robert H. Newcomb, executive clerks. Mr. Coughlin is a former

## NORWELL WANTS MORE RAILROAD

NORWELL, Mass.—Horace T. Fogg, county treasurer, and Ernest H. Sparrell, a former selectman, representing the town of Norwell, held a conference with T. F. Byrnes, vice-president of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at his Boston office Friday, in behalf of the proposition to have the Hanover branch railroad extended from Hanover Four Corners through this town to Greenbush in Scituate on the line of the South Shore division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

MEDFORD ELECTS J. D. HOWLETT  
James D. Howlett, principal of the Quincy high school, has been elected principal of the Medford high school to succeed Leonard J. Manning, who was made principal emeritus. He has been asked to take charge of the school next September. He is a graduate of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. He taught in the university after graduation and was acting principal of Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Me. He was elected principal of the Quincy high school in 1910.

## GOOD GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION URGES CHARTER BILL DEFEAT

With a view of assisting in the effort now being made by numerous organizations, political and business, to prevent amending the Boston charter as proposed in a bill to come before the Senate Wednesday the Good Government Association, in an open letter to the Senate members, made public today, urges the defeat of the measure.

The letter alleges an alliance between Democratic leaders of the Senate and certain Republican members for the purpose of pushing the measure through the upper branch.

It further says that the people of Boston are satisfied to allow the charter to remain as it is for the present. Under the present charter, the association says, the city has one of the best councils in its history.

### MR. BORDEN TO TAKE VACATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—Premier Borden and Mrs. Borden will leave for the South at the end of next week. They will probably go to Hot Springs, Va., for a few weeks.



WILLIAM L. BARNARD  
Secretary of the Taft League

member of the state committee and Mr. Newcomb is secretary to Congressman Roberts.



## Easter Apparel

An elaborate exposition of the new fashions representing authentic styles.

BLACK AND OXFORD OVERCOATS, SILK LINED—SILK FACED

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The Coupon below is good for 15 cents on account of a 25-cent, 1/2 pint (or larger) can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN. Present it to your nearest Hardware or Paint Dealer today; also ask him for our free, dainty Book, "Happy Home Suggestions."

This Coupon is good for 15c on account of 25-cent, 1/2 pint (or larger) can of Campbell's Varnish Stain. If your dealer has not put in our line this Coupon will be honored at our salesrooms, 77 Sudbury Street.

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## HAT ORNAMENTS

In ornaments on hats the latest cry is for amber, crystal and pearl. The last named have been used more in the foreign markets than in America, but it is expected that pearls will gain in favor as the season advances. They are a natural decoration for laces, malines and such delicate materials. Amber is a novelty surely and a very lovely one. The beauty of its coloring harmonizes with the new biscotte and burnt orange shades. Amber is stunning on white and very effective on black, dark blue and brown. The crystal effects are strongest in bands. Bugle trimming and fringe are made of crystal, says Millinery Trade Reviews. It is also applied on some straw, on lace and, of course, on all-over nets and chiffon.

The continued popularity of the mobcap, the begun or whatever one cares to call it, is responsible for the greater number of sales in this dainty trimming. It is also in demand for coiffure ornaments, for scarfs or dress trimming.

## "WOOD SILK"

A new material has just appeared and is finding favor on account of its many attractive characteristics, says the Ladies Home Journal. It is known as "wood silk," the fabric having been treated by a special process which gives it a wonderful sheen and luster, more brilliant than most silks. The texture of the weave produces a changeable effect which gives the material a fascinating play of color. There are all-over conventional designs and a plain ground with three narrow stripes running across at intervals. For portieres, over-curtains, cushions and draperies of all sorts, where a rich effect is wanted, this material is especially desirable. It is 50 inches wide, \$1.75 a yard, and guaranteed not to change color in the sun or light.

## WINDOW CURTAINS

Two kinds of curtains at a window are not by any means a necessity, but in almost all cases such an arrangement is extremely attractive, says the Ladies Home Journal. Curtains of silk, linen, cretonne or madras provide the note of color that is desired in the scheme of decoration in the room, and as a rule supply adequate window furnishing; but thin curtains of net, scrim or muslin next to the pane are always a charming addition and have the added value of preserving uniformity in the appearance of the windows from without. In cases where curtains of scrim or muslin are all that is required for the decoration of a room sash curtains should not be used.

## PETTICOAT POCKET

A novelty of the season which will be received by many women with gratitude is the petticoat with pockets, which has been made in a really practical manner, with two ample pockets, one on either side, for the accommodation of treasures too precious to trust to the handbag, says the New York Herald. Especially will this be useful now that the season of traveling from place to place is about to set in. The petticoat is made of satin and the pockets are equipped with flaps so that they will be entirely safe.

## RATINE LINING

White ratine, as a lining for black or colored faille or satin coats, is one of the smart things in handsome suits, says the New York Press. The white cloth comes out in collar and cuffs, with big buttons covered with silk or satin. Black gowns of the kind are used in half mourning.

## FANCY VOILES

Bordered voiles of many kinds are shown this season. Those with a design in gold are striking, and, if made up in happy combinations of color, are effective, says an exchange. The banded voiles or those woven with a silk stripe are, however, in generally better taste.

## FASHIONS AND

## SMART GOWN OF STRIPED CREPE CHOOSE HEAVY COSSACK CRAS

Blouse tucked in dainty manner

Linen with flit work border is effective

MATERIALS alone make a fascinating study this season, they are so varied and so beautiful, but in spite of the almost limitless variety, the tub silks make a special impression. They are marvelously beautiful and the new ones are so treated in the making that it is claimed they can be boiled without fading. This one shows a crepe with satin stripe that is charming.

Both skirt and blouse are especially well adapted to the simple material, and the deep hem and wide tucks weight it just sufficiently to mean graceful lines. The blouse is tucked in a dainty manner and the round collar and the flaring cuffs all are attractive.

For the incoming season no more practical nor smarter gown could be found. The touch of black found in the velvet girdle and the little bow at the neck is especially worthy of note, for black utilized in such ways gives an exceedingly smart effect.

If the silk seems over elaborate the same idea can be carried out in striped voile, or in batiste or lawn or dimity or any similar material. Whatever is chosen the color effect and the lines will remain and it is upon these that charm depends.

Again, the waist can be used separately if liked and it can be treated just as shown on the figure or made into a severe tailored waist as shown in the small view, by simply stitching the tucks for the entire length, cutting the sleeves long and finishing with openings and cuffs, while the neck is made high.

For the warm weather gown the style shown here is by all means to be preferred, but shirt waists are sure to be needed and the fact that the model can be utilized for both renders it very practical.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 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# THE HOUSEHOLD

## EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR ADORNMENT OF PILLOW

Flowers and leaves are solidly embroidered



THIS dainty pattern may be worked in the corners or at the ends of a baby's pillow. The flowers and leaves are solidly embroidered, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitched. Mercerized cotton No. 30 will give the best results.

### NEW TOWELING

Japanese towelings in numerous designs, including 20 brand-new patterns, is sold for 15 cents a yard. The morning-glory, wistaria, cherry blossom, ivy, bamboo and chrysanthemum designs, and several showing the snow-capped peak of Fuji, with a flight of birds, deserve especial mention, says the Ladies Home Journal. These are usually in several shades of blue, but some of the patterns are in soft brownish gray or fawn color. This towelings is also brought out in a double width, and the patterns are in a double width, and the patterns are arranged in medallion shapes so that they cut singly, making charming center-pieces, table-covers and sofa-cushion covers. The prettiest of these double patterns shows a wreath of chrysanthemums in dark blue, measuring 22 inches across. One of the medallions of this towelings had the outline-edges scalloped coarsely in dark blue, and was then cut out, making a lovely centerpiece. Another piece has a circle of Chinese dragons in dark blue, and still another has odd little figures of dancing Japanese peasants and jugglers. These squares of towelings—28 inches square—are 30 cents each.

### WORTH KNOWING

Enamelled ware which has become discolored can be cleaned with a paste made of coarse salt and vinegar.

Discolored cups and dishes used for baking can be made as new by rubbing the brown stains with a flannel dipped in whiting.

Many families will really put up with a squeaking hinge for weeks, when one application of machine oil or a little heated lard will result in perfect silence.

Valuable lace should be kept wrapped in blue paper. White paper is often bleached with chloride of lime, which injuriously affects any delicate fabric that lies against it any length of time.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### ON A ROUND TABLE

It is perfectly proper to use a square tablecloth on a round table, but it is wise to use one that has an all-over design or a round one, says the Ladies Home Journal. A square cloth that has a round design—that is, one converging from a circle near the edge of the table toward the center—is the prettiest on a round table. Very pretty designs of this kind have contained flowers, such as chrysanthemums, daffodils, etc., gathered together in a circle around the centerpiece, the stems stretching toward the sides of the table. Some hostesses take pride in having the natural flowers in the center of the table match the flowers in the tablecloth.

### FOR NUT FROSTING

Young housekeepers, when preparing nuts for frosting, if you put them in a sieve (after they are cut) and shake gently, the small particles will pass through, leaving the nuts clean, says the Woman's Magazine. These will not give the frosting the grayish look that it sometimes has.

### WORSTED DOLLS

Dolls made entirely of worsted are the latest. They are cleverly fashioned, says the Newark News. These worsted dolls are made to represent people of all ages from the baby to the man or woman.

## PEANUT PORTIERE

A novel hanging for a den or a college girl's room is a peanut portiere. Take unshelled peanuts, double and single pods, round or oval glass beads of one or several colors, a long stout needle and a spool of shoe cotton. Thread a double pod, a bead, then a single pod and bead, threading them lengthwise on shoe cotton. The chains may vary in length, allowing several long strands to touch the floor, then graduating them to shorter or uneven lengths at the top and the middle. A highly effective one was made of Nile green oval and round beads, the beads alternating, says the Ladies World. These portieres resemble the Japanese glass ones, but are much cheaper, besides being unique and allowing much individuality and skill on the part of the maker.

## WILD FLOWERS PROVED A MINT

Girl made money gathering and selling them

DORIS lived in an apartment house in a neighborhood, and there was nothing to be seen for blocks but rows of houses so much alike that a person could locate his or her own only by remembering that it was "the second from the mail box" or "the third from the corner." And there was nothing green to be seen except prim rows of trees which looked as if they belonged to a child's toy village. Doris hated it all, and with the first breath of spring she always began to take long trolley rides into the country, from which she returned with her arms full of greens and wild flowers. Coming into Doris' apartment one day, and finding it full of fresh spring bowers, a friend said that she wished she had time to go into the country for wild flowers, for the florist's prices made flowers an impossible luxury in the city.

This gave Doris an idea, and a week later all the families in the neighborhood found a neat card in the morning mail, announcing that from May 1 until Sept. 1 Doris Moore would be glad to keep families supplied with fresh wild flowers for the dining room table for 50 cents a week each.

The idea met with instant and joyful approval, and before the day was over 20 families had telephoned Doris to put their names on her list of weekly customers; and before the week was over there were so many orders that Doris was obliged to engage several school children to help her on Saturday and after school twice a week.

Her house being near a beautiful lake at a popular summer resort, an alert college girl sent cards to the hotels and cottages announcing that she was prepared to direct sports for children every morning from 9 until 12 o'clock. She taught or supervised swimming, rowing, tennis or field sports, and on rainy days substituted basketball and other games in the pavilion of one of the largest hotels. Needless to say that her class was popular. The children were happy and safe for the entire morning and the parents appreciated the fact that some of the advantages of the boys' and girls camps' were being brought to them.

The charge was \$1 a week for each child and the number in the class varied from 10 to more than 30 in the height of the season. The hotel gladly furnished what little apparatus was needed, so there were no expenses and the girl returned to college \$200 richer as a result of her "vacation class."

With a strong love for animals a girl started a camp for cats and dogs five years ago and it has brought her in a good income ever since. In the beginning she advertised in a number of daily papers and also sent several hundred announcements to people who she knew usually went away for the summer months.

The girl's large yard is carefully enclosed and divided into two distinct parts by means of a high board fence, so that

## Avoid Cheap Substitutes



## Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

IS OF UNEQUALED QUALITY

For delicious natural flavor, delicate aroma, absolute purity and food value, the most important requisites of a good cocoa, it is the standard

Sold in 1-5 lb., 1-4 lb., 1-2 lb., and 1 lb. cans, net weight

Trade Mark On Every Package

BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Double Legal Stamps Forenoons

## GILCHRIST CO

Washington and Winter Streets

ONLY a Week Remains for Choosing the Easter Hat,

and it is a very important event with most women. We have planned three splendid displays of Trimmed Millinery. Nearly all of the models are Paris-inspired. Scarcely two models alike and priced within the means of the majority of women. Individual description is impossible because of the wonderful variety. Every model is truly distinctive. The prices are

7.50 10.00 12.50

Splendid Choosing For Home Milliners

Untrimmed Hats—Large, medium or small shape, with velvet facings. At 2.49

French Chip Hats—In black with colored chip bands. At 1.98

Black Chip Hats—All shapes in all colors, black and burnt. At 98c

Tagel or Hemp Hats—In all colors, shapes and sizes. At 2.49 and 2.98

MILLINERS' FRENCH FLOWERS—Including lilacs, sweet peas, fuchsias, bluetts, wisteria, poppies, forget-me-nots, June roses, geraniums, also the new flower pompon effects, and latest Parisian novelties. 25c to 1.49

OSTRICH PLUMES AND FANCY OSTRICH FEATHERS—We have on hand an extraordinary assortment from which to choose in most all combinations, colors or two-toned effects; choice, fancy stock of feathers. 98c to 11.95

GLOVEDOM at its very best, all ready for the demand that will test its resources through the coming six days of Easter outfitting. Here are six groups that demand more than passing mention.

French Kid Gloves—16-button length, silk fillet embroidered backs, 3 Cleopatra pearl buttons, in white, black and tan. At 3.00

French Kid Gloves—2-clasp, finest National skins, Paris point embroidery, in black, tan, white, black with white embroidery, gray, brown, etc. At 1.50

Doeston Gloves—In white, guaranteed washable, finest quality English leather. At 1.00

Pure Silk Gloves—16-button length, double tipped, handsomely embroidered arms, in white only. 1.50

1.25 Pure Silk Gloves—16-button length, double tipped, guaranteed quality, Parisian embroidered backs, in white, black, tan, pink and sky. At 95c

75c Silk Gloves—2-clasp, double finger tips, Paris point embroidery, in white, black & tan. At 49c

Corset Shop —:— 1912 —:— Millinery

## The G. M. Wethern Company

—ANNOUNCE—

The Opening of a Corset Shop in addition to their Popular Millinery Establishment

On Monday, April First, Nineteen Hundred and Twelve at Twenty-One to Twenty-Seven Temple Place, Boston

This Opening takes on an added significance in the association with us of MISS NEWCOMB, formerly with the Wm. Filene's Sons Company, who assumes the direction of our Corset Shop, with her own staff of corsetieres.

We are pleased to present Miss Newcomb to our patronage as one who has won distinction with the shopping trade, and whose discriminating taste and uniform attention to detail have given her such a large and enthusiastic following. We beg to assure our patrons that we have placed our entire resources at Miss Newcomb's command and that a visit to our Shop will reveal the last word in Corsets and the daintiest and most subtle details in Corset accessories.

Beat the whites of three eggs until thick and lemon-colored; add gradually, beating constantly, a third of a cup of powdered sugar; add the yolks of two eggs, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, a third of a cup of flour, vanilla to flavor. Drop on buttered tins to bake. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Put three tablespoonfuls of butter into a half cup of water over a fire; when boiling add a half cup of flour. Cool and add two eggs, beating thoroughly. The eggs are to be added one at a time. Fry the mixture by spoonfuls in smoking hot fat.—Janesville Gazette.

### DOMESTICS' PAY

Domestic service is highly paid, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. A generation ago the wages of cooks, waitresses, house maids and laundresses were about one third what they now are. As board and lodging are included in the rate of wage, the woman who toils in a kitchen may put more money in the savings bank at the end of the month than her friend who works in a shop, pays room rent or board, or has to pay carfare twice a day to and from her day's work.

PURITY AND FINE QUALITY ARE NOT ALWAYS THE SAME. PURE cider may be made from green sour apples. A cheap South American coffee is PURE coffee. So there are many PURE vanilla extracts made from mouldy beans, cuts, seconds, etc. We guarantee the absolute purity of

## Burnett's Vanilla

and you may judge its quality by the delicious flavor it gives your desserts.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.



# NEWMHAM COLLEGE AND ITS FIRST PRESIDENT

Cambridge (Eng.) Institution Started in a Private House Two Score Years Ago by Miss Clough

## GROWTH IS STEADY

Begun With Five Students It Now Has 200 and Is in Good Position to Encourage Learning

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Newnham College, Cambridge, had its beginning in 1871, when a private house to accommodate five students, presided over by Miss Clough, was taken with some hesitation on account of the financial risk.

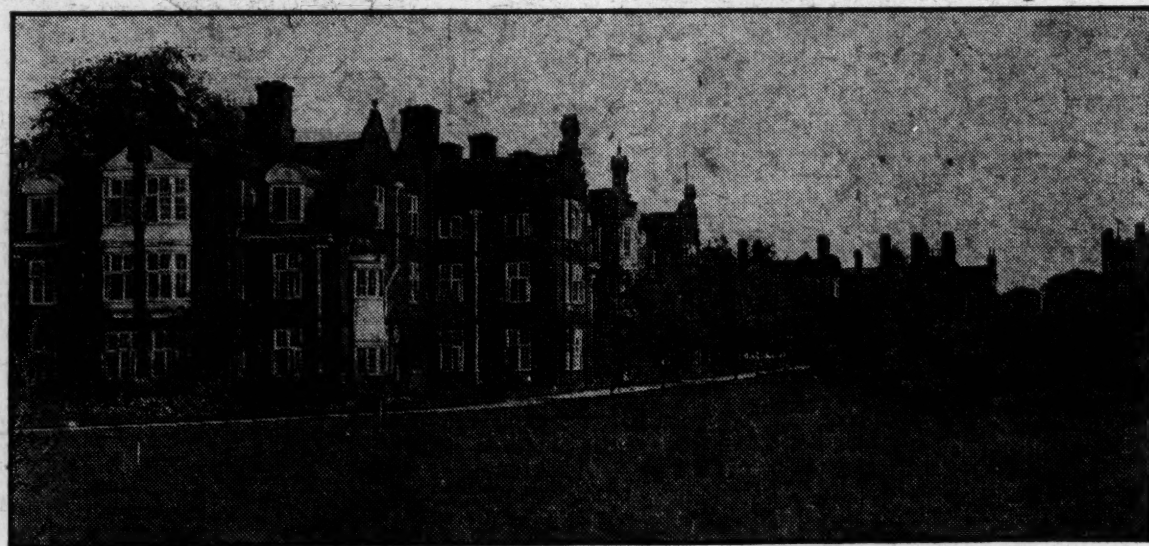
Today it possesses four halls of residence, a library, laboratories and beautiful grounds; its students number 200, its lecturing staff 17, and it is able to encourage learning and research by offering various scholarships and fellowships. The story of its growth has been one of uninterrupted progress, and it is interesting to look back over the history of the college and trace the factors of its success.

The early history is recorded in the memoir of its first principal, Miss A. J. Clough, sister of the poet (written by her niece, B. A. Clough). When women first began to attend university lectures prejudice was strongly against them, and a desire for learning was thought to be, if not unwomanly in itself, at least a concomitant of unwomanliness. Thus the situation was one needing to be handled



(Reproduced by Permission)  
MISS A. J. CLOUGH, FROM A PORTRAIT BY SHANNON

with the utmost caution. Miss Clough was not only awake to the dangers, but her character was such as to render her exceptionally well fitted to overcome them. For "it was impossible to associate her with anything unfeminine and her character gave an assurance to all who came in contact with her that any movement with which she was concerned would be conducted with moderation and scrupulous consideration for the feelings of others." From what source her character derived its strength is best conveyed by certain passages from her diary in which she speaks of her own



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A part of Newnham College, the buildings of which now form three sides of a square—There are four halls of residence

"constant realization of the presence of God," and of "bringing our hearts into a constant spirit of earnest longing after what is right."

Newnham was fortunate besides in having the generous support and interest of many men of reputation in the university and of other persons; and the zeal and earnestness of its first students, and the modesty and practical nature of the demands made for those who were opposed. Sympathy with the movement would be manifested in numerous acts of personal sacrifice. Foremost among its friends was Professor Sidgwick. He it was who rented the first house in 1871, practically as a private venture, and it

was his interest in women's education which guided him to the choice of Miss Clough to preside over it. Later on, after repeated self-denials for the sake of the college, he finally gave up his house in Cambridge and came to live in the college in order that his wife might be its principal in succession to Miss Clough. When the first house of residence was started in 1871 it was feared that its existence might interfere with the success of the other women's college—Girton College—then also in its infancy and cautiously placed at a considerable distance from Cambridge. So far, however, from this being the case, the growth of the two institutions side by side has proved an advantage to both and has

secured more widespread interest and aid for their common object, the education of women, than would otherwise have been obtained. So powerful has this support been that not only have both colleges experienced a steady growth but also there has been continuous improvement in the position of women in the university. At present all lectures are open to them with the exception of those on medical subjects, they are admitted to honors examination and since 1881 the results of their performance at the examination are recorded in published class lists. Two or three women hold teaching posts in the university. The degree, however, is not as yet open to women.

ly; at any rate he does not in this first of his series of violin concertos. He makes the solo instrument more assertive than even the old masters do. He is rather obvious in his methods, especially he likes to have a highly colored voice in the orchestra duplicate the line of the solo melody in a lower part of the scale. But he is always ingratiating and he never overdoes any of his devices. If we can accept his method, we must give him the praise of being unrivaled in his field.

## MUSIC

### MISS COLLIER SYMPHONY SOLOIST

The Boston Symphony orchestra, Max Fiedler, conductor, rehearsed its twentieth program on Friday afternoon, with Miss Bessie Bell Collier, the Boston violinist, substituting for Sylvain Noack in the solo number. Mr. Noack was to have played a Mozart concerto. Miss Collier played the G minor concerto of Bruch. The program was as follows: Rachmaninoff, symphony in E minor, No. 2, op. 27; Bruch, concerto for violin and orchestra, in G minor, No. 1, op. 26; Mendelssohn, overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," op. 21.

The matinee audience has not in a long time shown such pleasure in the leading number of the program as it showed in the Rachmaninoff symphony. It has often enough recalled Mr. Fiedler the polite three times which are the signal for the men of the orchestra to stand up and be appreciated; but it has seldom done the thing with the enthusiasm and the unmistakable let-go of Friday. The E minor symphony seems to have won a place in the repertory of the Boston organization comparable with that held by the symphonic poems of Richard Strauss. The corridor talk at the intermission was never more unanimously hopeful of the cause of modern music. Acute student met practised listener, and each had his proof ready as to which was the best of the four movements. The student liked the way the laughter rang out in the second movement.

"Too long drawn out, though," said the practised listener. "The last movement is the best, with its masterly summing up of the thought of the whole work. You know from this movement that the work is a real symphony. In the end your whole hour of listening is rewarded, justified, related to the rest of your musical experience."

"More closely related than it ought to be in certain spots in that last allegro," put in the student; "unless Rachmaninoff intended his most prominent theme, the one that sings so smoothly, to have quotation marks around it."

This work called out expressions of praise in this column at the time of its first Boston production in the fall of 1910. Reviewers can not always stand by their comment on a new work a year and a half after making it. But what was originally said about this one may be repeated. It ran in part as follows:

"Does not Rachmaninoff in his Second symphony succeed better than anybody else in making the orchestra of today, with its peculiar character of virtuosity and tone ensemble, express just what we all feel? Other composers, German, French, Austrian, Russian, and that none may be omitted, Finnish and American, have contributed to the stock of ideas; and now comes Rachmaninoff selecting what is worthiest in it all and giving us an inclusive, satisfactory picture. If you want a general impression of the musical age of which you are a part, if you want to know all the best that the symphony as an art form has had to say for itself since Brahms and Tchaikovsky, go and hear Rachmaninoff's Second symphony."

Miss Collier, the soloist, had complete success with the Bruch concerto. If she had known long ago that she was to appear with the orchestra this week, she would have doubtless have mastered all the difficult double-stopping, so that there would not have been the slightest trace of indistinct phrasing. For she is a remarkably accomplished executant. Her tone, too, is pleasing, being rich, varied and in temperamental agreement with whatever passage she is reading. Miss Collier played the concerto in a way to throw light on the methods of the composer. Bruch is skilful as no other writer in the concerto form is in making the orchestra reinforce the individuality of the solo instrument. He does not treat the concerto symphonically.

### VISITORS SING IN "THE GIRL"

The Boston Opera Company presented Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" on Friday evening, with Miss Destinn and Mr. Amato of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York assisting. Mr. Moranzoni directed the music. The cast was as follows:

Minnie..... Emmy Destinn  
John..... Giovanni Zenatello  
Jack Rance..... Pasquale Amato  
Nick..... Luigi Cilla  
Ashby..... Edward Lankow  
Sonora..... Ramon Blanchard  
Trin..... D. Leo  
Sid..... A. Silli  
Bello..... Attilio Pulcini  
Harry..... Rafaelo Diaz  
Joe..... Ernesto Giaccone  
Happy..... Carmine Montella  
Larkens..... Max Kaplick  
Billy..... Georges Bourgeois  
Winkle..... Elvira Leveroni  
Jack Wallace, Jose Castro, Bernardo Olshansky, Riccardo Ghidini

Following are the new contributions to the opera guarantee fund: Mrs. Wolcott Howe Johnson \$200, George B. Dancy \$100, Sedgwick Minot \$100, William B. H. Dowse \$100.

## NOTES

John McCormack at his concert in Symphony hall on Sunday evening will give of songs, Miss Narelle will sing three groups of songs, the first being old Irish melodies, the second Haydn's "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" and Chamade's "L'Ete" and the third Rooney's "A Memory" and Zardo's "In the Hush of the Roses." The concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, will give his last piano recital of the season in Symphony hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 2, at 2:30 o'clock. His program will comprise works by Mendelssohn, Bach, Schumann, Cesar Franck, Maurice Ravel, Claude Debussy and Chopin.

Interest in the guarantee fund of the Boston Opera Company continues unabated. Contributions to raise the \$150,000 asked for the board of directors have been added as follows: Herbert M. Sears, \$300; Miss Lucy Lowell, \$100; Arthur Foote, \$50; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, \$50; Mrs. William E. Barrett, \$50; Helen L. Jordan, \$50; W. F. Kimball, \$25; George W. Wheeler, \$25; Mrs. Edgar Harding, \$100; "H. A.," \$100; O. H. Nichols, \$5; Helen C. Eustis, \$5; Fred M. Burroughs, \$5; Miss Myra Winslow, one year, \$5; Charles K. Cummings, one year, \$50; Robert H. Herriek, one year, \$10; James J. Phelan, one year, \$100.

Miss Alice Eldridge, pianist, has returned after an absence of four years, which period she has devoted to study with Emil Paur and Rudolph Ganz in Berlin. She appeared with orchestras in Germany and gave piano recitals in Berlin and Hanover.

The combined musical clubs of Phillips Exeter Academy give a concert in Steinert hall on Saturday afternoon, April 13.

Weldon Hunt and his pupils give a concert in Steinert hall on Monday evening, April 15.

At the New England Conservatory of

Music, Jordan hall, Tuesday, April 2, at 8:15 o'clock p. m., a concert will be given by the Conservatory Choral Club, G. W. Chadwick, conductor.

The Handel and Haydn Society gives its last concert of the season on Sunday, April 7, in Symphony hall, when it will present Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul." The soloists will be Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson, alto; Mr. Franklin Riker, tenor, and Mr. Earl Cartwright, bass.

Monday, April 8, the Aborn English opera company will open its season of eight weeks at the Boston opera house with a performance of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman." In the first four weeks and the last week the entire time will be devoted to one opera. In the other three weeks, each opera will occupy the stage but three days. The first week, "The Tales of Hoffman," the second, "Mignon," the third, "Madam Butterfly," the fourth, "The Girl of the Golden West." The fifth will be divided between "Il Trovatore" and "Carmen," the sixth between "Lucia" and "Rigoletto," the seventh between "La Boheme" and "Tosca," the eighth and final week will be given to "Giocanda."

Matinee performances of "Hansel and Gretel" will be given. These will not disturb the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees, but will be given on other days of the week, the first two "Hansel and Gretel" performances are announced for Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of the third week.

Ralph A. Lyford, a native of Worcester, Mass., and an assistant conductor of the Boston opera company, has been engaged by the Aborn opera company, to conduct its Boston performances.

At Burlington, Vt., there will be a three day musical festival beginning Monday, April 1. The festival is to be given by the Boston Opera Company, with full chorus and orchestra and the following soloists: Miss Alice Nielsen, Maria Gay, Maria Claessens, Giovanni Zenatello, Alfredo Ramella, Gio. nni Polese, Jean Riddez and Edward Lankow. The conductors will be Andre Caplet, Roberto Moranzoni and Wallace Goodrich.

For the twenty-first public rehearsal and concert of the Symphony orchestra to be given on Friday afternoon, April 5, and Saturday evening, April 6, Mr. Fiedler has planned a Beethoven program. The first number will be the overture "Leonora" No. 3 and this will be followed by two symphonies, the seventh in A major and the fifth in C minor. This is the first exclusively Beethoven program that Mr. Fiedler has given in Boston. There will be no concerts the following week as the orchestra is then making its second trip to the West.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, assisted by Miss Marie Narelle, balladist, gives a concert in Symphony hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The program is as follows: Recitative and aria, "Luise Miller," Verdi, Mr. McCormack; Shule Agra, Silent O'Moyle, Memory of the Dead, old Irish melodies, Miss Narelle; The Coolin, old Irish; recitative and aria, "Colleen Bawn," Benedict, Mr. McCormack; "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair," Haydn; "L'Ete," Chamade, Miss Narelle; an Irish love song, Hamilton Hart; "Foggy Dew," arr. C. Milligan Fox, Mr. McCormack; "A Memory," Rooney; "In the Hush of the Roses," Zardo, Miss Narelle; "Evening Song," Blumenthal.

Harold Bauer, the pianist, who is now making his fifth tour of this country, is to give his last recital in Symphony hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 2, at 2:30.

Bauer's career has been one of conscientious work. Although as a child he showed musical talent, playing the violin in public, he did not think of a career as a piano virtuoso until Paderewski heard him play and urged him to devote himself exclusively to the piano. In 1892 he went to Paris to study with Paderewski. In 1893 he made his debut as a pianist in Paris and for the last 10 years has called that city his home. He made his first visit to America in 1900, playing the Brahms concerto in D-minor with the Boston Symphony orchestra.

Among the concerts announced by the music department of the city of Boston is the second organ recital Friday evening, April 12, at The First Church of Christ, Scientist, with John A. O'Shea as organist. Concerts at which Antony Torelli, the contrabass soloist, appears are at Dorchester high school, April 16, and South Boston high school, April 18. The season will close on April 25 with a trio concert at Ford hall. The following schedule has been arranged:

April 9—Roxbury high school, trio concert.  
April 11—Faneuil hall, trio concert.  
April 12—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, grand organ recital; Prof. John A. O'Shea, organist.  
April 15—Longfellow school, Roslindale, orchestral concert.  
April 16—Dorchester high school, orchestral concert with Sig. A. Torelli, contrabass soloist.  
April 17—Franklin Union, trio concert.  
April 18—South Boston high school, orchestral concert with Sig. A. Torelli, contrabass soloist.  
April 25—Ford hall, trio concert.

Tickets are free and may be had by applying at the office of the music department, 43 Tremont street, Room 905, Carney building.

A recital of English folk songs, complimentary to students of the New England Conservatory of music was given in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, March 28, by Oriska Fuller, associate of the Royal College of Music, London; Dorothy Fuller and Rosalind Fuller. Introductory remarks were made by Walter G. Fuller. These same artists appear at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, Thursday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock.

The Copley Society of Boston gives a concert Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8:15 o'clock at Copley hall, 198 Clarendon street.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the pianist, gives his farewell recital of the season in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, April 14, at 3:30 o'clock.

MONTESSORI METHOD THEME  
Six lectures on the Montessori methods will be given in Boston at the Jacob Sleeper hall, the first on the third Saturday of April at 3 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Miss Annie E. George.

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## SCHOOL DRAMATICS INFLUENCE FOR BETTERMENT OF CHILDREN

Used by Boston Teachers Club to Keep Little Ones Away From Play Houses of Low Grade

## CULTIVATING TASTES

Dramatics as an educational factor in the lives of children is a new subject in pedagogics. It has aroused some adverse comment on the part of those not intimately acquainted with child life, but is supported enthusiastically by social workers. Aroused by the hold the cheap theater has on the imagination of the child and its influence upon him both within and without the school room, the Boston Teachers Club, through a drama committee, has undertaken an investigation of the whole subject. In the meantime it is doing what it can to counteract any pernicious tendency by substituting the wholly good for the questionable or bad, in the hope of training the children to an appreciation that shall demand the good and in this way give practical assistance to the movement which aims to make the stage safe in a recreational and cultural sense. How the children respond to this effort is indicated by the following account of their doings and sayings at the fairy play, given last week for them through the cooperation of the Children's Players of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

IS THERE anybody who doesn't believe in fairies? The question came wonderingly from a little girl in a shabby blue coat and a red worsted cap, and in response to a comment made by her companion. They were standing at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets at 5 o'clock last Saturday afternoon.

"I don't," said the older girl. "Why, Mary Quigley!" exclaimed another astonished child, "I've seen 'em!" "Where?" challenged the incredulous Mary.

"In East Boston! Lots o' times!" "Pooh!" said Mary.

"Yes, I did! Once it was in Lyceum hall, and there was a fairy queen and a fairy princess and—what else was said was lost in an on-rush of boys and girls, chattering about dancing bears and talking owls.

"Did you shake hands with the rabbit?" "Did you see White Face, the fox, when he came to the side door?" "My, I was glad he didn't come in!" "Wasn't Susan Simpkins sweet?" "And Moss Bud! Oh, wouldn't you like to be Moss Bud?"

"What's it all about?" asked a gentleman who had been overtaken by the swarm of children, addressing his remark to a woman who was piloting 25 boys and girls along the street.

"The Forest Ring," she replied. "We've been to see it. It was up in the hall," and she nodded toward the building of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. "The fairy queen was there with

her daughter, and when in the forest ring, you know, all the animals talk." The gentleman tried to look knowing as the small people passed on to East Boston, South Boston, the North End and Roxbury, there to astonish and entertain their elders with dramatic accounts and presentations of what they had seen.

It was through the Children's Players of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, in cooperation with the drama committee of the Boston Teachers Club, of which Miss Lotta A. Clark is chairman, that 650 of the boys and girls of the grammar grades of the public schools, accompanied by 50 teachers, were given the opportunity to see this beautiful play. One object of the drama committee of the Teachers Club is to direct the dramatic craving of the school children to cultural and ethical ends and to offset with good the influence of the inferior shows that the children of certain parts of the city patronize to a surprising extent. In the few weeks it has been in existence, the committee has given some 10,000 children opportunities to witness superior performance.

"The Forest Ring" is a pretty story induced by a committee of men and women representing what is best in society, education and the arts, and everybody who sees it performed must have kinder thought for the dumb creatures about him. When word was sent out by the committee that 650 children might see the play at a charge of 10 cents each to cover the cost of the hall, some of the teachers obtained the story, told it to the children and then had them write their own version of it. So intense was the interest of the children that they began to arrive on Saturday, long before the appointed hour. A lady, coming very early, found three little girls waiting patiently upon the steps. They had been waiting since midday and had come from East Boston.

"Did you bring the money?" the lady asked them. "I have 10 cents, and she has 10 cents," said the tallest of the three; "it's all ma had and she said the three of us could sit on two seats."

Four children brought a fifth child, but only money enough for four. At the door the keeper hesitated; and then, "That's all we've got," said the eldest boy apprehensively, "but ma said to come and if it was any good she'd send the other round."

Into the room the children flocked, with popcorn and peanuts to beguile the long waits. They shuffled and talked and were generally noisy until the curtain arose. Then not a sound could be heard. Every thought was intent upon the wonderful scene on the stage, the blue light, the fairies—as they were styled in the program—the graceful dancing, the sweet music, the animals, the "human beings." After a while the children began to name the characters as they came on, "Mouse-Ear," "Quick-silver," "Blinker," the owl who is always sleeping and whose great eyes flashed and darkened by turns; "Ursa," the bear, and "Antlers," the deer.

Between the acts the white rabbits came down the aisles and shook hands with the children and hilarity reigned for a while, but never once did the children fail to maintain order. The appearance of the musicians for the second act gave rise to such cheering and applause as made people down in the street pause and listen. It continued without abatement until the curtain began to rise; and then, instantly, there was breathless quiet.

In the audience was a group of boys who at school tax the ingenuity of teachers and master. Their leader had attended the play partly through brav-

ado and was unwilling to admit that he enjoyed it. He acted as if he were greatly bored. This situation continued until the second act was half finished. Then his teacher leaned over to him and whispered sympathetically, "You don't need to stay if you don't want to. You may go out in the hall and wait."

The boy had not expected that. He straightened up and instead of trying to attract attention by his indifference he endeavored to become inconspicuous. He made no remarks, but from that moment on he scarcely moved his eyes from the stage as long as the curtain was up, and when the play ended volunteered the opinion that it was "pretty good."

When the curtain was rung down for the last time the children filed out of the hall and down the stairs in as orderly a manner as would an audience from the Boston opera house on society night and carried back into the tenement districts the memory of an afternoon's enjoyment of innocent pleasure that makes for a happy childhood.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road will place in service at midnight tonight a signal system controlling the new double track between Beacon park and Charles river draw-bridge.

William Hunter, chief stenographer in the office of the passenger train master, George H. Foot, at North station for the past six years, has resigned to accept a position in the Boston office of the Gulf Refining Company.

For the Appalachian Mountain Club en route to Endicott today the New Haven road furnished special service from South station at 2:07 p. m.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road received at Mystic wharf yesterday for Boston distribution, a ship load of southern timber some of which is 68 feet long.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has a large force of painters redecorating South station's entire second floor.

For the Keene, N. H., high school students en route home from Washington, D. C. today, the Boston & Maine road furnished first class special service from North station at 11 a. m.

The Boston & Albany road handled into Brighton yard early this morning two trains of 60 cars of stock consigned to John P. Squires and North Star Packing Company.

For the accommodation of the Boston opera company to Burlington, Vt., via Bellows Falls, tomorrow, the Boston & Maine road will provide a first class special train from North station at 11 a. m.

On account of heavy freight business and additional building material arriving at Roxbury freight yard, the operating department of the New Haven road has put on an extra switch engine of heavy type to do the work.

The construction engineers of the Boston & Maine road are testing all overhead bridges in Boston's suburban zone.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses consigned to the Boston market, also a large consignment of strawberries and vegetables from Florida gardens.

WINTHROP LODGE CELEBRATES

Winthrop lodge of Masons celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in Masonic Temple with a supper. William H. Vincent was toastmaster. Speakers were Everett C. Benton, David Floyd and Frank W. Tucker.



## BOSTON TEACHERS' ORGANIZATIONS AND GOOD PURPOSES THEY SERVE

Facts in Regard to These Associations That Are Strong Influence for Efficiency in Schools

### THEIR ACTIVITIES

Many persons, doubtless, are not aware that the 30 or more organizations of Boston teachers for social, intellectual and financial welfare figure largely in maintaining the present high standard of school efficiency. Some are unofficial and voluntary and others are under the direction of the superintendent of schools, with whom the members are expected to work in unison, being called upon to serve with committee or take up other special activities, and to make recommendations in connection with studies. In fact, Boston teachers do much toward arranging the class room work and courses of study in the system. A series of articles dealing with these teachers' organizations has been prepared for the Monitor, the first appearing today.

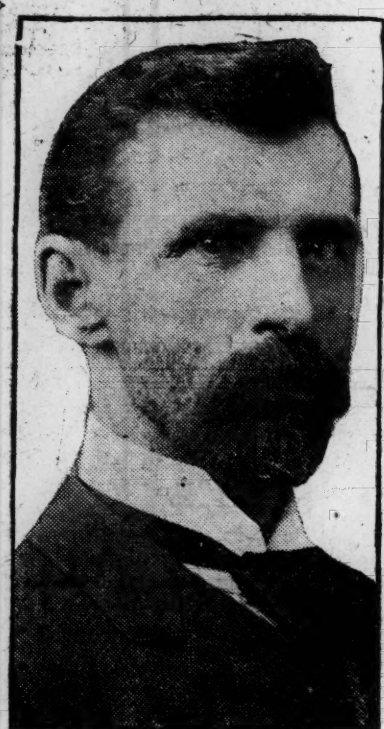
WHAT a vast amount of work contributing to the efficiency of the public schools of Boston is done by the masters and teachers long after the last foot-falls of the pupils have ceased to be heard about the buildings is not generally understood.

It is the common belief that all questions of school administration and policy are determined by the school officials at headquarters, and the teacher has but to carry them out, his round of activity being confined to his own schoolroom or school district. On the contrary, the strength of the schools is due in no small part to the participation by the teaching force in the arrangement of study courses, methods and activities pertaining particularly to the schoolroom. In addition to their work in the classroom or district under their immediate jurisdiction, teachers and principals spend a considerable part of their time in the consideration of matters in connection with the welfare of the schools as a whole.

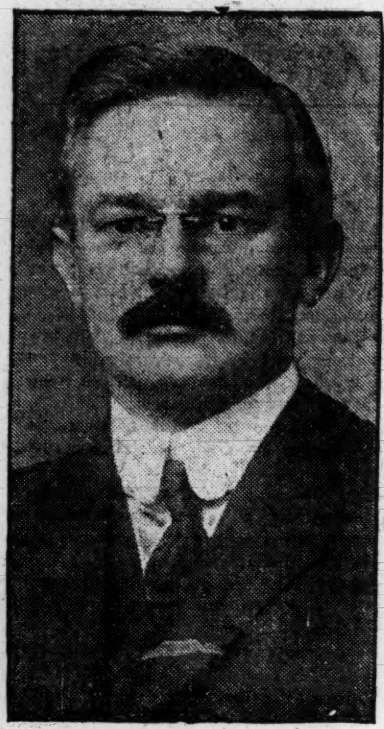
Realizing the impossibility of formulating any measure regulating schoolroom practice without the practical experience of the schoolroom to guide, two organizations composed of members of the teaching force were established by Superintendent Stratton D. Brooks in 1906 to serve as a kind of cabinet in consultation and cooperation with the superintendent. One is the Boston Masters Association, the other the Boston Teachers Retirement Fund Association. High school councils were established by order of the superintendent in 1908, and the Boston Teachers Retirement Fund Association was founded in 1900. These comprise the organizations that are officially connected with the public schools, or which may be regarded as an integral part of the school system. In addition there are some 20 others, wholly voluntary, which the teachers have organized among themselves either to advance the work or for social intercourse.

As every school in the city is represented in the membership through its principal or master, the Boston Masters Association is the most comprehensive of all the organizations connected with the public schools. Meetings are held at school headquarters once each month at 4:15 o'clock and each principal is expected to be present, or, in case of unavoidable absence, to send a representative. As has been stated, this is in the nature of a cabinet meeting or conference between the superintendent and the school principals. It gives the superintendent an opportunity to get in touch with the various schools and masters that is impossible in any other way. Through the masters he gains a practically first-hand knowledge of needs, circumstances and conditions in the separate schools and districts and their relation to each other as a whole. The principals, also, gain this broader view. The association is, in fact, a sort of clearing house with reference to school work. The meetings are private, not because it is wished to keep its doings from the public, but in the interest of freedom of discussion safeguarded from the likelihood of misrepresentation. The superintendent announces plans, offers cautions, interprets the regulations and comments upon the course of study. At nearly every meeting some important phase of school work is discussed.

The primary business of the association being to interpret the course of study, the members have been called upon by the superintendent and board of superintendents to do a great deal of work in the making of the regular



LINCOLN OWEN  
Secretary of the Boston Masters Association



STRATTON D. BROOKS  
Superintendent of schools and chairman, ex-officio, of the Boston Masters Association

courses. Within the last six years the entire course of school study has been rewritten and the preliminary work has been done by principals and teachers through this association. Special committees appointed by the association have made important investigations and reports. One studied in great detail the question of collegiate opportunities for teachers, with the object of devising ways and means for teachers in the service to do collegiate work out of school hours or while remaining in the service most of the time. Great improvements in such opportunities were accomplished as a result of the work of the committee. One committee recently prepared an extensive pamphlet on the use of the stereopticon in the schools.

### Questions Considered

A committee is now at work on blank forms. Enormous numbers of these forms are used in the schools for many different purposes, so the question of the form, with their proper wording and disposition for the clearest, quickest and most economical service is no small one. The per capita allowance for supplies, made a year ago last fall and which has met with such success, was worked out by a committee from this association. The question of clerical assistants in elementary schools has been carefully gone over by this association, as have also the subjects of fresh air, ventilation,

defects in the preparation of high school pupils, retardation of pupils and other matters prominent in the minds of educators.

The monthly meetings are of further value in affording an opportunity for the superintendent to make important announcements and point out the meaning of their requirements. Much that might seem overbearing and unnecessary if presented only in cold type is often given by this personal communication an entirely different significance, for there can be put into words reasons and other explanations that cannot be embodied in a formal order.

Last fall the meetings were changed from the first to the second Tuesday in each month in order to enable the members to consider the minutes of the preceding school committee meeting and discuss any matter that might seem to them desirable to take up.

The superintendent being chairman ex-officio, the highest elective office in the association is that of secretary. It is held by Lincoln Owen, master of the Rice school, who has occupied it since 1900. The members of the executive committee are: Augustus H. Kelley of the Ulysses S. Grant district, chairman; James E. Downey, High School of Commerce, secretary; Frederick W. Swan, Quincy district; Martha F. Wright, Norcross district and Charles F. Merrick, Thomas Gardner district.

## AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Civil service reform department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mabel Rogers Tabor, chairman of department, will hold a meeting of the study class in the lecture hall, Boston public library, April 6, at 10:30 a. m. John C. Anthony, superintendent of schools at Melrose, and William Orr, deputy commissioner of education, will speak. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church, Sharon, will hold a church supper and social in the vestry this evening. Following the supper will be a short one-act comedy entitled "A Joint Household." The two characters will be taken by Miss Mary N. Phillips and Miss Helen S. Chapman. The proceeds of the evening will be devoted to church work of the alliance.

Pilgrim Women's Literary Club held its regular meeting last Monday, when Mrs. Harvey G. Dickie read an interesting and instructive paper on "Japanese Women and Girls." On April 8, Miss Lillian Chandler will be in charge of "Original" day.

"Experience of Equal Suffrage States and Countries" was the subject of discussion and Miss Florence Luscomb the speaker at the last session of the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. From statistics and documentary evidence Miss Luscomb showed that the woman's vote has added a social and home element to politics and legislation; that it has "affected very little the proportion of parties, but has had considerable influence on the character of candidates. The women's vote has increased, she said, the general civic interest among men as well as among women, where both men and women have worked together and the countries and states themselves have in various ways registered their satisfaction with the result. In Colorado, for example, equal suffrage was granted by statute law and ratified by referendum in 1893. Eight years afterward an amendment to the state constitution striking out the word "male" and so making the right of suffrage more sure, carried by a majority six times as large as that which gave the original right of suffrage to the women of the state.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will speak on "Electoral Methods" on April 9 at 3 o'clock and Friday, April 12, at 8 o'clock.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held a "gentlemen's night" Tuesday evening in Waverly hall, with a large attendance of members and guests. The hall was attractively decorated in yellow and white, the club colors. After an address of welcome by Mrs. William J. Webber, president, the Commonwealth Male quartet gave a pleasing entertainment. A reception followed with the president and officers in the receiving line when refreshments were served. Dancing was also held. At the regular meeting on Wednesday Mrs. G. W. Hanchett gave current events. Mrs. J. Adams Puffer lectured on a "Study of Boy Leadership" to an interested audience.

"Job, or the World's Ash Heap," is the subject of lecture for April 3, by C. C. Mitchell. Mrs. G. W. King will give current events.

Under the supervision of the various committees of Watertown Woman's Club, a miscellaneous program will be given at the last meeting of the year, which is to be held next Monday in the hall. A pleasant afternoon is anticipated and it is hoped that every member will be present.

Mrs. Clara Beatley, formerly of Dorchester, gave a helpful talk to women and girls last Monday afternoon in the Frances school hall on "Morals Through Reverence." The meeting was under the charge of the moral education committee of the club, Mrs. William St. Pevear, chairman, and was largely attended by high school girls, teachers and the club members.

Chelsea Woman's Club members enjoyed the program provided by the committee on science and education, with Mrs. Dorothy B. Morrill, chairman, Friday. The committee presented Prof. Donald B. MacMillan, who delivered a lecture on "Beyond the Arctic Circle," which was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Choral club members of the Medford Women's Club are to give their annual spring concert in the Mystic Congregational church on April 10. Mrs. Alice Bates Rice, soprano, Mrs. Ada Belle Child, contralto, William W. Hicks, tenor of the Lotus Quartet, and a string quartet from the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist.

Massachusetts society Daughters of the Revolution are to hold their monthly social gathering at the society's rooms, 100 Boylston street, on April 5. Josiah Bartlett chapter will be the hostesses. The society held its regular council meeting at headquarters last Monday and enrolled a number of new members.

Arrangements are being made by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union for the conference of committees

which is to be held at headquarters, 204 Boylston street, April 8. Entries are now being received for the new seal competition which offers a prize of \$50 for the best design of a seal to be used for official purposes and on printed matter. Drawings must be received before April 30.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the social events committee of the Metaphysical Club for a "Leap Year Dickens Party," to be given by the members of the club next Wednesday.

Mrs. Nellie Bakeman Donovan is to give a lecture-recital on "Child Life in Poem and Song," before the Philergians of Braintree at the next regular meeting of the club Tuesday afternoon in Cochato hall. Mrs. Donovan will trace the development of child-appreciation by the poets in the course of her lecture. It is illustrated by poems, ancient and modern, and by songs. Mrs. Donovan will be accompanied by Miss Bertha Forbes at the piano.

Among the important items discussed at the mid-year executive committee meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union Wednesday and Thursday were plans for the entertainment of the annual convention to be held in Boston, Oct. 7-10.

A reception was given Miss E. G. Gowen, who leaves for South America today, under the auspices of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a sum of money was presented Miss Gowen by her many friends.

A board of control for the management of the new headquarters at 541 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, was chosen as follows: Mrs. Anna E. Stoddard, Boston; Mrs. M. E. A. Gleason, Roxbury; Mrs. E. G. Whiting, Holyoke; Mrs. Annie I. Eaton, Newton Highlands; Mrs. H. T. Todd, Dorchester; Mrs. E. F. Stafford, Fall River; Mrs. A. C. Crommett, Chelsea.

Last Wednesday those who spent the day at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts heard Miss Flint lecture on "Textiles."

The next meeting of the art class will be at the Fogg museum in Cambridge, Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Members who wish to send articles to the flower mission for Easter may do so through the club's social service department, to Miss Helen Arnold, Park street, Braintree.

The exchange committee is desirous of having a good sale next Tuesday to increase the scholarship fund.

Annual "guest night" and reception to the gentlemen were observed by the ladies of the Lexington Outlook Club last Tuesday evening in the hall of the Old Belfry Club on Forest and Muzzey streets. Mrs. J. Odlin Tilton, president, was the hostess and introduced the speaker of the evening, who was Emily Montague Bishop. She gave a talk on "Dramatic Scenes from the United States Senate." The evening was under the direction of house committee comprising Mrs. George H. Jackson, chairman; Mrs. Willard C. Hill, Mrs. E. C. Graves, Mrs. Edward P. Merriam and Miss Melissa Watson. This was the last social event on the calendar, with the exception of the club luncheon to be served in the supper room of the First Parish (Unitarian) church April 9 at 1:30 p. m.

Following the dinner the women will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers and the reports of the secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, who has been secretary of the club for three years, has been named as president for next term. The other nominations for officers follow: Vice-president, Mrs. C. R. Putnam; secretary, Mrs. George H. Reed; treasurer, Mrs. Allen C. Smith; directors, Mrs. Ellsworth Pierce, Mrs. E. G. Preston, and Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson.

Eighteenth and last event on the social calendar of the Lexington Old Belfry Club is its annual ball, to be held in the Lexington town hall on the evening of April 19. There is to be a reception from 8 to 8:30 o'clock, after which will be dancing, with music by Stiles' orchestra. The annual club meeting and election of officers takes place Tuesday evening, April 9.

Dickens' centennial will be observed by the Lexington Dramatic Club Monday evening, April 8, in the Lexington town hall, when the club will give a dramatization of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend." Mrs. William M. Hatch of Arlington is chairman of the committee in charge.

Malden's Old and New Club held its annual election of officers at its meeting this week in Reception hall of the Auditorium building. These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Catherine L. Morse; first vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Decatur; second vice-president, Mrs. Mary L. Mann; recording secretary, Mrs. Ruby P. Clark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mabel H. Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. Cynthia M. Shepherd; auditor, Mrs. Lillian M. Verbeck; lecture committee for two years, Mrs. Jennie M. Lund, Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mrs. Annie M. Walker, and Mrs. Ella F. Wright.

Reports from the officers showed the membership of 300 to be filled and there are 54 on the waiting list. A substantial balance was reported by the treasurer.

Standing committees elected are: Library committee, Miss Edith C. Brucart, chairman; Mrs. Janette Bailey, Mrs. Elise G. Medding, Mrs. Susan S. Siner, Mrs. Emma E. Joslin and Mrs. Bessie C. McLeod; membership committee, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Jones, chairman, Mrs. Mary F. Hall, Mrs. Alice M. Emerson, Mrs. A. Josephine Ladd, Mrs. Lucy K. Prescott, Mrs. Alice H. Hawley and Mrs. Ruth H. Wiggins; entertainment committee for the fourth Tuesday meetings, Mrs. Jennie M. Hartwell, chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Wellington and Mrs. Brenda T. Moore; lend-a-hand committee, Mrs. A. R. Streeter, chairman. Visiting committee, Mrs. E. W. Swain, chairman, Mrs. P. C. Perry, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Cate, Mrs. Anna L. Ball and Mrs. Clara A. Farwell;

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65c Pekin Stripe Serges—40 inches wide, cream grounds with different size stripes of black, gray and brown, yard..... 49c

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hospitality committee. Mrs. Mabel K. Benjamin, chairman, Mrs. Elvira Horr, Mrs. Josephine Pierce, Mrs. Charlotte Parker, Miss Lillian Lord, Mrs. Mabel H. Snow and Miss Celia Hawley; committee on china, Mrs. Harriet Wood, chairman, Mrs. Annabel Thorne and Mrs. Eunice Wellman; conservation and civics committee, Mrs. Sarah E. Mansfield, chairman, Mrs. Ella T. Fredrick, Mrs. Lucie M. Baxter, Mrs. Mary G. Turner and Mrs. Anna E. Magee; pure food committee, Mrs. Laura Clapp, chairman, Mrs. Geneva S. Milliken and Mrs. Harriett Hodgdon; legislative committee, Mrs. Etta E. Quimby, chairman, Mrs. Adeline Nichols and Mrs. Anna C. Fall; literature committee, Mrs. Anna C. Walker, chairman, Mrs. Jennie Ammann, Mrs. Edna R. Palmer, Mrs. Nellie Bliss, Miss Louise Fuller and Miss Olive C. Ambler; doorkeeper, Mrs. Sarah E. Lovell.

The club season will close April 9 with a luncheon to be given in the banquet hall of the Auditorium at noon. The entertainment is in charge of Mrs. William H. Converse and will consist of music and readings. The committee in charge of the luncheon consists of Mrs. W. G. F. Turner, chairman; Mrs. Ella Swett, Mrs. Anabel Thorne, Mrs. Mary L. Mann, Mrs. Frederick M. Prescott and Mrs. Charles E. Prior.

Melrose Woman's Club at its meeting next Thursday will announce the cast for the club dramatics, to be given in the high school hall on the evening of April 9, for the benefit of the scholarship fund. The dramatics are in charge of the dramatic committee, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, chairman. Both plays are written by Cambridge young ladies. "Close Prisoners" is the title of the first comedy, written by Miss M. T. Gregg. In the cast are Newell Griffin, Mrs. George E. Damon, Miss Marjorie Goodwin, Lorne B. Hulsman and Mrs. William H. Cotting.

The other comedy is entitled "Mrs. Tubbs' Telegram," written by Miss Katherine McDowell Rice. The cast includes Mrs. John Dike, Mrs. Harry W. Hardy, Mrs. George A. McLean, Mrs. John Dale, Mrs. Willis A. Smith, Miss Beatrice Pray, Master Kenneth Dike, Miss Miriam McLean, Mrs. Frank H. Brown, Mrs. Alonzo Hall, Mrs. J. Frederick Bott and Master Jarvis Lowe. Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins, formerly of the Boston Museum cast, is coaching the players.

At the regular meeting of the club next Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Alice Parker Leaser, chairman of the Melrose Woman's Club legislative committee, will speak on "The Women of Scandinavia. Seen by a Delegate to the National Woman's Suffrage Convention." Mrs. Snow Rich, chairman of the legislative

committee of the State Federation, will give a paper. A musical program is being arranged.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester held its annual musical afternoon Tuesday in the town hall. Preceding the concert program Miss Mary C. Wiggins, secretary of the Consumer's League, told of the work and objects of the league. The choral work was in charge of J. Albert Baumgartner and Miss Mary Harriett French at the piano. The soloist was Miss Jean McLellan. Yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Mabel Vincent, 417 Main street, Miss Drew of Cambridge spoke on "Every Day Practise in Art." The meeting was in charge of the art committee and the musical program was given by the choral class.

An unusually large audience of Montrose Reading Club members of Wakefield heard the lecture given at Monday evening's meeting by John F. Ayer, president of the Bay State Historical Society, who is one of their townsmen. Mr. Ayer discussed present conditions in China, observing that although the country has many of the natural advantages of the United States, it is so bound by traditions and so burdened with a large population that the problem it is now facing is a serious one. The next meeting of the club on April 8 will be guest night and will be held in the Montrose chapel. It will be an evening with Edwin Day Sibley, the author.

Stoneham Woman's Club members were entertained with a talk on "Interior Decorations," given at Tuesday afternoon's meeting by Miss Blanche Morse of Simmons College. She gave many ideas on making rooms cheerful and inviting through planning along simple and artistic lines, at slight expense, Mrs. Packard of Brookline, pianist, played. Serving at the tables were Mrs. Sara E. Child, Mrs. Maude I. Maxwell, Mrs. Sidney A. Hill, Mrs. Luther W. Hill, Mrs. O. W. Houghton, Mrs. L. A. Holden, Mrs. C. W. Houghton, Mrs. J. H. Marcey, Mrs. W. H. Lamb, Mrs. G. Y. Hutchinson, Mrs. Esther Latham, Mrs. Charles W. Messer, Miss Marion Leavitt, Mrs. Civil Service Reform."

Minnie Moffitt and Mrs. E. C. Munger. On Wednesday evening the club entertained a large audience in the armory hall at an entertainment given to raise funds for the improvement and beautification of school grounds. It comprised two dramatic sketches and a musical program. Members of the club took part in the comedies and a large part of the musical talent was local.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey's lecture on his juvenile court in Denver, Col., brought out a record attendance at Friday evening's meeting of the Reading Woman's Club, and it was the most notable program of the year. Besides almost a full attendance of club members, more than 150 friends and gentlemen, among whom were a number of town officials, were admitted, and the hall was crowded. The program for the next meeting will be changed. A play by club members, an annual feature, was planned, but will be dropped, for the present at least, because of the inability of two members of the dramatic committee to serve. It is announced that at the final regular meeting on April 26, the lecture will be given by Mrs. Clara Bancroft Beatty of Brookline on "The Real Mother."

Upland Woman's Club of North Reading had a large attendance at Thursday afternoon's meeting because of the interest aroused by the announcement that Mrs. Irving H. Upton of Roxbury would lecture on "The Yosemite Valley." Mrs. Upton gave an entertaining account of her trip to this natural reservation, describing the splendor of the scenery and relating some interesting personal incidents. Mrs. A. R. Shepardson of Reading furnished the musical program for the afternoon. Mrs. Shepardson playing the violin with Miss Upton at the piano.

CANTABRIGIA ISSUES PROGRAM The Cantabrigia Club has just issued its calendar for April and May. The first meeting on it comes April 5. It is in charge of Mrs. Alfred L. Darrow, head of the civics department. Richard Henry Dana will speak on "New Phases of Civil Service Reform."

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# Art Exhibits Which Are Drawing Attention

## WORKS OF SOME FAMOUS PAINTERS IN BROOKLYN LOAN EXHIBITION

Canvases of Special Merit by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence in the Collection

### VARIOUS DISPLAYS

By ROBERT W. MACBETH

NEW YORK—Brooklyn art lovers have repeated their experiment of last year in holding a loan exhibition of works privately owned, and as the exhibit this season takes the form of a collection of portraits, ancient and modern, a good deal of local interest has been aroused.

But in some of the canvases there is much more than local interest; good canvases by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Sully, Samuel F. B. Morse, G. P. A. Healy, Rembrandt Peale, and Matthew Wilson, and one or two others of the moderns, are of sufficient rarity to warrant attention, and their examples shown here are of very decided merit.

The single canvases representing Lawrence and Reynolds are particularly fine. As much cannot be said of the general average of the canvases by contemporary men, most of which are interesting in subject matter only. In another room is a collection of religious subjects by Otto W. Beck, interesting in themselves, but quite out of keeping with the main body of the exhibit. Whatever the faults in an exhibition of this kind—and there are sure to be many—there has been aroused a real interest in art matters, and it is likely that the policy of holding an annual exhibition will be continued.

Another Brooklyn show of considerable interest was that recently held under the patronage of the Hamilton Club. Many new names appeared in the catalogue, the aim being to give to the

younger men an opportunity to appear in good company. Most of the interest, however, centered in the work of the better known painters. Paxton was represented by two canvases, one of them, "The Housemaid," already well known from exhibitions at the Pennsylvania academy and elsewhere. Frank W. Benson showed one example, "Sun and Shadow"; Charles H. Pepper showed his "Orange Cap"; C. M. Dewey his "October Evening"; Groll, "Flying Clouds"; Ben Foster, "Day is Ending," an especially poetic bit; Gardner Symons, "Winter," and Johansen, Ryder, C. M. Young, Daniel Garber, Hawthorne, Breckenridge and Lathrop, among others, had representative canvases. This is the first club exhibition that has been held in Brooklyn in several years.

One of the most poetic exhibitions held in New York in a long time is that of the drawings and paintings of Pamela Colman Smith, on view in the gallery of the Berlin Photographic Company. Miss Smith herself is a most interesting personality, with a temperament that is peculiarly responsive to unusual influences. In the examples of her work shown here, music has furnished her most of her themes. Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, and Claude Debussy have all contributed, and many of her pictures bear the odd titles—odd until one assimilates her point of view—"Piano Sonata, Op. 57, Second Movement," "Piano Sonata, Pathétique," "Concerto in A Major," "Symphony No. 1," and so on. "Dreams Returning Home, Nachtstück No. 4" is one of the most beautiful in conception; the dreams, personified in filmy, ethereal forms are returning to the mountain heights from which they came. It is wonderfully subtle in feeling and delicate in execution. "L'Isle Joyeuse" is full of beautiful color, hollyhocks, roses, sunflowers, tulips and other flowers blending harmoniously to give an effect that is wholly delightful. It is impossible to dwell at length upon all that deserve mention. To see the exhibition at its best and to enjoy it to its full, requires time, for the pictures are far

removed from the hum of the street, and quite apart from the everyday life that must be laid aside for their full appreciation. Time thus spent, however, is well worth while.

Charles M. Russell, who came here last year with his depiction of "The West that is Past," asks attention again this year to an exhibition of similar character at the Folsom galleries. A few of the pictures shown before are again included, and there are several new ones which show him in pretty much the same light. "Trouble Hunters" is a group of Indians on the lookout for stray horses that they hope to add to their corral, regardless of previous ownership, and in its rendering of early morning light is particularly successful. "Dangerous," a bull roped by three cowboys simultaneously, is one of the forceful water colors, and the "Doubtful Handshake" between Indian and trapper, tells a story cleverly. On the whole, the exhibition shows Mr. Russell as an illustrator rather than as a painter, but there is much of interest, and little to condemn if it is looked upon in such a spirit.

In another room is shown a collection of water colors by Miss Alice Schille. Landscapes, figures and interiors are beautifully handled, one, "A Little Child," being particularly delightful. Miss Schille is well above the average in water color work, and her display is well worth seeing.

Students of the Woodstock school have just held an exhibition of the results of their last season's work at the Fine Arts building, and among the many canvases were some really first class things. Winter pictures predominated, particularly among the prize winning pictures. Frank H. Chase's summer landscape, which won the scholarship prize, being the only exception. John W. Bentley was awarded the \$50 prize and mention was given to Cecil Chichester. Frank W. Haven and Margaret Goddard. Sixty-one students were represented.

## COLLECTS SPECIMENS OF JAPANESE CRAFTSMANSHIP

NEWARK, N. J.—Since George T. Rockwell sold to the Newark Museum Association his specimens of Japanese craftsmanship which have proved so great an attraction here, he has gathered another collection of these works that is said to be more extensive than the first.

Verona borough is the home of Mr. Rockwell, and there he has assembled his souvenirs of the old world, says the Newark News. Among the various articles are specimens that once were in the La Farge, Hoe, Stern and other collections.

Just within the door of the room, and as though guarding the treasures beyond, stands a figure clad from the neck to the shanked feet in armor. Nearby are cabinets, surmounted by bronze, iron and other metal images of Buddha, the seven Japanese luck gods and various oriental deities.

Conspicuous among the deities is Hotei, representing contentment, good luck and cheer—a sort of Japanese Santa Claus.

Towering above the objects which surround it is a butsudan, a sort of cabinet, the paneled doors of which give the effect of a golden gateway. Inside is an

array of lacquers stored upon the shelves.

In the butsudan, itself a lacquer, were kept the tablets of ancestors. A shrine always stood upon one of its two shelves and incense was burned on a "koro" before the shrine. Among the lacquers which now fill the butsudan, Mr. Rockwell has a surubako, or writing box. This and other boxes in his collection of lacquers were used by the daimios in the early reign of the shoguns, princes who held sway for over 100 years.

There is a chair which belonged to some member of the great Tokugawa family.

Unique among the objects in Mr. Rockwell's collection is a Japanese vase, ornamented with a representation of all the flowers that grow in Japan.

Shortly after the free public library was established in its present quarters Peter McCord induced Mr. Rockwell to exhibit in this city. This was done and among others who saw and admired the collection was the late Sir Purdon Clarke, who was director of the Metropolitan museum, New York, and who declared the collection one of the finest in America. The Newark Museum Association paid Mr. Rockwell \$10,000 for the collection three years ago.

## Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock.  
Exhibitions at the following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free.  
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Exhibition of portraits and landscapes by Wallace Bryant; water colors by Ross Turner.  
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street—Water color club exhibition; tickets of members.  
Brooks-Reed Gallery, 19 Arlington street—Exhibition of modern French masters.  
St. Botolph Club—Dodge MacKnight's water colors.  
Vose Gallery, 320 Boylston street—Romneys, Beechys, and other old masters.  
Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury street—Water colors by Margaret Patterson and Lucy Comant.  
Kimball Studio, 73 Newbury street—Exhibition of water colors.  
Brooks; James L. Little's samples.  
Copley Hall, Clarendon street—Paintings by Scott Clifton Carbee, Hendricks A. Hallett, Charles Copeland, Louis Kronberg, Charles F. Pierce, Frank H. Tompkins.

## ART IN AMERICA

A special exhibition of paintings by J. Alden Weir may be seen at the art museum in Cincinnati until April 15. It includes 17 pictures not permanently there and the "Path in the Woods," purchased by the museum in 1911, and the portrait of J. H. Twachtman, presented to the museum by Mr. Weir. The artist is one of the group known as the "Ten American Artists," and member of the National Academy, the American Water Color Society and the New York Etching Club. He is son of the artist, Robert W. Weir.

David Erickson of Minneapolis, a pupil of James McNeil Whistler, has been commissioned to paint a portrait of Gov. A. O. Eberhart of Minnesota. He also will carry out an elaborate interior decoration of a Minneapolis residence.

The third annual convention of the American Federation of Arts will take place in the new National museum, Washington, D. C., May 9, 10, 11. According to plans as announced, the opening address will be made by Charles L. Hutchinson, the president, followed by reports of the secretary, treasurer and the various committees.

The annual color exhibition of the Plastic Club, consisting entirely of paintings by women, and which opened at the club rooms in Philadelphia Saturday of last week, will continue until April 12.

An exhibition of about 160 of Howard Pyle's paintings and drawings recently was opened at that artist's home in Wilmington, Del., in order to afford an opportunity to the people of his native city to see his works and to promote action towards the establishment of an art gallery dedicated to his memory.

In a recent communication to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, the French ambassador stated that as a result of his effort to ascertain some facts concerning the history of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, designer of the city plans of Washington, he has discovered that the father of the patriot, engineer and soldier was Pierre L'Enfant, born at Annet in 1704, who was a royal painter, attached to the Gobelins manufactory. Accompanying the communication were photographic copies of paintings of French battles of the time of Louis XV. done by L'Enfant. These are presented to the district by Ambassador Jusserand.

## WATERCOLOR ARTISTS HEAR DISCUSSION OF ART OF THE PRESENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Sir J. D. Linton occupied the chair at the annual banquet of the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolors, which was held lately at their galleries in Piccadilly, the guest of the evening being Prince Louis of Battenberg.

It is always interesting to hear what artists have to say about art and the speeches of the evening dealt in an unusually broad way with the work of the present generation. Sir W. B. Richmond said that signs of decadence were not wanting in the art of France and Italy, signs which were liable to uproot all that was noble there and replace it by fantastic idiosyncrasy. Englishmen are too sensible and poetic to accede to such heresies, but at the same time making things easy in art has a dangerous tendency with regard to the younger and weaker minds. Post-impressionists and futurists were making a retrograde movement and art must move with the generation. Our countrymen, he said, have a powerful imagination, not unlike that of the ancient Greeks; they adhere to two great principles, justice and beauty, and are therefore not liable to be carried away by every wind that blows.

In regard to watercolor painting, Sir James Linton said, England remained supreme and Turner, ever the finest of landscape painters, had chosen water color painting at the medium for representing that which he could not express in oils.

Mr. Yeend King said that the public still loved the old masters better than modern painters. Mr. E. F. Smith, K. C. M. P., expressed his love for the simplicity and attractiveness of water color pictures which, in his opinion, brought us more into touch with life and beauty than pictures painted in oils, while Sir George Reid feels a profound sense of gratitude to the institute for the help it has given in redeeming the Anglo-Saxon race from the reproach of a lack of artistic genius. No doubt a disintegrating influence is at work in art, literature and on the stage, the result of trying to do the best to meet the public demand on commercial principles, but the national mind, which is enjoying so much larger a measure of the sunshine of enlightenment than it has ever done before, will do more against the decadence of art than could be accomplished in any other way.

### TANNERY TO RESUME WORK

KANE, Pa.—It was announced recently that the large plant of the Elk Tanning Company at Wilcox, which has been closed for several months, will start operations in a few days. The plant gives employment to 300 men.

SCOTT CLIFTON CARBEE CHARLES COPELAND  
HENDRICKS A. HALLETT LOUIS KRONBERG  
CHARLES F. PIERCE and FRANK H. TOMPKINS  
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PAINTINGS  
AT  
COPLEY HALL  
CLARENDON STREET, NEAR TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON  
ON VIEW  
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. APRIL 1st to 6th, 1912  
SALE  
3 P. M. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 4th, 5th and 6th  
LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS

## JURY OF AWARDS AT THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE SOON

PITTSBURGH—The international jury of awards, composed of world-famous painters, which will pass judgment on the paintings hung in the Carnegie Institute art galleries, will meet here April 14, at 10 a. m.

The jury this year is composed of John White Alexander of Pittsburgh, William Merritt Chase of New York city, Charles H. Davis of Mystic, Conn., Sir Alfred East of London, Eng., Ben Foster of New York city, William Langson Lathrop of New Hope, Pa., Henri Eugene

Le Sidaner of Gerberoy, France, W. Elmer Schofield of Philadelphia, Pa., Gardner Symone of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Edmund C. Tarbell of Boston, Mass. John W. Beatty, director of fine arts at the institute, will again act as president of the jury.

Only one member of the jury, Mr. Symons, comes here for the first time, the other American members having been elected to serve here before as have the foreign members, M. Le Sidaner in 1910 and Sir Alfred East in 1905 and 1909.

## MINNEAPOLIS COLLECTOR GETS FAMOUS PAINTING

What New York art critics consider to be the finest picture ever painted by Romney, one of the most famous of English artists, says the Minneapolis Journal, has just passed into the possession of T. B. Walker, the Minneapolis art collector.

Mr. Walker purchased the picture from the Blakeslee galleries, New York, during his present sojourn there. The work has been critically examined by the leading connoisseurs, who declare it to be a masterpiece of the period in which it

was painted. It only arrived in America two weeks ago on the Mauretania, and when its presence became known to Mr. Walker he at once closed the deal for its acquisition. It will be sent to Minneapolis to be added to his gallery in the spring, along with other art objects purchased during the present visit to the east.

Records show that Romney was paid only £73 10s. for the painting at the time of its completion. The canvas is 40 to 50 inches and shows almost the entire length of the figure.

## SANTA ROSA MAY GET SEMINARY

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—The Rev. W. E. Vaughan, editor of the Pacific Methodist, has been delegated to go to Nashville, Tenn., to confer with the general board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church regarding the establishment here of a young ladies' seminary in the buildings of the old Pacific Methodist College. The Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce has offered \$5000, payable in five annual instalments, toward the proposed seminary and the editor will endeavor to obtain the authorization of the board with such additional financial support as it will give.

There being no such school under Methodist denomination on the Pacific coast, it is expected that the board will favor the project, which has the endorsement and support of Bishop Waterhouse and other prominent ministers and laymen of that church in this state.

## RAILROAD INQUIRY BILL IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON—Physical valuation of all the railroads of the United States is authorized in a bill reported unanimously to the house today by the interstate and foreign commerce committee. The measure enlarges the power of the interstate commerce commission and empowers it to make the valuation for the purpose of fixing and adjusting rates.

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 to accomplish the great work is asked, and as one of the essential steps to an adequate physical valuation, the commission announces that it would insist upon authority to investigate the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLANS COAST LINE

FALLS CITY, Ore.—A combination express and baggage car belonging to the Southern Pacific Railway Company was brought to this city recently for use by a surveying crew that will arrive soon to begin the work of finding a route for a railroad from the present terminus of the Salem, Falls City & Western at Black Rock to the coast.

The new railway bridge over the Willamette which is now under construction will give the Southern Pacific entrance to Salem for electric cars from Portland via McMinnville. The bridge will also give the Falls City road direct connection at Salem with the Southern Pacific and Oregon electric roads.

## SMOOT PENSION BILL IS PASSED

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 51 to 16 the Senate rejected on Thursday the Sherwood pension bill, which had passed the House, and enacted the Smoot general bill which, it is estimated, will increase the pension roll by \$20,000,000 annually.

The bill requires beneficiaries to have served 90 days and provides pensions ranging from \$13 to \$30 a month, instead of a 60 day minimum and \$15 to \$30 pensions as in the House measure. The bill now goes to conference with the House. The shadow of a possible presidential veto hangs over the measure.

### ALBANY REPORT RECEIVED

ALBANY, N. Y.—As the result of a Democratic caucus, the Senate on Friday received the report of the legislative committee which investigated Albany political conditions. The vote was 25 to 21.

## PROF. K. ITO TALKS ON ART OF JAPAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When the Japanese society met lately in Hanover square, Prof. K. Ito gave a lecture on Japanese painting. He said that his original intention had been to make some practical remarks on the subject of the paintings shown in the British museum, but finding that the museum regulations did not allow of photographs being taken, he had found himself obliged to abandon his project.

Looking back on the long history of painting among the great schools of Japan, which stood side by side in noble rivalry, he felt that the Sessiu and Kano schools were, in spite of their great merits, and spirited technique, somewhat exotic and foreign in their ideas, whilst Tosa, Shijo and Ukiyoe are essentially true Japanese schools, and will be most highly appreciated by all who study the genius of artistic Japan, no matter what may be the future of Japanese painting. Of all these schools, the Tosa school is the least representative of the art of that country. Early in the sixteenth century the great masters of this school came to an end with Mitsohobu, and its glory can only be said to have temporarily revived when Mitsuki came to the fore in the seventeenth century. Another revival was attempted in the nineteenth century by Totoguen, who drew his inspiration direct from the old Tosa and Yamato masters, and who has had many followers, as is instanced by the examples shown in the British museum.

### Y. M. C. A. GETS \$20,000

DANVILLE, Pa.—It was announced here recently that a resident of this place had given \$20,000 to the Danville Y. M. C. A. The amount is given free of all conditions except one—that the name of the donor be withheld.

## VALUABLE HALS WORK WAS BOUGHT FOR \$13

Miniature Painting in Collection of Washington Woman Discovered to Be Product of Famous Dutch Artist

WORTH THOUSANDS

WASHINGTON—Discovery that a miniature painting, held to be of little value, was in reality a genuine Frans Hals, worth thousands of dollars, has just been made by its owner, Mrs. Minnie H. Pilling, an amateur art collector who is socially well known in this city.

Art experts who have examined the painting have agreed in attributing it to Hals and in pronouncing it one of the rare examples of his earlier miniature work. The news of the find has quickly spread among the artists and art collectors of the capital and Mrs. Pilling has received a number of offers for the painting.

Actual identification of the work was made by Theodore Molkenboer, a well known Dutch portrait painter, who has recently painted portraits of the Rev. W. H. Van Allen of Boston and the Rev. Prescott Everts of Cambridge, Mass., and who is now in Washington completing a portrait of President Taft. The presidential painting is being made at the command of Queen Wilhelmina and will be hung in the Hague Peace Palace.

While looking over the collection of Mrs. Pilling, Mr. Molkenboer became interested in the miniature, and asked its history. The owner of the portrait informed him that it was of no value, that it was supposed to be the head of Cromwell, and that she had bought it for \$13 at the sale of the small collection of a Washington minister about two years ago.

Mr. Molkenboer, who is an authority on Dutch art, instantly pronounced it to be the work of an able artist of the Flemish school and judged it to be the work of either Hals or De Keyser. When the miniature was taken from its frame and placed under the magnifying glass the characteristic signature of Hals was plainly evident near the left hand border of the oval copper plate, upon which the painting is made.

In speaking of the miniature, Mr. Molkenboer said today:

"Mrs. Pilling's miniature is a very valuable find and as an example of the miniature work done by Hals is exceedingly rare."

"I have based my judgment of it on the painting itself rather than on the signature. The treatment is characteristic of Hals and its warm, glowing coloring is identical with that used by him during the earlier period of his work."

### HEIL SALE

"Ambition" sold for \$147.50 at the auction of paintings by Charles Emile Heil at the Leonard galleries, Bromfield street, Friday afternoon. "Child and Turkeys" brought \$90. The smaller landscapes were for an average of \$20. "Mendoland and Sunset" brought \$36. The final session of the sale begins today at 3 p. m.



Picture of miniature attributed to Frans Hals

### CHOOSE MINNESOTA ART JURY

The Minnesota State Art Society has chosen the following jury of selection for the coming exhibition of art and handicraft in St. Paul, Stillwater, Anoka and Duluth next month:

Painting and sculpture—Miss Julia Ganthier, St. Paul; Miss Emily McMillan, Minneapolis; Edwin Hewitt, Minneapolis; Allen Albert, Minneapolis; Theodore Keene, Minneapolis.  
Handicraft and industrial art—Mrs. Andreas Oeland, Minneapolis; Mrs. Samuel Sewall, Minneapolis; Theodore Keene, Minneapolis.

These juries will pass upon all work submitted to be hung in the exhibit and they will also assist the hanging committee in the arrangement of the exhibit.

## ASBESTOS OUTPUT SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—It is a fact of more than ordinary interest that the production of asbestos in the United States is rapidly increasing. It more than doubled in 1911 and the increase was largely in fiber of the serpentine (chrysotile) variety, of which the best grades are spun and woven into fireproof fabrics for theater curtains, motor-brake bands, and the like, where incombustible material must be used.

The total production of asbestos in the United States in 1911 was 7604 short tons, valued at \$119,935, and it came almost wholly from Vermont and Georgia. A little came from Wyoming and Virginia.

Canada, however, produced 13 times as much asbestos in 1911 as the United States, manufacturers imported 62 per cent of all Canada produced and 83 per cent of all she exported.

### SAVINGS BANK MEN MEET

One hundred members of the Savings Bank Treasurers' Club of Massachusetts had a dinner at Young's Hotel Friday evening. The guests included Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thorndike, Deputy Commissioner James O. Otis and Burton L. Read, financial instructor in the Boston Y. M. C. A. school of commerce and finance.

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## SEEK NOW TO PRESERVE "RUBBER PLANT OF CHIHUAHUAN DESERT"

Guayule Shrub Cultivation Urgent Necessity if Mexican Industry Is to Remain Prosperous

### WASTED IN PAST

Bright prospects associated with the manufacture of a substitute for rubber from guayule, which grows wild over a large area in Mexico, have caused the building up there of an industry that now is said to represent millions of dollars. Until recently little attention was given the possibility of the supply being depleted and the peons continued to pull the shrub up by the roots. Land once considered valueless for either agriculture or grazing now commands good prices; but its future development is problematical if the guayule shrub is entirely removed owing to careless methods of gathering it. The following article describes the situation, what led to it and how the difficulty may possibly be overcome.

EFFORTS to obtain a good substitute for rubber, strengthened by the increased demand for that product, have resulted in investments amounting, it is said, to millions of dollars in factories for the conversion of guayule into a marketable commodity, so that measures for the cultivation of this shrub, which is being used up fast in Mexico, have become imperative.

Prof. Francis Ernest Lloyd of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute has written exhaustively about guayule, as he calls it. In the bulletin of the Pan-American Union there is an interesting resume of Prof. Lloyd's estimate of what can be done with this Mexican product. But while it has been established that guayule is a good rubber substitute, the problem now presented is how to cultivate the plant, for already the natural vegetation is being depleted.

Regarding the method for harvesting the shrub and marketing it the information is as follows:

"Guayule is pulled up by the roots. The native peons of Mexico do this work and then tie the shrub in bundles, make up burro loads and take their harvest to neighboring 'campes de guayule,' the field centers of operations, where the shrub is baled in hand presses, then hauled in wagons to the most accessible shipping point, and so by rail to the factory." At the factory machinery con-



A picturesque guayule field in Mexico, where the shrub grows wild over a large area

verts guayule into the marketable product.

Guayule for years past had been known to contain rubber substance, but this fact was not considered important enough to draw to it the close attention of manufacturers. Now, however, there are large sums invested in the industry and earnest efforts making to cultivate the plant so that it will yield a regular harvest.

It is interesting to learn that public attention was first drawn to guayule at the time of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. An exhibit of the shrub and its derivative was sent to the exposition. In that year, likewise, the Natural History Society of Mexico took up the study of the plant and reported the presence in it of rubber of good quality.

"The utilization of guayule rubber," says the article in the Pan-American Union bulletin, "other than by the natives, was made in 1888 when a special agent was sent to Mexico to obtain 'rubber bark'; 100,000 pounds were actually shipped to New York, decorticated, the bark and twigs ground up finely and the rubber coagulated, the result being an extraction of 18 per cent (the wood not being taken into account) rubber equal to the best grades. Undoubtedly this bark was guayule. In the same year samples of the rubber were sent to England."

The birthplace of the guayule rubber industry is undoubtedly San Luis Potosi, for there was established the first laboratory of the kind in 1901. The result of the laboratory experiment was a factory at Jimulco, from which rubber was first put on the market in 1905. But in 1902 American capitalists already had financed an ultimately successful

series of experiments. A factory of considerable size was established at Torreón, and from 1905 on extracting factories were built in various localities of the guayule area in Mexico.

For a long time before the rubber value of guayule was discovered the shrub had been used as a fuel. Burning with a fierce smoky flame, it was of advantage to the crude Mexican smelters. But in this way thousands of acres of land were depleted of guayule, and this is the reason why so many barren patches were found in places where the plant should be present in abundance.

There are approximately 130,000 square miles of land where guayule is in its native habitat. But the great irregularity of distribution brings the territory covered by this growth down to about 27,000 square miles. The whole region in question is embraced within the northern part of the central plateau of Mexico and the adjacent territory of Texas.

The mature guayule plant is about three feet tall, has a spread of about four feet, and weighs about 11 pounds. In the matter of rubber derived from the plant it is estimated that in 1910 there was available about 35,000 tons of rubber. But it is figured out that at the present rate of consumption, and in case no new supply is available, the guayule as a rubber producer will not be available for more than five or six years. The real problem now is how to produce guayule, so that the industry shall not be deprived of its raw material. Prof. Lloyd lays down certain rules that he believes will show to the satisfaction of the industry that the guayule supply can be maintained, but he also says that only developments will tell whether this is possible.

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

THE Clafin Popular is the name of a new magazine to be issued next month. The editors and publishers are the boys and girls of the eighth grade of the Clafin school in Newtonville, Miss. Ellen G. McGrath, teacher.

All the work is done by hand, the text being carefully written by the different contributors and the editors of departments. The magazine is to contain original stories and compositions and have departments devoted to special features, such as athletics, current events and humor, and is to be profusely illustrated. In some instances the pictures are cut from other publications, but in nearly all they are wholly the work of the pupils. The cover has not yet been decided upon, but is being carefully planned.

As far as it is completed the magazine appears both attractive and interesting, of artistic and literary merit. The pupils of this school seem more than ordinarily advanced in the art of story-telling, development of imagination, in both drawing and writing.

Each pupil in the room is making a book of some kind. One girl is collecting her own best writings done through the year. Another is making a book to be given to one of the lower grades. It is illustrated with appropriate pictures that have been gathered from many sources. Before the year is finished each picture will be included in a story yet to be written. Some of the stories are finished already. They have been chosen with reference to the tastes of the little people for whom they are intended.

A third book is the class journal. The contents thus far have been neatly printed with pen and ink. It makes a pretty book, but one that requires labor to complete.

Miss Foley stood in front of the middle row of desks in the first grade room of the Harvard Hill school, Charlestown. Every eye was turned expectantly toward her. She beckoned with her finger to Charlotte. Charlotte responded with a glad little motion and stood on the floor very straight, close to Miss Foley. Miss Foley beckoned to Daniel. Daniel looked pleased and came and stood beside Charlotte. Two other boys and one girl were beckoned to and took their places beside the others.

"I want to see what good eyes you have," said Miss Foley. "See who is standing in the middle, at each end and in between. Now shut them." The blue, the brown, the black and the gray eyes were closed at once and so tightly that where the bright depths had been were only slim lines of long lashes, wrinkled all about with squeezed eyelids. Miss Foley quickly changed the arrangement of the little group, then said "Open."

All the eyes opened wide and were turned upon the row of five. One by one hands were raised and Irene was chosen to put the girls and the boys back in their original order. Without a word she took hold of Daniel, who was standing at the end and put him in the middle. Then she took Charlotte and put her at the end. The other three she changed also and then stood back and surveyed her work.

"Right," said Miss Foley. "That was a hard one. Now we will try it again." Another group was brought up and the game was played over again, but this time it took two attempts to make the line just as it had been in the first place.

After that Dorothy was called and hid her face in Miss Foley's hands. Miss Foley nodded to Helen and Helen called "Dorothy." Dorothy hesitated and then said "Margie." The room was very still when she said this and Dorothy knew she had made a mistake. She thought very hard for a minute and then said "Helen." Then everybody breathed and Dorothy took her seat triumphant while Helen hid her face in Miss Foley's hands. John, Fred, Albert and Margaret each had a turn at it.

Having sat quiet for so long, it was decided to have a race. Three bean bags were placed in two squares that had been carefully marked, one at each side of the room. The test was to take each bag one at a time, encircle the school room and drop the bag into the opposite square, the one who got all the bags changed first being the winner. Harrigo and Peter were chosen as contestants.

"One, two, three, four, go," counted Miss Foley, who was the starter. Down they dove for the bags; up and off they went! Such a stir! A Harvard-Yale football game was not a circumstance to it. The onlookers got up in their seats, twisted and turned, waved their hands and squealed as first one and then another seemed to be gaining the victory or fell behind. When it was over they sank back in their seats to rest a bit and get ready for the next race. This time Helen and Mary were the contestants and the spectators had the vision of ribbons bobbing and hair flying as they ran at full speed to make the coveted goal. The third race was between Marie and Charlie. Each was on his mettle, so to speak, and they did their best, making the event the most exciting race of all. On, on they ran—first Charles was ahead, then Marie, then Charles again. Marie won, amid suppressed cheers; but, as Miss Foley said, Charles ran on his toes, and that was fine.

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The Dudley-Dillaway Parents Association met Wednesday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Dillaway school at Roxbury. It was an open meeting, invitations having been extended to the members of all other similar organizations in Boston. The features of the meeting were folk dances and music given by the children. The former were given in costume and worked out a number of pretty ideas original with the individual teachers. Following the pro-

gram refreshments were served and an hour passed in social intercourse.

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A boy from the seventh grade of the Martin school went into the office of the master with a message from his teacher. "Did you not forget to do something this morning," asked Mr. Gould, looking at him. The boy appeared surprised. He could think of nothing he had neglected to do.

"I know, and I am looking right at you," went on Mr. Gould kindly after a moment, helping him out; and then, as the boy still seemed not to understand, "Did you not forget to wash your face and comb your hair?" The boy sheepishly replied in the affirmative. "Go downstairs and do it now," said Mr. Gould.

"Those are some of the things we have to do," said Mr. Gould afterwards. "Some of the children that come to our schools have no proper kind of home conditions and the school must do as best it can to make up for it. That boy has never been taught to wash and keep tidy. They have practically no facilities for it at his house. We have to teach him those things here. It is my soap and my towels he uses half of the time instead of those he ought to have at home. He's a bright boy, too."

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Walking through the Fens in the latter part of any week-day afternoon, or at any time on Saturday, one is liable to come across a group of boys and girls busy with crayon pencils, trying to reproduce the beauties of sky or shrubbery upon pads of paper. Without asking who they are it is safe to presume they are the eighth grade pupils of Miss Lily B. Atherton of the Dearborn school, Roxbury, and are out with her to learn to see and interpret some of the beauties of nature. Miss Atherton is herself an artist of considerable ability and in her school work with the children she has aroused in them an appreciation of both art and nature that is not often found among young people of their age, either individually or as a class. During the grade work of the preceding years there has been developed an understanding of color and color values, formation and line in leaf and flower. The sense of beauty in all about them has been awakened and cultivated in different ways. All this is focused when the pupils reach the eighth grade, and results in a surprising depth of artistic feeling.

Partaking of their teacher's enthusiasm the young students are ever on the alert for subjects, arrangements, color and line. The boys will even leave a game of baseball to go sketching in the Fens. They do their out-of-door work with crayons, finishing their sketches carefully later or using them as studies for finished compositions.

The class is now engaged upon illustrations for a book that is a part of the school work for the year. The close observation of nature at first hand is an invaluable aid in selecting the material for it and often furnishes subjects. The district surrounding the Dearborn school is not in itself particularly pleasing, as put her at the end. The other three she changed also and then stood back and surveyed her work.

Canal Ownership to Be Determined

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia's right to the Ogeechee canal, a canal 16 miles long, from the Ogeechee river into Savannah, will be investigated by Attorney-General Thomas B. Felder at the request of Gov. Joseph M. Brown.

This canal was built under a charter granted in 1830, and it is said to have been provided in the charter that when the company ceased to operate the canal it should revert to the state.

The Ogeechee canal has long been in disuse, and it is now said if the state takes charge of it, it may be possible to get the federal government to make an appropriation to have it put in repair, as well as to dredge the Ogeechee river and make light navigation possible between points on this stream and Savannah.

It is said the government does not think it worth while to spend a large sum on the Ogeechee river unless the canal is made navigable for light craft, because, unless Savannah is reached, the small amount of navigation that would result would not justify the expenditure.

## BERRY PRODUCTS CONTRACTED FOR

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Announcement was made recently that the Independent Berry Growers Association of the Gold Ridge district of this county have contracted their berry crops to the California Fruit Cannery Association for \$50 per ton to be handled at the big cannery here.

These berries include the mammoth and the Lawton varieties. Logan berries are contracted for at \$55 per ton.

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### Prepare for the Crisis

### Order at Once

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Owing to the present controversy in the coal fields, the price of hard coal has already advanced 50c per ton, and even now there is a shortage of supply.

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## DENVER AND SALT LAKE ROAD TALKED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—After an extended trip through the central part of the state, chairman Richard R. Lyman of the state road commission, David Mattson, ex-officio commissioner, and city engineer Caleb Tanner returned recently with definite plans for a state highway connecting Denver and Salt Lake.

Colorado is diligently working on a state highway to the Utah line which will end at Grand Junction. The Utah commission proposes to build a road from Grand Junction through Grand and Emery counties with the assistance of the county commissioners and then continue the road through Sacpote, Juab and Utah counties and finally to Salt Lake.

LARGE SUB-CONTRACTS AWARDED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Sub-contracts for \$1,000,000 and orders for \$400,000 worth of other work on the Canadian Pacific railroad in British Columbia and Alberta have been received by C. H. Boyles of Spokane. The sub-contracts are for the construction of bridges and were obtained of Welch & Griffin and the other work for the erection of tanks and the drilling of wells.

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## Special Articles

## That Explain the News

LITERATURE  
EDUCATION  
CIVICS  
MUSIC  
ART

THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

## Wednesday's Monitor

## TORONTO DIRECTORY SHOWS POPULATION OF CITY IS 443,751

TORONTO, Ont.—According to the directory for 1912, issued by the Might Directories, Ltd., the population of Toronto is 443,751. This estimate is in excess of that of the federal census last summer. The new edition of the directory contains 161,364 individual names, an increase of 14,134 over last year.

The city contains 1364 streets and 81,321 buildings of all kinds, as shown by the street directory, an increase in the latter of 4790 over last year. Of these 3789 are shown vacant, as com-

pared with 3724 last year. This increase, of course, includes houses and buildings in course of construction. The area within the city limits, not including the portion of the city land covered by water, is 28 square miles.

Some interesting figures are given which show the growth of Toronto in every direction. The yearly clearings of the banks of the city, as given by the Toronto clearing house, were \$1,852,397, 60c as compared to \$1,595,954,254 for 1910; the duties collected at the Toronto custom house were \$15,540,630, being \$1,463,444 greater than last year. The post-office revenue has increased from \$1,709,493 to \$1,963,065, which is very much ahead of that of Montreal, the earnings in the postoffice of the eastern metropolis being only \$1,132,127.

There has been great activity in real estate, the number of transfers for the year being 16,007 as against 14,546 for the preceding 12 months. During the year 7296 permits for buildings were issued, valued at \$24,374,539, which showed an increase of \$3,246,756 over last year. The number of new buildings actually

erected was 9869, being more than double the number completed in 1906, which was 4710, while last year the number was 8490.

The assessment amounted to \$390,599,148, which was \$11,392,635 more than last year.

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The Daily  
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# The Newspaper Today as a Public Institution Is a Greater Necessity Than Ever Before

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confidence  
in

## Right Business Methods

is doing  
its share  
toward  
the

## General Good

RADICAL political tendencies, industrial unrest and the effects of governmental discipline on large interests all point to this fact. The press today instead of being swayed by champions of untried and radical policies, instead of resorting to uncompromising partizanship can best fulfil its rightful place by firmly standing for such issues and policies as mean the greatest good for the greatest number

That is the foundation of true democracy, and such a policy should be the guiding aim of the American press. A growing appreciation of this altruistic purpose is being shown by those daily news messengers which are trying to make newspapers better within and without—in ideals and typographical attractiveness—the exponents of clean journalism

SPEAKING from its own experience in this effort to set an example in clean journalism, this newspaper is daily growing in favor universally. The reason for this wide and increasing acceptance lies in its fixed purpose to tell of the good, the interesting, the worth while, the constructive, and to champion those public issues and policies which look toward better things for all. Not only does the Monitor aim to reflect in its news and editorial columns an attitude which tends to inspire reasonable confidence, but it firmly carries out its policy to give advertising, one of the most important promoters of business, the degree of public confidence and respect to which the right kind of publicity is entitled

## Clean Journalism

is not only  
meeting  
the need  
for a big  
broad constructive  
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on the  
part of  
American  
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but its  
influence  
every day  
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more what  
it was  
founded to  
become—  
a world  
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# Plays Here and to Come

## REPERTORY IDEA IS GROWING HERE

Visit of Miss Horniman's Players a Lesson and Impetus to American Lovers of Dramatic Art

REPERTORY theaters will soon spring up in this country probably. The time is ripe for them and many agencies are at work to establish them.

Miss Horniman's players gave a single performance on Monday afternoon which was an eye opener for those who were not aware of the standing that has been reached in the last five years of the movement in England. These players came to Boston by invitation of the American Drama Society, an organization which for a year or more has been quietly preparing the ground for a repertory theater in Boston.

The visit of the Horniman players was instructive, in that it showed the high quality of work that could be done by a company which is practically self-supporting. Miss Horniman backs her own theater, and out of her own means she bought and refurnished the Gaiety theater and produced the plays. Probably she has not got her money back, perhaps she never will, but she says that her policy is to keep her theater self-supporting. Her success has led to the formation of similar companies in other English cities and in Glasgow.

The Monday afternoon performance showed what could be done with a company of moderate yet versatile talents, a company containing no stars, but headed by three or four players of exceptional gifts and training for the principal parts. The performance of "Nan" was in no way remarkable, apart from its artist ensemble quality of keeping the action always "in picture." A series of such performances, however, by a self-supporting company would be a remarkable thing.

In Brooklyn there is a movement to establish such a company, subsidizing it for three years, the backers going at the problem with their eyes open, and the consequent expectation that there will be a deficit for the first two years, in all probability, until the popular public taste for worthy drama has been stimulated to a point where the performances will be attended by audiences of considerable size. Such a practical subsidy exists in the case of the Horniman players, in view of the sums the feminine director sunk in the theater, plant and productions.

Miss Horniman conducts her theater according to her policy of shrewd compromise in giving the plays her patrons have shown they liked together with occasional performances of plays which she thinks they ought to like, and will like on better acquaintance and heightened knowledge of dramatic art. She says that Shaw, Galsworthy and Massfield always make money for her, and that Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Sheridan pay or nearly always pay for their presentation. The surplus of profits help to keep Miss Baker's "Chains" and the several dramas by other authors unknown in this country on the stage. Meanwhile the authors have the satisfaction of seeing their works produced, and gain a little of the necessary medium wherewith to cancel the bills of the butcher and baker.

Players of moderate talent, for the most part, are all that are needed for a repertory company, for the principal reason that long time can be given to rehearsals by a competent director, who can thus get satisfactory work out of players who with shorter periods of rehearsals would not give satisfactory performances. Apart from Miss Irene Rooke, for instance, Miss Horniman's company, or that part of it seen on Monday afternoon, is in no way an exceptional body of players as far as natural and developed talent goes. But

they have had thoroughly good and prolonged training which enables them to give a performance a little better than any seen in Boston by any modern resident stock company, not even excepting the notable stock company conducted by Messrs. Ames and Deland at the Castle Square theater seven years ago.

That company was composed of much higher priced talent than the repertory system can support in its present state of popular appeal. Good as those performers were, they were necessarily imperfect because of the utterly inadequate rehearsal period under the two performance a day, new play every week or two, system of the stock company as it is now conducted in this country. It should be added that Messrs. Ames and Deland did not make any money out of the company, which statement is regrettable to the discredit of the Boston theatergoing public of that time. In the last five years there has been such an increase in public interest in the drama as an art, however, that a two-day company of that quality might pay now.

There is a place in American theatrical activity for the two-day stock company, and it is being admirably filled in Boston by Mr. Craig's organization. But this kind of company does not supply the pleasure that is coming to be demanded by lovers of dramatic art, a pleasure which can never be gratified except by the repertory theater system of occasional revivals through a season of plays which have proved their popularity through runs of one or two crowded weeks.

Repertory theaters of this sort are to be found in nearly every German city, even the small ones with populations no larger than Worcester, Haverhill and Springfield. Each of these little communities in Germany sees the great plays immediately following their production in the larger centers of Berlin and Vienna, so that often a play will be given in 20 or 30 cities simultaneously. A like condition prevails in Russia.

More than one German repertory theater has achieved world reputation because of the vision and superb talents of its director. Such a director is Reinhardt, whose work is becoming known this year by productions made under his direction in England and America. His production of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" made 10 years ago in Berlin, has played once or twice a week ever since. Other directors of talent as great, are as yet little known outside Berlin, except to Germany.

Mr. Ames, with the experience gained at the Castle Square theater, was director of New Theater during the two years of its wonderful achievement; achievement mainly belittled, principally out of petty managerial enmities which did not concern the public in the slightest, but from which the public had innocently to suffer.

Mr. Ames has now established a little repertory theater in New York for the dilettante, with prices which make his offering prohibitive to persons of limited means. This is a sort of theater that has its place in the one city in the country which can support drama at a uniform seat price of \$2.50.

Every city in the country, it is to be hoped, will eventually have its repertory theater, and the next two or three years will probably see the establishment of such a theater in Boston. Brooklyn will probably have its repertory theater next season. There are signs that a group of Bostonians will organize to subsidize in the modest Horniman manner, such a theater in Boston. The prophecy is ventured in this place that such a theater would be self-supporting in its third season, with much less deficit than the \$25,000 yearly estimate of the Brooklyn plan during the first two years.

Such a movement should be planned for three years, as in no less time would it be possible to make a fair test of the growth of popular taste. The experiment of the Chicago Theater Society would seem to prove this, for the plan was made only for this present season, and the disappointment with the moderate response was hardly prepared for. Distrust and even ignorance of such a movement will dissolve slowly in a country to which the repertory system is novel. For this reason the Brooklyn idea seems the one practicable method for giving a much needed element of American dramatic activity a fair start.

### MILESTONES

LONDON.—"Milestones," by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblaugh, is an altogether delightful play. It makes its appeal to every one. You feel the audience listening, and between each act there is the eager discussion of the act that has gone before. The play is in fact intensely sympathetic to every class and condition of person. Young people unsettling their elders with their new-fangled notions, and then, in their turn, becoming the old fogies of the next generation.

Like Arnold Bennett's novels, the play covers a good deal of ground; the first act being in 1800, the second in 1885 and the last in 1912. John Rhead is the junior partner of the firm of iron founders, Sibly, Rhead & Sibly. John's uncle and cousin, old and young Sibly, are against new-fangled notions. Iron is just coming in for shipping, and John is for it, whereas his uncle and cousin Sam are for English oak, which always has been good enough and, of course, always will be.

Young Rhead therefore breaks with his relations in business and ultimately, in spite of his uncle's and cousin's opposition, marries his cousin, Rose Sibly. Gertrude Rhead, on the other hand, is so thoroughly incensed with the Siblys that she breaks off her engagement with Sam, to her lasting regret.

In 1885 we find John Rhead rich enough to be able to aid the Party funds with a sum of £10,000. The grateful Party has, in its turn, rewarded him with a baronetcy. John and his wife, who married to please themselves, are now determined that their only child Emily shall marry Lord Monkhurst, a gentleman the young lady regards as her uncle. She, of course, has formed an attachment with a young engineer whom her father has taken into his firm. This young man, Arthur Preece, is a friend of William Morris, an inventor, and a believer in the future of steel. "What is all this talk about steel?" asks Lord Monkhurst of John Rhead. "Nothing but talk," answers the advanced man of 1890. Emily is absolutely forbidden to marry the man of her choice, and the curtain falls on Lord Monkhurst being received into the bosom of the Rhead family.

Again the same drama is acted. Emily, Lady Monkhurst, has two children who are now grown up and Sam Sibly's son is a most promising engineer. Emily's daughter Muriel wishes to marry young Sibly and there is much the same opposition as in the year 1885. Lady Monkhurst, though she admits her life has been something of a failure, is determined that her daughter shall make what is termed a good marriage. But times have changed. Lady Rhead, for the first time in her married life, opposes Sir John, and Muriel and Robert Sibly, who are merely sorry for their elders, are quite determined to marry and go to Winnipeg in spite of anybody's opinion. In fact, 1912 has turned many things upside down. Preece, now a leader of the Labor party, has to keep the peace between Sir John and his workmen. The firm of Rhead is to be converted into a limited company, and as a further sign of the times Lady Monkhurst, who is free to marry again, accepts her former lover, a Labor leader, which enables the young couple to go to Canada with the blessing of the family. The play closes on Sir John and his lady spending the evening of the family. The play closes on Sir John and his lady spending the evening of the family. The play closes on Sir John and his lady spending the evening of the family.

Next Tuesday evening Miss Beatrice Herford will present a fine program of her original monologues at Steinert hall. It is so long since Miss Herford has been in Boston that her reappearance is being anticipated with lively pleasure by her many admirers. On the program will be a monologue on the suffrage question, which has been received with great acclaim in New York, entitled: "The Disinterested Voter."

### COMING

Hollis, April 8—Miss Billie Burke in "The Runaway," a light comedy from the French; she has a delightful part and a good company.

Plymouth, April 8—H. B. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," regeneration drama made by Paul Armstrong from an O. Henry story.

Majestic, April 8—Low Dockstadter and his minstrels in a new entertainment.

Shubert, April 8—"Sumurun," Max Reinhardt's wordless play out of the Arabian Nights.

South End theater, April 8—Opening of a new stock company with "Oliver Twist."

Castle Square theater—"Romeo and Juliet." With John Craig and Mary Young in the title roles and George Hassell as Mercutio.

Park, April 15—Miss Hattie Williams in "The Girl from Montmartre," new musical comedy.

Brattle hall, Cambridge, April 8—Spring production of four short plays by Harvard Dramatic Club.

Signor Liberati and his band, assisted by soloists, will give a concert at the Park theater Sunday evening, April 14.

### MR. PECK'S LECTURES

Arthur K. Peck, lecturer and writer on travel subjects, returns to Tremont Temple for the entire week of April 1, every evening and Saturday matinee, delivering his lecture, "Village Life in Oberammergau and the Passion Play of 1910," illustrated by a handsome collection of pictures in color made from Mr. Peck's own views. Appropriate to Easter week and the spirit of the play a musical program is to be featured in connection with the lecture. After Mr. Peck has taken his audience about the village and into the homes and given a clear insight into the daily life of these wonderful people he proceeds to the theater and carries the story of the play along to the entry of the Greek chorus on the "Passion Play" stage. Then the lecturer halts his narrative and a chorus of 75 trained voices and soloists, with organ accompaniment will render the very impressive and beautiful cantata, "Olivet to Calvary." The list of soloists includes Mrs. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano; Arthur L. Willis, tenor; H. Nelson Raymond, bass-baritone; George L. Baker, baritone; Dr. G. Robert Clark, bass; Almon J. Fairbanks, organist and director.

## HEAD OF NEVADA UNIVERSITY STAYS

RENO, Nev.—Dr. J. E. Stubbs, president of the state university, recently returned from a journey of several weeks' duration, to different points in the East. Dr. Stubbs states that Clarence Mackay has worked out plans for the beautification and improvement of the university building and campus, and that his plans call for the expenditure of a large amount of money in behalf of the university.

Dr. Stubbs set at rest the rumor originating shortly after his departure for the East to the effect that he had been ousted or intended to resign from the university. He denies these rumors.

## FAMILIAR BILLS AT LOCAL HOUSES

Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper" at the Castle Square and the usual new bill at B. F. Keith's are the only changes in the current theatrical attractions for the coming week. In the Twain fantasy Miss Henrietta McDannel, who has gained considerable praise for her acting of boy's parts, will take the dual roles of the petted prince and the pathetic little boy who takes his place for a time, and experiences the gilded pleasures of court life. The play has the appeal of novelty, for it is a legacy from a former dramatic generation. The minor roles will be well cast.

Boston—Final fortnight of "The Little Rebel," war drama with Dustin and William Farnum.

Colonial—Second week of Donald Brian in "The Siren," with Julia Sanderson, Will West, Alan Mudie and others of talent in clever musical comedy entertainment.

Hollis—Robert Edson and a good cast including Frank Kemble Cooper in the final week of "The Indiscretion of Truth," a strong comedy drama of English life.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater—Florence Nash and Joseph Jefferson in a satirical farce by W. C. DeMille, "In 1909"; Willie Brothers, acrobats; Middleton-Spellmeyer Company in a sketch; Mary Elizabeth, comedienne, and others.

Park—Final fortnight of "The Country Boy," deservedly the best liked comedy of American life which has been seen in Boston this season.

Plymouth—Final week of Pinero's farcical comedy, "Preserving Mr. Pannure," with Miss Gertrude Elliott and a good cast in highly amusing scenes.

Shubert—Final week of James T. Powers in "Two Little Brides," musical comedy.

Tremont—Final fortnight of Marguerita Sylva in "Gypsy Love," operetta.

## MISS HERFORD'S MONOLOGUES

Next Tuesday evening Miss Beatrice Herford will present a fine program of her original monologues at Steinert hall. It is so long since Miss Herford has been in Boston that her reappearance is being anticipated with lively pleasure by her many admirers. On the program will be a monologue on the suffrage question, which has been received with great acclaim in New York, entitled: "The Disinterested Voter."

## VIEWPOINT OF BRAHMS

Brahms, by the way, found in opera the utmost vandalism of musical art. The attempt to keep the eyes amused with painted scenes and persons and the mind intent on a trashy love story while "the heavenly maid" was voicing one's attention for Brahms was nothing but an indignity to the highest of the arts. Let your dramatic performance, with its crude representativeness, have its place, but let that place be far from the courts of music, the well undefined of finest joy. Yet Johann Strauss was the dearest of friends to Johannes Brahms—the two kings of Viennese music lovers, the grave and the gay. Brahms could appreciate the work of the waltz king, for it was so far from his own as to be truly another art; while music of the greater composers of his class seemed to offend him from its violation of the strict austerity which for him constituted the dignity of his earnest muse.

But Brahms' music is not austere for those who love it. Emerson speaks of the joy one finds in seeing the wan March sunshine on a serene pine stump and Meredith sings of the silent song of the dry sedge. From the images presented here up to the opulent beauty of splendid yet pure and proud melody, Brahms' musical conceptions range; but they never melt into mere sensuous beauty, never dull the ear with materialistic lure. Whether in song or symphony, Brahms is always clear, commanding, because self-commanding; he never woos and implores, but rather compels admiration. He is strong and stately, rich yet abstemious, as full of pure singing beauty as the folk songs he so delighted in; yet he never plays a trick on the hearer with Til Eulenspiegel nor attempts the mysterious realism of Debussy.

Refused Degree

Brahms was as a man as free from ingratiating quality as his music. Silent except to his intimates he was disappointing to meet briefly and his nature was honestly retiring. It is said that when the University of Cambridge offered him a degree in 1877 he declined it because the London Times came out with a statement that he would be asked to conduct a concert while in England. The condition of receiving the degree is in person. But Brahms signified his appreciation of the honor offered him by England, in that he sent to the concert played on the occasion the manuscript of his new symphony, the one in C minor, which has just been having its first hearings in Germany and Vienna. The symphony was played at Cambridge by Joachim, to whom Brahms had entrusted the score and who also led the Elegiac overture composed by himself in recognition of the degree conferred on him that day. C. Villiers Stanford led the other pieces of the program, which were Sterndale Bennett's "Wood Nymph" overture, Beethoven's violin concerto played by Joachim, Brahms' "Song of Destiny," violin solos, Bach. This first symphony of Brahms is sometimes called the Cambridge symphony in England. It was played in London the same year. This is the symphony of which Von

CONFERENCE ON REINHARDT

Three speakers will address the eleventh meeting of the Drama League at the Shubert theater, Friday, Thursday at 4 p. m. Prof. Richard Ordynski, director of the production of "Sumurun," and H. T. Parker and Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston will speak on "Prof. Max Reinhardt and the New Methods of Stage Production." Professor Ordynski has been professor Reinhardt's chief assistant for several years. "Sumurun" stage settings and stereotypical slides of other Reinhardt productions will illustrate the talks. Members of the league may obtain a ticket in the usual way.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Stories of sixteenth century life were read in Irving hall Thursday evening by these students of the School of Expression: Misses Pearl Watkins, Jessie Millspaugh, Nina Oschman, Flora Haviland, Mary Rucker, Grace Gilbert, Mildred McConnell, Miss Mary Hunt Thayer and Ralph Bernard Wagner played Grieg piano duets.

In commenting on the play given by the Irving Dramatic Club, the Monitor inadvertently omitted to make mention of the excellent work done by A. Stewart Irvin as Prince Sarski, one of the most difficult roles in the comedy, and one of the most capably handled.

## HERE AND THERE

Macklyn Arbuckle, it is announced, will return to his original role of Slim Hoover in "The Round Up" next season. Miss Julia Sanderson is to be starred next season in "The Sunshine Girl," a new musical comedy by Paul Rubens, now being played in London.

COLONEL ROTHWELL TO SPEAK

Col. Charles Rothwell of London will speak in the People's Palace, Washington and Brookline streets, tomorrow on "The Salvation Army Work in Many Lands" and conduct special services all day Sunday. He has been an officer in the Salvation Army for 33 years. He will be assisted by Col. Adam Gifford and staff.

# Brahms Festival Is Held

## BRAHMS AND HIS MUSICAL IDEAS

Comment on Modern Composer's Works in the Light of What They Owe to Bach's Methods—The New York Festival

THERE is a Brahms festival going on in New York under direction of Frank and Walter Damrosch, which is the first in the country.

In the midst of the preoccupation with ultra-modern French music and the latest of American operas it is well to hark back to a composer who bids us return to Bach, though at the same time to be ranked as the most modern of the modern.

And this bears out indeed the musicians' saying that Bach is so modern that not even yet have we caught up with him.

Brahms has done much to reaffirm the musical ideas on which Bach based his composition. For Bach a theme was a fluid something to be considered and wrought out to its fullest development as music, as theme, not as the expression of something on the program, the "why this is thusly" of Zarathustra. Bach's marvelous polyphony was the fruit of utter absorption in music as music, and it is his insistence on Bach's ideal and method that makes Brahms a classic. He is indeed the bridge over which Bach has his time knew him and we, too, are united with Bach as he is to be known.

Can any one deny that Bach played in the romantic mood is different from Bach conceived of as master of purely tonal contriving? Bach can be played as romance, and with the modern effects of tone color, such as his orchestra and perhaps his imagination did not know, which the highly organized modern piano under the hands of a genius can simulate so marvelously. That Bach is a modern is borne out further by the fact that George Copeland, Boston's favorite young player of Debussy, is so individual as a player of Bach that he makes a new composer out of him for many a hearer, makes him tender, appealing, warm, musical.

And so the Brahms festival in New York comes in its right hour, to remind us that what is good in the moderns was implicit if not fully worked out in the classics, and to exert, too, a sobering influence on the hour, agog for something new—for the St. Sebastian music of Debussy set to D'Annunzio's strange drama, or for the as yet much discussed "Monsieur" of Mr. Parker—the hour to which "Pelleas" is already an old story.

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But Brahms' music is not austere for those who love it. Emerson speaks of the joy one finds in seeing the wan March sunshine on a serene pine stump and Meredith sings of the silent song of the dry sedge. From the images presented here up to the opulent beauty of splendid yet pure and proud melody, Brahms' musical conceptions range; but they never melt into mere sensuous beauty, never dull the ear with materialistic lure. Whether in song or symphony, Brahms is always clear, commanding, because self-commanding; he never woos and implores, but rather compels admiration. He is strong and stately, rich yet abstemious, as full of pure singing beauty as the folk songs he so delighted in; yet he never plays a trick on the hearer with Til Eulenspiegel nor attempts the mysterious realism of Debussy.

Refused Degree

Brahms was as a man as free from ingratiating quality as his music. Silent except to his intimates he was disappointing to meet briefly and his nature was honestly retiring. It is said that when the University of Cambridge offered him a degree in 1877 he declined it because the London Times came out with a statement that he would be asked to conduct a concert while in England. The condition of receiving the degree is in person. But Brahms signified his appreciation of the honor offered him by England, in that he sent to the concert played on the occasion the manuscript of his new symphony, the one in C minor, which has just been having its first hearings in Germany and Vienna. The symphony was played at Cambridge by Joachim, to whom Brahms had entrusted the score and who also led the Elegiac overture composed by himself in recognition of the degree conferred on him that day. C. Villiers Stanford led the other pieces of the program, which were Sterndale Bennett's "Wood Nymph" overture, Beethoven's violin concerto played by Joachim, Brahms' "Song of Destiny," violin solos, Bach. This first symphony of Brahms is sometimes called the Cambridge symphony in England. It was played in London the same year. This is the symphony of which Von

Buelow said that it was fit to count as the choral symphony of Beethoven, but rather between the second and third of Beethoven; and he added that the first symphony should not be Beethoven's first, but rather the one of Mozart's called the Jupiter symphony.

### His First Symphony

The story of the race between Dr. Damrosch and Theodore Thomas to be first to perform Brahms' first symphony is familiar. Schirmer, the publisher, had promised the orchestral parts to Mr. Thomas and refused to sell Dr. Damrosch even a copy of the score. But a friend of his went in and bought the score, without saying anything, and then it was torn in pieces and given out to copyists, to make orchestral parts. The work was performed, after all, a week before Theodore Thomas brought it out.

Brahms had done a vast amount of work before he published his first symphony. He seems to have pondered it long and purposely to have waited on his maturer powers. W. F. Apthorp, cited in the program book of the Boston symphony orchestra, may be quoted here.

Speaking of the adagio in the finale, he says: Here we come upon one of the most poetic episodes in all Brahms. Amid hushed, tremulous harmonies in the strings, the horn and afterward the flute pour forth an utterly original melody, the character of which ranges from passionate pleading to a sort of wild exultation, according to the instrument that plays it. The coloring is enriched by the solemn tones of the trombones, which appear for the first time in this movement. It is ticklish work trying to give down into a composer's thought, and surmise what special outside source his inspiration may have had; but one cannot help feeling that this whole wonderful episode may have been hinted to Brahms by the tones of the Alpine horn, as it awakens the echoes from mountain after mountain on some of the high passes in the Bernese Oberland. This is certainly what the episode recalls to any one who has ever heard those poetic tones and their echoes. A short, solemn, even ecclesiastical interruption by the trombones and bassoons is of more thematic importance. As the horn-voices gradually die away, and the cloud-like harmonies in the strings sink lower and lower—like mist veiling the landscape—an impressive pause ushers in the allegro non troppo.

Now there bursts forth in the strings the most joyous, exuberant Volkslied melody, a very Hymn to Joy, which in some of its phrases, as it were unconsciously and by sheer affinity of nature, flows into strains from the similar melody in the finale of Beethoven's ninth symphony.

Dr. Riemann thinks the picture "Prometheus Unbound," by Max Klinger, the true parallel to this symphony. Dr. Hermann Deiters wrote of the work: The first symphony in C minor strikes a highly pathetic chord. As a rule, Brahms begins simply and clearly, and gradually reveals more difficult problems; but here he receives us with a succession of harsh discords, the picture of a troubled soul gazing longingly into an impossible peace, and growing slowly, hopelessly resigned to its inevitable fate.

MAINTENANCE

GANGS TO KEEP ROADS IN REPAIR

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—With a view to giving the roads of the province more attention than has been the case in past years, the department of public works has provided for the establishment of maintenance gangs, which will be stationed along the route of the Canadian highway and also on the other traveled roads of the province.

The establishment of maintenance gangs is one of the indirect results of the convention of road superintendents held in Victoria last month, when 33 superintendents were in session for three days. In speaking of the necessity of keeping the roads of this province in good shape, not only for motor traveling but also for the benefit of other classes of vehicles, W. J. Kerr, president of the Canadian Highway Association, said:

"It cannot be regarded as good economy to build roads without making suitable provisions to maintain and to keep them in a proper state of repair. Municipalities undertaking the construction of good roads should carefully face this responsibility. It is not one of an alarming character in point of cost, any more than is the cost of construction; for it has been found that a system of main roads can be built and maintained in any community without burdensome taxation, so that the more rapid wear of rutted and uneven road surfaces will not follow.

In the first movement we have a short, essentially harmonious theme, which first appears in the slow movement, and again as the principal theme of the allegro. At first this theme appears unusually simple, but soon we discover how deep and impressive is its meaning when we observe how it predominates every-

where, and makes its energetic influence felt throughout. We are still more surprised when we recognize in the second theme, so full of hopeful aspiration, with its chromatic progression, a motive which has already preceded and introduced the principal theme, and accompanied it in the bass; and when the principal theme itself reappears in the bass as an accompaniment to the second theme, we observe, in spite of the complicated execution and the thoughtful development, a simplicity of conception and creative force which is surprising.

All four of the Brahms symphonies are included in the programs of the festival in New York. One work played that is seldom heard is the "Serenade" in D major. The "Song of Triumph," with baritone solo sung at the festival, is less familiar than the "Song of Fate," with alto solo, also sung here. The "German Requiem" is interesting from the fact that Brahms himself selected the passages that make its text from the Old and New Testaments. It has not, therefore, the usual Latin words of this musical form. It is considered by many to be the greatest of all choral music since Handel, more truly vocal and, therefore, more beautiful than the great Beethoven mass. This was the work chosen to be sung at the service held by the city of Boston in memory of Governor Greenhalge. The occasion was then said, to be the first instance of a great musical work having been ordered to be performed by the city of Boston, not by private enterprise. The Cecilia sang it, under the direction of Mr. Lang.

### AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

8 Weeks Beginning MONDAY, APRIL 8

Aborn English Grand Opera Co.

Week Apr. 8—"TALES OF HOFFMANN." Apr. 15—"MIGNON." Apr. 22—"MADAM BUTTERFLY." Apr. 29—"THAÏS." May 6—"TROVATORE" and "CARMEN." May 13—"LUCIA" and "RIGOLETTO." May 20—"BOHEME" and "TOSCA." May 27—"GIOCONDA." Special Mats., "HANSEL AND GRETEL," Apr. 23 and 25. Wed. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c. Evenings and Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. SEATS MONDAY at Box Office or at STEINERT'S, 162 Boylston.

SYMPHONY HALL

EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, Apr. 7, at 7:30

Handel and Haydn SOCIETY

EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor THE ORATORIO

ST. PAUL (MENDELSSOHN)

MRS. WILLIAMS, Soprano MISS JOHNSON, Alto MR. RIKER, Tenor MR. CARTWRIGHT, Bass Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ H. G. TUCKER, Organist. Tickets \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, at Symphony Hall and Thompson's Music Store, Park Street

VISIT THE Italian Garden HORTICULTURAL HALL

Wonderful Exhibition of Rare Plants and Flowers. Open 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6. Admission 50c

TREMONT TEMPLE

ARTHUR K. PECK TRAVEL TALKS

Six Consecutive Evgs. & Sat. Mat. Commencing Apr. 1st

EASTER WEEK—A. I. 2:30

PASSION PLAY LECTURE With chorus of 15 and soloists rendering "Olivet to Calvary"

Beautiful Illustrations in Colors Tickets, 100, 75c, 50c, 25c

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Last 2 Performances of the Season TODAY AT 2

Le Martyre de St. Sebastien Followed by HAENSEL and GRETEL

TONIGHT AT 7:45

FELLESAS et MELISANDE

Mary Garden, Gay, Hilder, Dufrane, Lankow

Down Town Ticket Office, Steinert's, 162 Boylston

Symphony Hall, Tuesday Night, April 9

NIKISCH AND THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Patronage of H. M. King George V. and H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Prices: Orchestra, A to J, \$3.5



## No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

### The Show-Car Tire

One-third of all cars at the 55 Shows held this year were equipped with Goodyear tires.

More cars were shown on Goodyear tires than on any other two makes combined.

That's on show cars, remember—on cars with their best equipment.

And 127 leading makers of cars have contracted for these tires for their 1912 models.

### Out-of-Date Tires

Tires that rim-cut are distinctly out-of-date.

So are tires just rated size. Too many blow-outs result from overloading.

No-Rim-Cut tires make rim-cutting impossible. They are 10 per cent oversize.

And these patent tires now cost no more than other standard tires.

Any motor car owner, when he knows the facts, will adopt No-Rim-Cut tires.

### 1,000,000 Used

Over one million Goodyear tires have been used on some 200,000 cars.

As a result these tires now out-sell any other tire in existence.

The demand in two years has multiplied six times over. It has trebled in the past year alone.

**GOOD YEAR**  
No-Rim-Cut Tires  
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio.

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

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Telephone Back Bay 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338.

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Requires No Wrench In Adjustment

Positively Holds Full Compression

Opened, Cleaned and Closed in 4 Seconds.

Complete Plug...\$1.25  
Interchangeable Core 75c  
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For use on Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Motor Boats and Motor Cycles.

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Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield REPAIRING.  
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New and Second-Hand Tires REPAIRING  
Lowest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires  
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**AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING and OVERHAULING**  
Honest work at honest prices. All work has my personal attention.  
FRED W. SMITH  
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## NEED THIS YEAR FOR ONE MILLION GOODYEAR TIRES

Factory Manager Says That Demand Will Make It Necessary to Produce That Many—Growth of Akron

Certain industries, due probably to some local conditions, have managed to make themselves peculiar to some particular part of the country. Akron, O., for instance, is recognized as the rubber manufacturing center of the world; Detroit, Mich., and vicinity is the universal hub of the automobile industry. The shoe industry confines itself almost entirely to the vicinity of Boston and the New England states. Flour to Minneapolis, and so on with other industries throughout the country.

Two out of every three automobiles in the country are equipped with Akron-made tires. Rubber factories have grown like mushrooms, and two thirds of the 69,063 population are dependent upon the rubber industry. Everything in rubber is made in the city, from overshoes to the monster dirigible balloon "Akron," in which it is planned to take Vaniman and his crew across the Atlantic.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, one of the most progressive of the Akron concerns, manufacturers of the famous No-Rim-Cut tire, this month celebrates an anniversary. The company has been in existence 13 years. Since its formation 1,000,000 of its tires have been placed on the market.

In 1907 the Goodyear Company made only 28,885 tires. That year started a new era of development in its history. The output has been doubled each year until, in 1911, 409,521 pneumatic automobile tires were manufactured. The present year marks another epoch in its history. Although the company's output has reached a million tires, P. W. Litchfield, factory manager, says it will be necessary, in order to meet this year's increased demands, to turn out 1,000,000 tires during 1912.

**TRUCK PARADE IN NEW YORK**  
NEW YORK—Plans are being made by the Motor Truck Club of New York city for a repetition on April 13 of its successful commercial vehicle parade of last year. The committees that have the arrangements in charge are counting upon at least 500 vehicles in line. There were about 300 vehicles in line last year. Since then several hundreds of trucks have been sold in New York, which, the members of the club believe, will make it easy to get 500 in the parade. Several of the largest owners of trucks are to cooperate with the club.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED**  
March 30.....From 6:37 p. m. to 4:30 a. m.  
March 31.....From 6:39 p. m. to 4:32 a. m.  
April 1.....From 6:40 p. m. to 4:33 a. m.  
April 2.....From 6:41 p. m. to 4:34 a. m.  
April 3.....From 6:42 p. m. to 4:35 a. m.  
April 4.....From 6:43 p. m. to 4:36 a. m.  
April 5.....From 6:44 p. m. to 4:37 a. m.  
April 6.....From 6:45 p. m. to 4:38 a. m.

# Leading Events in the Automobile World

## ANOTHER AUTO RACE MEETING TO BE HELD AT HAVANA APRIL 7

Smaller Events Coming at Matanzas and San Diego de Cuba—Burman to Drive in These Races

### OTHER RACE PLANS

HAVANA, Cuba—Success of the recent automobile racing contests held here has warranted the promotion of a second series of events, which the managers will hold on April 7. During the interim several smaller events will take place at Matanzas and San Diego de Cuba.

Robert Burman, who drove at the recent Havana races probably will drive a car again in the big event. He has mapped out a strong campaign for the coming season, and after the Cuban meeting will ship his cars to California, as it is his intention to take part in the Santa Monica road races.

Burman has not officially entered the Indianapolis events, but as three factories are building racing cars for him with the choice of the one which best suits him, the indications are that he will be an entrant. One of the cars being built for Burman for the Indianapolis race is to be equipped with a Knight motor. As the firm making this car has desisted of giving it a fair trial before the public, Burman refuses to divulge the name of the makers. It is, however, an American car.

Burman has signed contracts to take part at several state fair meets during the coming season, as well as local meets in many cities that will be promoted by automobile clubs. He will be seen in races on the Pacific coast and through the Northwest, after which he will drive in Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and many other places.

Burman will drive the best cars in the world as his mounts will include cars in the 450 to 600 inch class, the 601 to 750 class, and his two great speed cars, the 200 horsepower Blitzen Benz I, and the 300 horsepower Blitzen Benz II. With his 110 and 120 horsepower Benzes he should have something to say in the Santa Monica, the Elgin, and the Grand Prize road races, as well as with other cars in the Vanderbilt cup race and the Indianapolis motor speedway races.

## LEFT-HAND DRIVE HAS ADVANTAGES FOR CLOSED CAR

H. A. Lozier, President of Company Making Cars of That Name, Tells Why It Has Been Adopted

Many American automobile manufacturers have simply followed the lead of European makers without thought of the why or wherefore in adopting certain features of the foreign cars, says H. A. Lozier, president of the Lozier Motor Company.

The right-hand steer in the majority of American cars is an instance of a feature, correct enough in foreign countries where the rule is to keep to the left, but unsuitable to American road conditions where the custom is just the reverse, continues Mr. Lozier.

In adopting the left-hand drive in the new Lozier Knickerbocker he believes that this is the better position for control in a closed car. It is particularly to town work in the winter season that cars of this type are devoted and city driving usually means many stops.

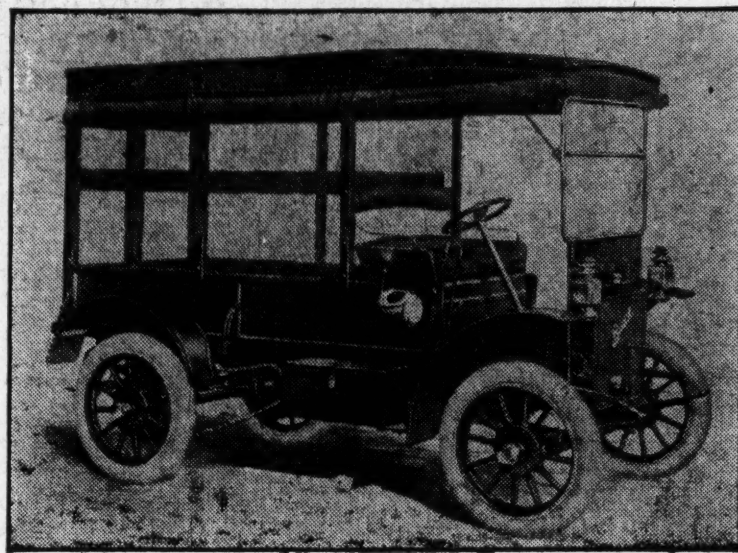
Those who have a man to drive the closed car for them find the left-hand drive an ideal arrangement, because he can step out readily and open the door of the tonneau, rather than as in the present negligent fashion, merely reach back and turn the handle of the door. When there is a footman as well, he can get out even more promptly to assist those in the tonneau to the pavement, instead of having to run around in front of the machine as with a car of the right-hand drive type. Then, too, when leaving the place where the stop has been made, the footman after closing the tonneau door, gets at once to his own station and the departure is made handsomely and quickly.

So many ramifications of city travel and traffic laws harmonize with the left-hand drive limousine or landaulet that it is probable next season will see a great majority of the makers adopting this type of drive on their closed cars.

### KNOX AUTO COVERS MANY MILES

"Too bad the way automobile parts wear out," says Charles E. Ladd, superintendent of parts in Springfield, Mass. "I have just taken a cylinder off my Knox after running it 210,000 and am inclined to think I shall put in a new one. It may be hard for you to believe any car has been run so many miles, but I bought the car in 1902 and have kept careful track of its mileage." Two bad the way automobile parts wear out—but then a horse may show wear if you keep his long enough.

## BUICK EXPRESS TRUCK 1912



## AUTOMOBILE INVENTIONS

John H. Reed of Lancaster, Wis., has patented a vehicle which is described as follows: In a wheel, a felly comprising a plurality of connected sections, a hub, a resilient annulus mounted in the hub, and spokes connected to the felly sections and having each a resilient section bearing against the said annulus.

C. T. Leach and G. W. Canfield, Yale, Okla., have patented a starting device. In this the starting shaft, which has a starting lever and the engine shaft, has operative connections of novel design, including a clutch, and special forms of bearings are provided for the shaft and appurtenances, with the idea of providing a simple and practical construction of starting device adapted especially to automobile engines.

A resilient wheel has been patented by H. W. Brooks and S. F. Krupp, care of Continental Gin Company, Memphis, Tenn. The aim in this improvement is

to provide a wheel in which the hub and the spokes, together with the rim, form an integral structure, the tire being resiliently positioned between opposite sides of the wheel whereby the tire may move relatively to the rest of the device as it is drawn over the roadway.

A holder for registration numbers is the invention of O. M. Hehold, 60 Leamy street, Gardner, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Hehold's invention is a holder for registration numbers of automobiles, motor cycles, and vehicles in general, and it comprises a clamp designed to be attached to the radiator base or any other suitable support on the vehicle, and having fastening devices by means of which the number plate is secured to the clamp and held thereto in position to be readily seen when in use. The invention also may be used for signs, placards or any other thing of the sort that it is desired to exhibit in stores, show windows or other public places.

## LOCOMOBILE CO. TRUCKS SHOWN WITH INGENUITY

Accessibility of Five-Ton Machine Has Been One of Features of Commercial Car Shows This Year

Many novel features have been advanced on the different trucks exhibited at the shows this season for the edification of those interested in motor vehicles from a commercial and economical standpoint and one of the most interesting of these was the very apparent accessibility of the various units entering into the construction of the Locomobile five ton truck.

The ingenuity and completeness of this important feature was shown to the best advantage by placing large mirrors on the floor beneath the truck in which were reflected the bottom portions of the motor and transmission, from which the aluminum oil pans had been removed. Suspended inside the mechanism were small, six-volt electric lights, which clearly illuminated the various members, making it a very simple matter to see how easily the units, making up these parts, could be removed without disturbing any of the other units or without removing either the body or the load.

This highly important and much desired feature of accessibility, combined with the very novel way of attracting the attention of the public to it, resulted in the exhibit of the Locomobile Company of America being a center for all who were interested in the modern type of truck.

According to officials of the Locomobile company, too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of this principle of accessibility as applied to truck construction, due to the great saving of time made possible, in case of repairs being necessary. It is of the utmost importance to the truck user, they say, to whom any delays are costly and unsatisfactory.

## NEWTON FORMS AN AUTO CLUB

NEWTON—The first step toward organizing an automobile club in this city was taken Friday night, when 50 residents assembled at the Newton Club, Newtonville, elected officers, appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and listened with much interest to addresses by President Lewis R. Speare of the State Automobile Association, Hon. S. L. Powers and Mayor C. E. Hatfield of Newton and B. T. Richardson, president of the Brookline Auto Club.

Forty names were placed on the list of the new club and it is hoped by the officers that within a short time the membership will extend into the hundreds. The officers are: Mayor C. E. Hatfield, president; E. Ray Speare, vice-president; G. A. Strachan of 59 Temple place, Boston, secretary-treasurer; S. W. French, Mitchell Wing, Jarvis Lamson and G. W. Nash, directors; H. D. Forbes, director of the A. A. A.; and G. W. MacNear, director of the U. S. A. A.

The committee appointed to draw up the constitution and by-laws comprises S. L. Powers, G. W. MacNear and Mitchell Wing.

## FORD IS SETTLED AT NEW HOME ON BEACON STREET

Manager Fay Now Has Everything in Perfect Working Order in Six-Story Building

Manager Charles E. Fay of the Ford Motor Company's Boston branch now has everything in working order at the firm's new home at 650 Beacon street, near Commonwealth avenue, and is conducting the New England business of the company from the new headquarters as smoothly as from the premises it long occupied in Columbus avenue. In the new building there is about 12 feet the space that was available in the Columbus avenue store, yet it is none too large for the rapidly growing business of the company. There are six floors, with a total of approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space, and in addition the company retains its service building in Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, which was erected about two years ago and has 18,000 square feet of floor space.

With the occupancy of the Beacon street building, Manager Fay has transferred the parts department from Cambridge to Boston. At the service station a supply of parts is carried sufficient for the regular business of the station, but the man's supply of parts, which includes those of every type of Ford car, is carried in the Beacon street building. The supply of new cars also is carried in the Boston headquarters, the entire Cambridge establishment thus being made available for the care of Fords which are in the hands of owners. This building is equipped with every sort of machinery necessary for work on Ford cars, and has a large staff of experienced mechanics always available.

The street floor of the new Ford building is devoted largely to the salesroom, which is 85 feet deep and 32 feet wide and provides sufficient room for the display comfortably of all the Ford models of touring car, roadster, runabout, landaulet and delivery car.

On the second floor Manager Fay has his private office and here also are the general offices of the branch. In the rear is the office supply room and storage space for office records. On the third floor of the new building is the parts department where in racks and bins that occupy all the floor space all parts of Ford cars are carried. The fourth, fifth and sixth floors are used for the storage of new Ford cars.

### TO KEEP TERMINALS IN ORDER.

To keep accumulator terminals in good order and to protect them and the wires against corrosion, and also to prevent them short circuiting, the end of the insulated wire is attached to the terminal in the usual way, but the exposed length of wire is rather longer than usual. This is to allow it to come up by the side of the terminal nut, so as to leave as little bulk as possible. Before the wire is attached to the terminal a piece of good quality rubber gas tubing is slipped up the wire. This tube should just fit outside the cable insulation, and if high grade it can then be pulled down over the terminal as shown, thus protecting all the metal part.

## GENERAL MOTORS' ENGLISH TRADE IN GOOD SHAPE

Vice-President O. G. Bennet Speaks Interestingly of the Progress Made by American Firms Abroad

O. G. Bennet, vice-president of General Motors Export Company, who has just returned from a European trip, speaks interestingly of the progress made by American companies in exploiting their product in England and other foreign countries.

"There has been so much optimistic talk of late," he says, "in regard to our export trade in motor cars that it is time the conditions as they exist should be known. It is true that the number of cars shipped from here is steadily increasing, but analysis of the situation develops that our increase in business during the past few months has been mostly from England."

"The indifference on the part of American manufacturers to the English market during the past few years, seems to have been supplanted by a wild rush for business in that country. In consequence, the pendulum has swung so far in the other direction that as much harm may be done to American trade during the next few months by the overstocking of goods, as was ever done by neglect in the past."

"The English market consumes in the neighborhood of 40,000 medium priced cars yearly, so the total number shipped from the United States makes a small percentage. The number of Englishmen, who will buy an American car and he willing to have their friends know it, is growing constantly. As far as I have been able to ascertain the number of shipments now taking place are not orders, but consignments. In some instances dealers have small deposits on a number of orders, but most of these cars are awaiting purchasers."

"The General Motors' business in England is in a very good condition. We are selling to our British cousins just what they want. They have their own ideas regarding bodies and finish and we are willing that they should buy those of English design for our chassis which they find, price considered, far superior to their own make."

## "REO TRUCK WILL PAY FOR ITSELF QUICKLY," OLDS

Designer of These Light Delivery Wagons Says They Fill a Long Felt Need, Neglected for Pleasure Cars

Reo light motor trucks are claimed by the manufacturers, R. H. Owen & Co. of Lansing, Mich., to be able to pay for themselves in short order. Any man who can keep it busy can save its price in one year. And when it is not busy, the cost is stopped.

R. E. Olds, the designer, says: "The motor truck is for business. What is wanted in the motor is simplicity, reliability, durability and power. Speed is an actual detriment. A motor truck on solid tires never should be driven over 15 miles an hour. It will then cover about three times the ground of a horse and that is good enough."

There is a tremendous demand for light delivery wagons, says Mr. Olds, but pleasure car demand has run ahead of the output for years. These cars were easy to sell and the profit was fairly liberal. So, until the pleasure car supply caught up with the demand the motor truck was neglected.

Two Reo models are shown at the Mechanics building this week. The first is the light delivery truck with an express body and the second is the same chassis with a stake body.

## WEBBER TO SELL WALPOLE TIRES

E. P. Webber has been receiving the hearty congratulations of his many friends on having assumed the Boston management of the Walpole Rubber Company, which has opened offices at 757 Boylston street. Mr. Webber has an extended experience in the tire business, having been connected with the Diamond Rubber Tire Company for the past seven years as its manager.

The Walpole Rubber Company is manufacturing a tire which bids fair to create for itself a great reputation, as it will be a combination of the best features which have been developed in other tires and being manufactured in Massachusetts will be greatly to its credit.

### TO PREVENT RIMS RUSTING

Tire rims should be inspected occasionally, for in the operation of changing tires the paint is likely to be worn away at various points, and if these worn spots are not given attention rust will ensue. The plan usually recommended of dealing with the matter is to clean the parts from which the paint has been removed thoroughly, then apply a good coat of air-drying enamel.

### REINFORCE BENDS IN HOSE

If a rubber hose which is used to make connections in the water circulation of pipes of a motor has bends in it, a good plan is to reinforce it by a brass coil spring which is a good fit inside. This prevents any flattening at the bend and cracking, resulting eventually in a leak.

## MANY CONTRIVANCES FOR UNLOADING AND LOADING OF TRUCKS

Expert Discrimination Needed as a Rule to Select and Apply Them Properly, However

### POWER WORKS SOME

With the constantly increasing sale of motor trucks the demand for auxiliary loading and unloading devices has developed a variety of contrivances, good, bad and indifferent, which are to be obtained readily all over the country, says Edward W. Curtis, Jr., in Automobile Topics. Expert discrimination, however, is generally required to select correctly the proper device to the work in hand.

Singular as it may appear and contrary to horse practice, the great majority of motor truck owners commence tabulating the performance of their trucks from the day they enter service. Mileage is the average man's unit for performance, and this in the motor truck, especially the gasoline truck, on account of its high speed, is so far beyond horse performance that he is highly pleased with the results. Eventually he begins to accumulate operating costs; later his maintenance expense comes to his notice.

In many cases where the machines seem to be uneconomical the transportation engineer would straighten this out by rearranging the delivery service to conform to motor truck practice, re-routing, introducing necessary schedule changes and possibly some auxiliary means of loading and unloading to reduce the standing time of the truck to a minimum. When the last named is determined upon, a careful analysis of the operating conditions becomes necessary to determine properly what best to recommend.

Numerous devices are in common use throughout the country and the following are likely to be found in any of the large cities:

**LOADING**  
The hopper.  
Chute.  
"Crane."  
"Grab bucket."  
"Crane."  
"Hand truck."  
"Portable cage."  
"Winch."  
Those marked with a \* can be power operated.

## "E. Z." SPARK PLUG PROVES POPULAR

Automobilists, motor boatists, motor cyclists and operators of motor trucks are equally enthusiastic about the new spark plug, known as the "E. Z.," manufactured by The Autoparts Manufacturing Company of Jersey City. The "E. Z." plug may be adjusted without the aid of a wrench or tool of any kind in four seconds. A simple twist of the hand locks it to 2000 pounds pressure. It can be adjusted on a motor boat without stopping the boat.

Aside from the "quick-adjustable-no-wrench" feature, the "E. Z." is a reliable spark plug in every way. It holds full compression by asbestos, having no metal to metal joints. It is designed for service on high power motor boats and automobiles, as well as low-speed commercial cars of any capacity up to 10 tons. In design the "E. Z." spark plug is neat and compact, in construction simple, yet built for great strength. So great has been the growth of popularity of the "E. Z." spark plug that the Autoparts plant and producing facilities are severely taxed in an effort to keep abreast of their orders.



## ARGUMENT

on the technical make-up of different tires need not mislead you.

Goodrich specially treated fabric; Goodrich Tough White Tread; Goodrich Integral Construction—these things merely explain the high mileage records by which you can know you are buying the best, in

**GOODRICH TIRES**

B. F. GOODRICH CO., AKRON, OHIO.  
Boston Branch: 851-857 Boylston St.



# Minimum Plant for Motor Car Repairing

## VALUE OF THE MOTOR DELIVERY WAGON IN ADVERTISING GOODS

Many Novel Body Designs and Color Effects Catch the Eye and Help to Sell Wares

### HIGH FINISHES USED

It was early realized that the bodies of automobile delivery wagons, gave fine opportunities for advertising, says the Horseless Age. This was particularly true when such vehicles were still uncommon, for their very novelty attracted attention to signs and other advertising matter painted thereon.

Now that motor delivery is becoming common the novelty has worn off and ordinary signs have lost something of their former effectiveness. Wideawake users are adopting other methods of attracting attention. Such methods may be classified under one of three headings, namely: Color schemes, form schemes and harmony schemes.

Color schemes depend mainly upon contrast and upon the unusual. Under this heading come the checker-board wagon of white and black, red and black, yellow and black, etc.; the striped wagon, the wagon with diagonally divided panels of contrasting colors, the wagon whose body represents brickwork, stonework, rustic work or anything one would not expect to see moving around on wheels.

Bodies whose shape represented the article delivered have been used for many years on horse-drawn vehicles, but the advent of the automobile has given the designer of such bodies more latitude. Good reproductions of receptacles, such as the box, the trunk and the barrel are common. Edibles like the loaf of bread and the peanut are faithfully represented. Many other fancy shapes appear from time to time. The advertising value of these bodies for local branches handling nationally advertised articles is undeniable. Their use seems likely to increase.

In all cities of any size there are a number of stores in various lines of trade which cater to a select clientele. Naturally these stores try to maintain a certain style throughout their organization. One of the latest developments in the delivery body consists in catering to this distinctiveness. The production of tasteful bodies harmonizing with the merchandise of various lines of business offers a fertile field for ingenuity.

Florists, jewelers and some of the best furnishing and department stores have bodies which in external finish are equal to the best private equipages. Many other lines of trade will no doubt follow suit, for there is no more important means of impressing the character of a business upon the public than through its vehicles on the public streets.

## TWO MEN TO LEAVE HARVARD FACULTY

Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody, Plummer professor of Christian morals, and Prof. Arthur Searle, Phillips professor of astronomy, have resigned from Harvard's faculty.

Professor Searle's term as a Harvard teacher covers 42 years, while Professor Peabody has taught there 31 years. The resignations have been accepted, the former to take effect Sept. 1, and the latter having gone into effect March 1.

### E-M-F FOR CANAL ZONE

The big fleet of E-M-F "30" cars in the service of the United States government has been still further enlarged by the purchase of a number of these popular automobiles, for use in the Canal Zone. There the cars will carry mail, police and engineers along the new system of roads recently built on the bank of the canal. Contrary to its general rule, the government made no competitive tests, being apparently content to rely on its knowledge of the E-M-F cars in use in other departments, where close records are kept on economy and cost of maintenance.

## MAKING DRIVERS OF COMMERCIAL CARS OUT OF TEAMSTERS

Large Company Teaches Men Operation of Trucks as They Have Better Knowledge of Traffic Conditions

In view of the rapidity with which motor trucks are being adopted in all parts of the country it is interesting to consider whether it is more advisable to press a chauffeur into service as a motor truck driver or to use an ordinary teamster for the work, says H. S. Hout in the Scientific American.

The policy of a certain large motor truck company is to recommend the latter course, believing that the teamster better understands the matters of hauling and delivering goods, and is therefore, closer to the details of handling traffic.

Of course the teamster needs to be taught the operation of the motor truck. And for that reason the following method has been adopted:

When a company decides to abandon horses and install motor trucks it is recommended that the teamsters be sent to the motor truck factory. Here the first lessons are taught. For one week the drivers are placed in the care of an expert, and with him they go over the truck in the making. Various working parts of the truck are shown and an explanation is given as to the effect of neglect upon these parts. The proper care to be given is explained and the operation of the truck also is gone into in detail.

The following week the drivers put the theories into actual practice. Instead of being put absolutely upon their own responsibility in the running of the truck, however, they are accompanied on trips by an instructor. The driver now gets his most valuable experience. From three to five days, as the occasion may demand, he operates the truck, with the expert at his side to instruct him further.

Handling the truck in crowded traffic until he gains the confidence required, the driver is now ready to take full charge of the vehicle. Apart from operating the truck, the new driver is also taught the duties in the way of caring for his machine. The proper lubrication is emphasized; likewise the things to do every morning before the truck is started on its day's work and the mastering of simple adjustments now are known.

The good effect of a course of instruction such as this is easy to understand. The inexperienced teamster has in a brief time been made a motor truck driver. He has been made to feel the importance of the proper care of the vehicle.

Nine tenths of the trouble experienced with motor trucks is due to ignorance on the part of the driver. This lack of knowledge makes itself known in neglect. The neglect is not wilful and generally would not exist if the truck operator had been informed by practical methods how to run the truck and the proper attention that it demands.

But the instruction does not end here. After the driver is pronounced capable of handling the truck, a representative of the maintenance department keeps in close touch with him, and makes it a point to care for the vehicle after it is sold. This representative calls upon the driver at stated intervals and inspects the working parts of the truck. If the inspector finds that certain parts of the machinery are not properly oiled and cared for according to previous instructions, he points out the fact to the driver. In addition to these instructions, verbally given, books are furnished. These contain specific and minute instructions as to what the driver is expected to do from time to time to keep the truck in proper working order.

The advantages of making a motor truck driver out of a teamster are evident. The teamster is by nature better equipped to do his work. An automobile driver may know more about the mechanism of a truck, but he is unfamiliar with the type of work demanded of a motor truck driver. He is, therefore, unfitted for the duties of teaming.

Well-Known Automobile Man Has Won Success in This Great Industry



C. A. EMISE  
Sales manager Lozier Motor Car Company

## CAGE TYPE BEARING WEARS BETTER THAN FULL-BALL VARIETY

Assertion Made by V. G. Kelley That Separating of Balls Tends to Prolong Life and Increase Efficiency

Nearly all sizes of ball bearings, as used on motor cars, can be had either with cages or without, says V. G. Kelley in Motor Print. In the latter case they are known as the full-ball type, but they are used much less now as the superiority of the cage type is getting more widely known and appreciated.

There are still, however, quite a number of people who, from a mistaken idea of the precise action of a ball bearing in use, prefer to have the full-ball type. They think they are getting better value for their money, because in a given space a large quantity of balls can be inserted when there is no cage to take up some of the room.

It is not meant that these people imagine that the bright steel balls are of greater intrinsic value than the cage, but they certainly think that the larger number of balls will give a longer life to the bearing by distributing the load over a greater number of balls. As a matter of fact, a cage type bearing lasts longer than a full-ball type, although there may be only about half the number of balls in it.

If the balls in a ball race could by any possible means be made to take the strain continuously together, then perhaps we might say, the more the merrier; but since this is not the case, for each ball in turn has to receive the maximum pressure, any saving of wear and tear by distributing the load over a larger number of balls falls to the ground.

The only argument apparently which remains for the full-ball admirer is that since there are a greater number of balls in a given race, they will be longer wearing out, because there are more of them among which the pressure is in turn distributed. This argument is, however, quite valueless, because in a properly-proportioned ball race (that is, one which is equal to the load) the wear on the balls is very slight indeed in a cage-type bearing, whereas in a full-ball type bearing balls do get worn and broken in a very mysterious manner.

The reason is, no doubt, that in a race where the balls are separated by a cage, one from another, there is nothing but a true rolling motion, plus the very small friction of the walls in the cage; whereas in a race where the balls are not separated, they rub together under pressure in a manner which causes friction, as it is not a rolling but a rubbing action which takes place between them.

### BIG DEMAND FOR PLATINUM

"The great demand for platinum caused by the enormous number of magnets and vibrating coils has greatly reduced the world's visible supply of this valuable metal and increased its price per ounce," said Charles F. Splittorf, head of the famous ignition house of that name. "In our large factory in New York where we produce a magnet a minute we use about \$2000 worth of the valuable metal a day, but iridium, which is much more expensive than platinum, is rapidly growing into favor with high-class makers of ignition instruments who are ready to go to any expense to improve the service of their goods. Iridium costs twice as much as platinum, and stands more hard usage than platinum, and the Splittorf company is daily increasing the quantity that it is using. And it may be possible that it will supplant the use of platinum, the cheaper metal."

## MOTOR TRUCKS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN STRUCTURAL DETAIL

Much Progress Has Been Made, but Generally Along Conservative Lines—Chains for Larger Cars

Displays of motor trucks at the various shows throughout the country convey the impression that wagon builders have improved many structural details, but have worked along conservative lines.

Growth of the motor driven wagon has brought forward some definite tendencies, such as the use of shaft drive for the medium-sized vehicles and chains for the larger. Starting apparatus of one kind or another is becoming popular, because the business automobile, in making its deliveries, has to be stopped and started more frequently than the machine which is used purely for pleasure. Another well defined inclination of the designers appears to be to make everything as simple as possible.

Some of the wagons have the driver's seat above the motor, but in the main the seat behind the motor, as in pleasure cars, appears to be most favored. It is, however, generally conceded that from every point of view it is better to mount the driver over the motor.

Placing the driver on the right or left hand side of the wagon is a much mooted question, but the left-hand tendency is most pronounced, this being in direct opposition to their handling a horse-drawn wagon. If the driver were ambidextrous, it would not make much difference whether the control levers were on his left or right, but where they are not so located and where the steering wheel is on the left side, the levers are sometimes placed in the center of the footboard, which has the added value of allowing mounting and dismounting on the curb side, or, if needs be, on the other side of the wagon.

A wonderful improvement is shown in the motors themselves, the cylinders being mostly cast in pairs for the big motors, and in one-piece style for the smaller, although many makers still cast the cylinders separately. Use of the one-piece motor casting is the leading tendency, although a number of the wagons use the so-called valveless two-cycle type of motor. The slide and sleeve valve has not come into use as yet on motors for wagon use. The long-stroke motor is coming more and more into vogue.

As to the ignition, the coming of the self-starting devices has brought the dual ignition system into almost general use, but many of the makers use a double set of plugs, one for the battery and one for the magneto. The use of a fixed spark plug appears to be gaining.

In the main oiling devices are usually of the constant level splash type, a pump forcing the oil through pipes to the bearings, and sometimes the pump is not used at all, the mechanical oiler being largely used.

Contrary to the usual practice on pleasure cars, the motor wagon builders now use a thermo-siphon more largely than the pump style, the pump style being used on the larger and more expensive cars; but air cooling is very popular among the smaller low priced wagons, and especially so in the 2000-pound class.

Few changes are noticed in the change speed gears. A few of the big wagons have four speeds, but the majority are of the three-speed selective type, and the cheaper wagons have only two speeds, some of which are of the planetary type and use the friction device. The location of the gear sets is in a transitory stage, in some cases just back of the motor in front of the rear axle, and midway between.

Double chains appear to be the leading method of final drive, at least on heavy wagons, while the shaft drive is largely used on smaller wagons, although a number of makers use the internal gear, with some modifications of it. Among the electric wagons the shaft drive has been nearly ousted by the chain, although there are some notable exceptions, due to the position of the electric motor.

One peculiar feature of the frame construction shows a reversion to the use of wood and armored frames, although there are some fine examples of steel frames in the pressed form shown, and the same applied to the use of structural frames.

### R. E. OLDS ON THE TRUCK

"That the motor truck is a business getter, a money maker and a money saver and that it is constantly growing a popularity among shrewd business men everywhere is being testified to by thousands of owners of our popular light delivery power wagons in every section of the country," says R. E. Olds, president of the Reo Motor Truck Company. "The coal dealer is one of the latest class of converts to the greater economy and efficiency of the small truck over the horse. Scores of coal and wood dealers who have used the \$750 Reo light delivery truck for the past six months or more are either doubling or tripling their original orders with our local dealers after being convinced that our light truck will do at least the work of four heavy horses."

NOVA SCOTIA WOOD FOR MAINE  
PORTLAND, Me.—Two large steamers have been chartered to bring to this port for Maine paper mills 50,000 cords of pulp wood from Dalhousie and Chatham, N. B., this summer.

## MINIMUM PLANT FOR AUTO REPAIRING IS OUTLINED IN PAPER

D. J. Smith Tells Engineers Certificates of Competency Should Be Withheld Until Equipment Is Complete

### WELDING OUTFIT

In a paper read by D. J. Smith before the Institution of Automobile Engineers, the necessary equipment for the proper operation of a repair shop is discussed. Taking for granted that the man in charge is a competent mechanic, Mr. Smith states what he considers the smallest amount of plant that should be possessed before any certificate of competency is issued. The paper is in part as follows:

(1) A 6-inch center 6-foot or 8-foot gap of bed, self-acting, sliding, surfacing and screw cutting lathe with hollow mandrel, either foot or power driven, with change wheels arranged to cut threads; division plate and overhead motion for driving a milling attachment; a self-centering chuck of 6 inches in diameter; a self-centering drill chuck; a 4-inch jaw dog chuck 14 inches diameter; a good practical milling attachment with which, by the aid of the division plate, spur gears may be readily cut.

(2) A small sensitive drill, either foot or power, fitted with self-centering chuck.

(3) A drill press, with back gear and automatic feed, either hand or power driven. This machine must measure not less than 18 inches from center of spindle to the column, so that the largest road wheels usually found on cars may be operated on. This tool will take the place of a larger lathe to a great extent, and allow bolt holes to be drilled in hubs, bushes bored out and brake drums bored internally by means of a boring bar and cutter passing through the center hole of the lathe.

(4) A brazing hearth, either gas or oil. If the former, a large oil blow lamp should still be carried in the equipment, being very useful for many jobs.

(5) A set of one-ton chain jacks.

(6) A foot or power-driven emery grinder or grindstone.

(7) A large cast-iron surface plate for lining out and testing work.

The smaller hand tools need not be dealt with at length, as there is no doubt that if the above plant were invested in, a good supply of hand tools would be purchased as a matter of course.

One thing that no repairing shop of any size can afford to be without is an acetylene welding plant.

## N. H. HALLIDAY OF THOMAS COMPANY DEFINES SERVICE

For adopting as its motto "Nothing Counts Like Service" the E. R. Thomas Motor Company is to be congratulated. This phrase, together with the assertion that "Technical Service is for Thomas Owners" places the concern in a position where the very pertinent question "What is service?" is sure to be asked.

N. H. Halliday, who represents this company in Boston, when asked what technical service really meant, said that he was glad to answer the question, as there are diverse opinions concerning the subject among New England automobile owners.

"There is only one thing it can mean," he said emphatically.

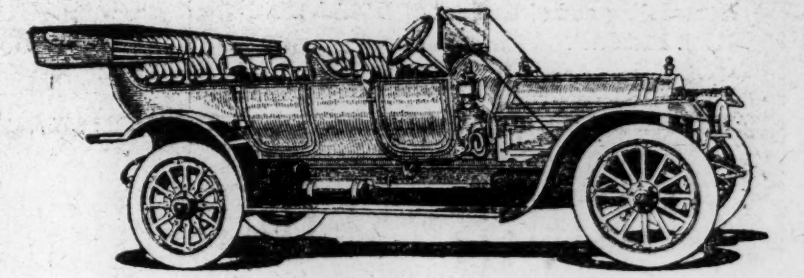
"Nothing counts like service, instead of being a mere byword, is a part of the equipment of the 1912 model MC Thomas cars. It means that an organization which has been manufacturing automobiles for years has taken it upon themselves to stand back of and keep in perfect operating condition for one year the product they sell. It means more than that—it means that the Thomas car is guaranteed against defective workmanship throughout its life, whether it be for one year, two years, or five years. It means that there is maintained in the Boston branch a technical service department. For, not being content to trust the owners' judgment as to the operating condition of the car, we send men to all parts of New England for the express purpose of calling upon different owners and personally inspecting their cars for any possible defect due to inexperience on the part of the driver. Furthermore it means that when the lubricant needs changing, car needs oiling throughout or any slight adjustment is necessary, the owner is at liberty to run his car into our building with the assurance that at the earliest possible moment it will be ready for him and no charge made for the time consumed on the job.

"For the tourist we furnish a card of identification that the bearer is a Thomas owner and by presenting this card to any Thomas agent throughout the United States he is assured of prompt and efficient service and the utmost courtesy.

"Service as we interpret it in the Thomas company is more valuable to our owners than any experimental extra equipment which we could load the car down with.

"It means that to be a Thomas owner is to be a satisfied owner and I certainly cannot see how the term can be interpreted in any other way."

## The Thomas Touring Car—\$4000



### THOMAS DECLARATIONS

#### NUMBER TWO

We assert that the upholstery of the 1912 Thomas Six-Forty is deeper, softer, better shaped, more luxurious, more restful for touring than in any other car made in this country and abroad.

We invite your critical inspection of the 1912 product of the new Thomas organization.

THOMAS MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
OF BOSTON  
915 Boylston Street

R. S. V. P.

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

It is a rather remarkable fact that although Europe has been building automobile tires for a great many years, the rubber tread type of non-skid pneumatic, so prevalent in this country, is practically unknown there, except as it has been introduced by American tourists.

"Tire manufacturers can tell right now that there will not be casings enough to meet the demand this season. This condition is brought about not alone by the largely increased number of new automobiles but also because the old cars need tires, too," says J. C. Matlack, the Ajax tire man. "Foreseeing the shortage the leading tire makers have increased production estimates, but they will be sold out early, in spite of this precaution."

To those who are interested in Buick Trucks the town of Greenfield, Mass., offers an interesting study. In this small but progressive town there are in actual use over 20 Buick trucks, some of which have made really remarkable records. As all who have toured through that section know, an automobile stage line is operated between Greenfield and Turners Falls, in direct competition with the electric railway. For this trip the electric road charges a 12-cent fare, while passengers are carried on Buick automobile omnibuses for 10 cents, and in less time. The distance of three miles between the two terminals is made on an average of 14 minutes, and as many as 41 have been carried at one time. Another stage line between Athol and Lawrence which has proven so popular with the Buick truck paid for itself in exactly six weeks and three days.

## Every Public Speaker

or performer knows the advantage of going before a friendly and appreciative audience. It helps him to a better impression and better work.

## But the Advertiser

who goes before a friendly and attentive audience is getting service decidedly rare. How such a big advantage is appreciated by MONITOR advertisers the advertising columns of the paper eloquently indicate. Not only do space buyers in THE MONITOR get full 100% buying ability, but they are met by a highly desirable audience, which wants to buy their goods. MONITOR subscribers and readers believe implicitly in the ideals of the paper, are interested in the success of clean news and clean and honest advertising and believe in its advertisers.

The difference between having to educate a none too interested public up to your goods and a clientele which is willing and ready to patronize the advertisers in its favorite newspaper, is represented largely in the good returns which regular MONITOR advertisers are getting from their investment in advertising carried in this newspaper.

An exceptional opportunity to talk to this responsive audience is yours. Have you arranged to tell it about your firm today? There's no time like the present, you know.

## THE DIFFERENT KIND Ladies' Motor & Traveling Coats BLAZER JACKETS

English Patterns and Styles—Just received from London

COLLINS & FAIRBANKS CO.

383 Washington St., Boston

## FRANK IVERS & SON

AUTOMOBILES PAINTED, UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED  
TOPS RECOVERED TOP ENVELOPES SLIP COVERS  
1901 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
Tel. 851 Camb.



**Furs Stored and Insured**  
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.  
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

Tremont St.  
Near West

# Chandler & Co.

Near West  
Tremont St.

**Furs Stored and Insured**  
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.  
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

## Monday—Opening of New Department Exclusively for Misses and Girls

### Completely Equipped and Completely Stocked with Suits, Coats and Dresses

A new department in which everything is new—all new styles—all new fabrics—all new colors—all novelties, and ALL for Misses and Girls—it is THEIR department. For many years Chandler & Co. have realized the necessity of having such a department—a department where everything in addition to being new is of the same high standard as to quality and style as the department for women's suits, coats and dresses.

And why should not they be of as high a standard? Misses and Girls are as exacting in their demands for the proper cut, finish, quality of material and general correctness of styles as their elders, and it is to supply these needs that Chandler & Co. have organized a complete department on their fourth floor.

#### Girls' Shoe Top Suits

Three-piece shoe top suits in navy serge and shepherd checks, plain tailored refter coats, silk and braid trimmed dresses ..... 25.00

#### Misses' and Juniors' Tailored Suits

Fine serge in navy, tan and black, smart cut coats and skirts ..... 22.50

#### Misses' Tailored Suits

In serges, mixtures, whipcords and suitings, mostly in plain tailored and semi-dress styles ..... 25.00

#### Misses' Semi Dress Suits

Copies of the newest imported models, trimmed with taffeta, laces, cords and ornaments—serges, mixtures and whipcords ..... 32.50

#### Misses' and Juniors' Serge Dresses

In navy, black, tan and white, finely tailored and perfect-fitting models; sizes 14 to 18 years. Only 25 in the lot, at ..... 13.50 and 15.00

#### Trimmed Serge Dresses

For Misses and Juniors; in the new shades of blue, black, tan; also white. Prices 25.00 and 35.00

#### Girls' Serge Coats

In navy blue with wide, deep collars of blue linen. Sizes 10, 12 and 14 years. Prices 10.50 and 12.00

#### Special—Misses and Juniors' Suits

Of fine serges, hair line suitings, mixtures and other imported materials—French seam coats—all plain tailored models. Regular values 27.50. Special at 18.50

#### Special Easter Styles in Dress Hats

On Monday Chandler & Co. will make a special showing of New Styles in elaborate Dress Hats, including imported hats and hats by their own designers.

The models shown will be by Georgette, Paul Poiret, Virot, Louison, Lewis and Leontine, who have produced the most successful models in this style of hats the present season in Paris.

Included are large, medium and small plume trimmed models in the most fascinating pastel tintings and metallic shadings, also a large variety of new effects in elaborate paradise trimmings. The flower trimmed models are most attractive in the Dresden colorings, natural flower colorings, combinations of quaint Dolly Varden bouquets, French garlands and wreaths, nodding roses, lilacs and foliage, also towering effects in wonderfully tinted grasses, foliage and fine flowers.

Prices 25.00, 38.00, 48.00, 75.00 and up to 100.00

#### Easter Sale—New Silk Hosiery

All the new weights, styles and colors of the beautiful Silk Hose for Spring are shown first in the Easter Sale, and the selection is at its best when all are new and complete. There will be more silk hose worn this coming spring than ever before and the styles and weaving are handsomer than ever.

Chandler & Co. make the very lowest prices for best qualities.

**Black Thread Silk Hosiery**, light-weight, with double lisle thread soles, toes and heels, and deep lisle thread tops made double for the garter ..... 1.00

**Black Thread Silk Hosiery**, medium weight, with double interlined lisle thread soles, toes and heels, and lisle lined garter tops. Price 1.50

**Black Thread Silk Hosiery**, gauze weight, with double lisle thread soles, toes and heels, and lisle lined garter tops. Price 1.50

**SILK HOSIERY SPECIALS**—600 pairs women's pure thread silk black and colored hose—gauze and medium weight, double garter tops, all silk soles, lisle spliced heels—regular tops, wide tops—extra lengths. In the lot are 1.50 hose, 1.75 hose, 2.00 and quite a few 2.25 hose. Price all 95c

#### Easter Sale—New Silk Petticoats

Introducing the new styles and colorings for spring. A delightful variety and all in the latest fashion of materials, lines and trimmings. Here are some of the newest and best.

**Lace Trimmed** ..... 3.95  
**Kayser Jersey Top** ..... 5.00  
**Ribbon Trimmed** .....  
**Pekin Striped** .....  
**Glaze Chiffon Taffeta** .....  
**Pure Dye Messaline** .....  
**Crepe de Chine** .....  
**Flower Trimmed** .....  
**French Plaited** .....  
**Eyelet Emb. Silk** .....  
**China Silk Washable** .....  
**Kloft Silk** .....  
**Duchesse Lace Flounce** .....  
**Shadow Lace Trimmed** .....  
**Street Petticoats** .....  
**Tailored Petticoats** .....  
**Fringe Trimmed** .....  
**Chiffon Flounce Floral** .....

**Silk Petticoat Special**—Silk Jersey top, Messaline and Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats made in tailored, French plaited and semi-tailored styles. Colors—Emerald Green, Old Rose, King's Blue, Smoke, Tan, Purple, Navy Blue, Fancy Changeables, Cerise, Black and White. Special for ..... 5.00

#### Easter Neckwear

Fichus, Coat Sets, Pierrot Collars, Boudoir Caps, Quaker Collars, Chemises, Dress Sets, Corsage Bouquets, Flowers, Boies, Jabots, Stocks, Fritts and Revers. In real Irish, real Venise, Macramé, French Embroidery, Shadow Laces, Velvet and other new combinations.

#### Veils for Easter

Charming New Effects in French Lace Veils and Veilings, in chenille spots, magpie, complexion veils of pink and black—floral shadow effects, Beaumont, Chantilly and Lace Mourning Veils.



Hats and Suits shown by Chandler & Co.

Possibly Chandler & Co. are a little late in opening this department, for with new cabinet work there are generally delays, but they do not know but there was an advantage in being backward in this case, as in making their purchases they found a great many values that would have been impossible earlier in the season, and they also have the further advantage of presenting the approved style certainties of the season.

# NOW

Just at the very height of the Spring season, and the week before Easter, when the best styles, made up from the best fabrics, in the highest qualities and at the highest prices, are in the greatest demand, Chandler & Co. present 142 Women's Suits, values 45.00, 55.00, 65.00 to 75.00, at 35.00, 40.00, 45.00 and 55.00.

The most beautiful garments produced this season—all made from the finest of fabrics—all finished with the most expensive braids, silks, satins and trimmings—all made after the newest models and most assured styles, and by the best workers.

Three or four weeks ago Chandler & Co. received from several of the best makers a number of new suits which were exceedingly stylish, and which they recognized as being among the best as to outline, shape and fashion—of all the models shown this season.

They realized that the manufacturers had but a limited quantity of materials from which they were made, and they further realized that they were suits that only the higher class specialty stores would be apt to take.

It seemed a reasonable proposition that were they to take practically all the suits that could be made up from all the materials they should be bought at a decided reduction in price.

Offers were made and accepted, and, as was surmised, a saving WAS MADE of anywhere from 10.00, 15.00 to 20.00 on a suit.

The only condition was that they were to be delivered so they could be placed on sale the week before Easter. The sale will comprehend

## 142 Women's Suits

### Tailored, Semi-Dress, Dress

Values 45.00, 55.00, 65.00 to 75.00 each

At \$35 \$45 and \$55

The purchase will be presented in its entirety Monday morning at 8.30

#### Easter Sale of Handkerchiefs

French Barred Hand Embroidered Initial ..... 6 for 1.00  
Real Armenian Lace Edge, hand hemstitched ..... 29c  
French Hand Emb. Colored H'dk's, value 1.00 to 1.50 ..... 50c  
Pure Linen, French Barred H'dk's, value 25c ..... 6 for 75c  
Real Armenian, drawn work. Special ..... 50c  
Colored Tissue Barred H'dk's. Special ..... 25c  
Pure Linen Colored Emb. H'dk's. Special ..... 25c  
Plain Sheer Linen H'dk's. Special ..... 6 for 1.00  
Hand Emb. Initial H'dk's, colored wreath ..... 6 for 1.50  
Pure Linen Irish Emb. Glove H'dk's ..... 25c  
Men's Sheer French Barred H'dk's. Special ..... 50c  
Men's Hand Drawn Thread Handkerchiefs. Special ..... 25c  
Men's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs. Special ..... 6 for 1.00  
Men's Colored Initial Handkerchiefs ..... 50c

#### Opening—Misses' Tailored Hat Department

In which a Specialty will be made of 10.00 and 15.00 Hats

Misses and Juniors will find this department a most interesting place. Rarely, if ever before, has Boston been represented with this type of hat in such a variety, in such unusual designs and effective color combinations.

Included is a large assortment of imported English and French Tailored Hats, also copies of all the finest tailored models produced this season by foreign designers who ask prices almost unbelievable for their original models.

Large, medium and small Hems, English and Italian Braid Turbans, Toques, Helmets, Pokes, Brimmed Hats and Sailors in smart color combinations of white and black, tuscany, rich blues, greens, purples, cerise shades and others too numerous to mention—all artistically made of beautiful materials and extremely charming in their simplicity.

#### Easter Sale of New Long Gloves

12-Button White Fine French Lamb Gloves; 2.50 quality } Price  
16-Button White Fine French Lamb Gloves; 3.00 quality } 1.95  
12-Button White Fine French Chamois Gloves—washable }

500 pairs 2-clasp French Glaze Gloves, in tan, slate, white and black, at ..... 69c

250 pairs 1-Button Washable Chamois Gloves, spear point back. Value 1.15, at ..... 95c

126 pairs 8-Button French Chamois Gloves, washable; white and natural. Value 1.75, at ..... 1.45

#### Other Easter Importations

French Glaze Gloves, 2-clasp ..... 1.25  
Duchesse Gloves ..... 1.50  
French Kid, 16-button ..... 3.50, 3.75  
Real Kid Gloves, 2-clasp ..... 1.65  
Real Kid Gloves, 3-clasp ..... 2.00  
French Kid Gloves, 2-clasp ..... 2.00  
English Doeskin Gloves ..... 1.50  
French Pique Gloves, 2-clasp ..... 1.25  
French Kid Gloves, 8-button ..... 2.50  
French Kid, elbow length ..... 3.00  
English Kid, 16-button ..... 3.50, 3.75  
English Doeskin Gloves, 16-but ..... 3.00  
Men's Street Gloves (Dent's) ..... 2.00  
Men's Gray Mocha Gloves ..... 1.75  
Men's Chamois Gloves ..... 1.50  
Men's White Buck Gloves ..... 2.50  
Girls' and Boys' Gloves ..... 1.00

#### Easter Presentation of Jewelry

In addition to the novelties in French Jewelry that are constantly being shown, the presentation next week will be of special interest as included will be 672 pieces of French jewelry—nearly every piece different, comprising all of the novelties of a French importing jeweler, these 672 pieces being his sample line.

One can imagine what a beautiful display this number of pieces would make, each piece set off in a French case of velvet—each piece in its own mounting, and how fascinating it would be even to the wholesaler, to say nothing of the one who wishes to wear them.

Included are brooches, chains, coat chains, pendants, ear-rings, barrettes, bar pins, collar pins, hair pins, bracelets, rings, bead necklaces, velvet neckbands, pearl collars, vanity boxes, bandeaux, mesh purses, coin holders, etc., the retail values of which would range from 75c to 1.25 and from 1.50 to 3.00 and 4.00 each. They will all be displayed in one lot and at two prices 50c and 1.00

On Sale at Front Counter—Street Floor



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1912

# Kansas Underflow Thought to Be Water from the Rockies

Farmers Tap Underground Sources by Means of Deep Artesian Wells and Pumping Process

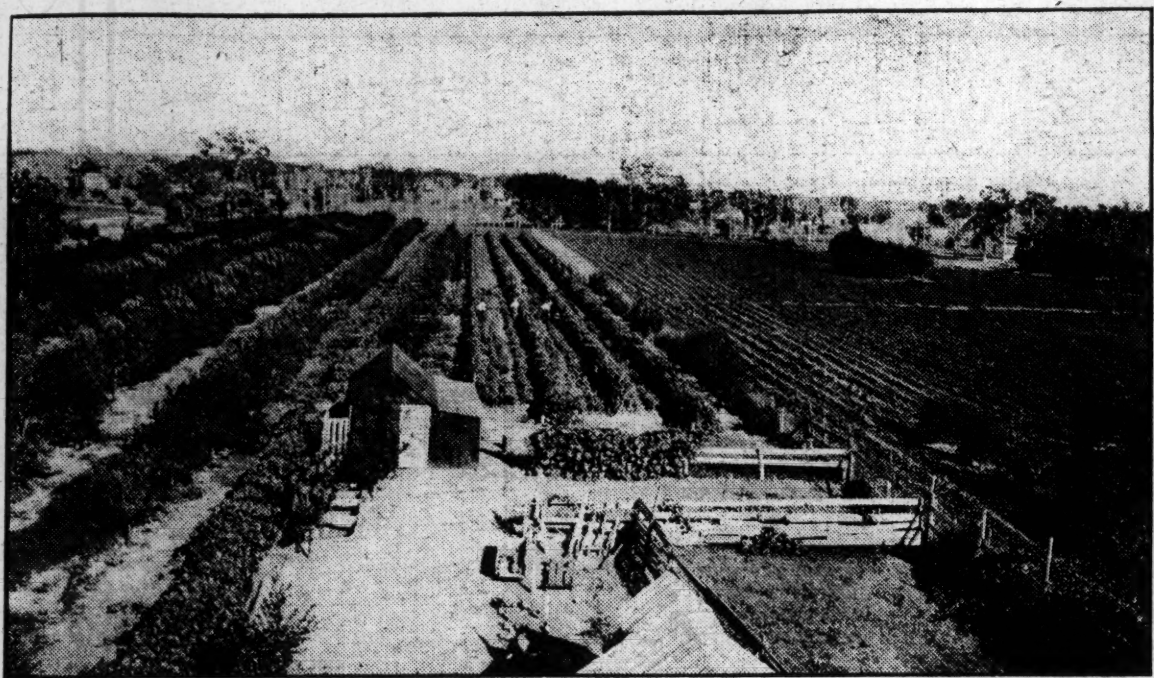
## OIL ENGINES USED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Western Kansas has its own idea about irrigation, and the pumping process from deep-sunk artesian wells has more than justified all that was said for it.

For years the feasibility of utilizing the underground waters had been discussed by the Kansas state board of agriculture. It was known that at least half of the state possessed what many believed to be an inexhaustible supply of water underground, but the opinion seemed to be that it would not pay to bring this water up into the high lands because of the considerable lift required.

What was done in 1911 in Meade and Sherman counties speaks for itself as a means of preparation for irrigation by the use of pumps that go deep into the earth for their supply. In a pamphlet on irrigation by pumping, recently issued by the state board of agriculture, the J. W. Lough well in Scott county is said to have been the first one to show how such a big upland well could operate to advantage. It is located about 12 miles southwest of the town of Scott. From it was irrigated 180 acres, all that could be made ready in time for planting last season, but the owner estimates that 320 acres might easily be cared for by this well alone.

To the owner of the land the most interesting thing about the whole project



Fruit and truck farm of P. Finello at Garden City, Kan., on land that was bare of vegetation only three years ago

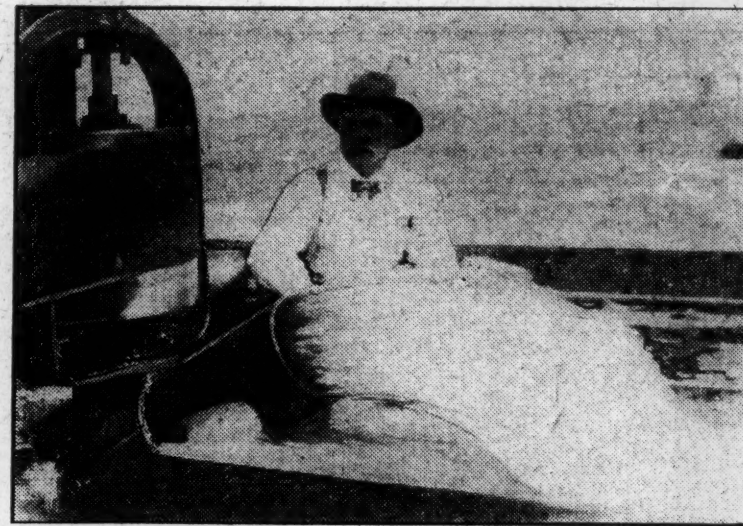
is, naturally, that he secured great results from his underground water reservoir. But to one not acquainted with this method of irrigation, it is no less interesting to learn how the work was done. The Lough well is 130 feet deep, with 24-inch casing. The water may be lifted at the rate of 1600 gallons a minute, and carried in ditches by gravity direct from the well to the land,

some of it two miles from the pump. There is no need of any surface reservoir. A 60-horsepower fuel engine is used.

A recent letter from Mr. Lough to F. D. Coburn, the secretary of the state board of agriculture, about his experience with deep-going well irrigation says in part:

"The source of the water supply is undoubtedly in the Rocky mountains of

Colorado, as it has been tested in different ways, showing that it constantly flows eastward. To my certain knowledge there is no difference in this underflow, whether the rainfall be either scant or heavy. The water is always clear, cold and soft. The difference between dry farming and irrigation is wide. With water four good crops of alfalfa can be raised on the high upland, even though



Pumping water at the rate of 1600 gallons per minute from the Lough well in western Kansas

it is 100 feet to the water. After alfalfa is once started it doesn't require any more seed, plowing or cultivation; it becomes better right along and improves the soil."

Writing further about his crops, Mr. Lough said that alfalfa sown in July, 1910, made four good cuttings in the summer of 1911, and the four cuttings meant at least a 10-foot growth. Sorghum planted in June reached 10 feet in height and that drilled Aug. 1 grew six feet and made fine seed. Mr. Lough also had oats, barley, milo, maize and kafir corn that men from grain coun-

tries said would "go from 40 to 60 bushels per acre."

## Barren Place Transformed

Another excellent example of artesian well irrigation, says the pamphlet, is furnished by the experience of P. Finello, whose fruit and truck farm in the suburbs of Garden City, upper Arkansas valley, was a barren spot not long ago. Transformation was effected by the use of the underground water and pumping equipment. Mr. Finello, however, did not have to go very deep for water. He began planting his tract with trees in 1908, and he has now many cherry,

Lifted in Great Volume and Ditched to Land by Gravity System, It Works Transformation

## LUXURIANT CROPS

plum and peach trees, all coming into bearing. Besides this he is raising any amount of garden truck.

Secretary Coburn, who has headquarters in Topeka, says regarding deep well irrigation:

"There is scarcely an agricultural region anywhere that would not at some period in almost any season consider itself fortunate if water could be had for its crops when timely rains are not forthcoming. Even in New Jersey, New York and other eastern states irrigation plants are installed to supplement the rains and as insurance against their failure."

"Every region is subject to vagaries of the weather. In some years there is sufficient seasonable rainfall for the growth of excellent crops; in others yields are materially reduced or made impossible by lack of it, and this applies almost universally. Western Kansas has one advantage over the humid countries, however, in that it seldom suffers from too much water. With water just at the right time the rich soils of the prairies produce prodigiously, and wherever there are irrigation waters available they should be utilized. Irrigation farming has often been referred to as the ideal agriculture. Intelligently followed on the plains there is small question as to yields."

# ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBITS AND WAR RELICS ADDED TO NATIONAL MUSEUM

United States Collection Enriched by Valuable Series of Gansevoort Uniforms, Swords, Miniatures and Other Objects Typical of the Revolutionary Period

WASHINGTON—The historical division of the United States National Museum has recently been enriched by the donation of a valuable series of uniforms, swords, relics and other objects relating to Brig.-Gen. Peter Gansevoort, Jr., his son and grandson.

The objects of primary interest are those pertaining to General Gansevoort himself, who served in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1749. In 1774 he was a major in the New York militia and at the outbreak of the Revolution joined the army which invaded Canada under Montgomery. He became a lieutenant-colonel in March, 1776, and later in November of the same year was appointed colonel and placed in charge of Ft. George. His next command was that of Ft. Schuyler in 1777, earlier known as Fort Stanwix, which fort he defended successfully during a twenty days siege maintained by the British and Indians under St. Leger, whose cooperation with Burgoyne he prevented.

By an act of Congress Oct. 4, 1777, it was "Resolved, that the thanks of Congress be given to Colonel Gansevoort and the officers and troops under his command for the bravery and perseverance which they so conspicuously manifested in the defense of Fort Schuyler, and that he be appointed colonel-commandant of the fort he so gallantly defended." On Feb. 15, 1809, he was made a brigadier-general of the United States army.

The new acquisitions of the Gansevoort collection, now exhibited in the National Museum, which number 30, are typical of the period they represent. The two uniforms—one of the revolution and one of 1810-12 period—attract more attention than anything else. The revolutionary one is the only uniform of the time in the museum collection, except that of General Washington. The coat is of striking individuality. It is long, with a cut-away effect, and tails capable of being hooked back to display the lining and embroidery on the inside. It is made of dark blue cloth, faced with scarlet, and has a scarlet collar, lapels and cuffs, all trimmed with silver braid and set off with silver buttons wrought in floral design. The vest is of a dark green material also decorated with silver braid and plain silver buttons, while the trousers are knickerbockers of cream or buff flannel, with plain silver buttons. This uniform is the one worn by General Peter Gansevoort, Jr., when he was in command of Ft. Stanwix in 1777.

In the collection is a sword of this period, belonging to General Gansevoort. It is decorated with the arms of Great

Britain, and is undoubtedly of an old design. There is also a folding mahogany camp cot, used by the general when he was in the field.

The other uniform, which represents the period of 1810-1812 is quite complete and in excellent condition. It is made of a dark blue cloth, lined with buff flannel, having deep cuffs and a high collar with broad lapels buttoning back to the coat, all of the same material, trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons inscribed with an eagle surrounded by 17 stars. There are also the dress epaulets of heavy gold wire and braid. The whole appearance of the coat is along the style of a dress coat, scant in front but having long tails behind. The vest is buff flannel, edged with gilt braid and trimmed with plain gilt buttons. The trousers are knee length and made of woolen material, with gilt buttons at the knee and top. Accompanying this uniform is a chapeau de bras of dark cloth cut in a half moon shape, a design of military hat adopted from the French, whose cooperation with Burgoyne he prevented.

# DAYS BEFORE OTTAWA WAS CAPITAL ARE RECALLED NOW BY PLAN TO EXTEND THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

New Federal Buildings to Extend Along What Was Main Street and Back to the River

## EFFECTS FORESEEN

OTTAWA—Plans for additions to government property here, advanced by an appropriation at this session of Parliament for the purpose of buying land about Parliament hill are rendered even more significant by noting the pronounced changes the last half century or so has brought to that portion of this municipality.

It is considered quite probable that the acquisition of the land which the appropriation provides for may be followed by other purchases of such far-reaching effect as to involve the remodeling of practically one third of three important wards of the city. This, in turn, doubtless would mean the remodeling of the official business center, which lies east of the property that the government purchase will directly affect. By the alterations planned it is expected to bring the capital nearer to the ideal of "the City Beautiful" and it is the hope of Canadians everywhere that this expectation may be realized.

## Other Days Recalled

The first step in all the promised reconstruction makes specially interesting a painting of the "main street" made by an officer of the imperial army before Ottawa was chosen as the federal capital, a copy of it being reproduced with this article. In the background rises "Barrack hill," now crowned with the most beautiful group of gothic buildings in America. It was named originally for the barracks there in which were quartered a few soldiers, detailed to guard the Rideau canal, but the name

ing the arms of the United States in gold, and trimmed with gold braid.

There are several pieces of civilian clothing; a dress vest of varicolored silk cloth, and a remarkably preserved pair of buckskin knee-breeches, apparently for riding, trimmed with pearl and leather-covered buttons.

There is an interesting sword presented in 1812 to Brig.-Gen. P. Ganse-

## PLANT GROWTH TO BE STUDIED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. N. A. Cobb, acting assistant chief of the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture, will come to southern California to inaugurate one of the most important studies that ever has been undertaken by the department in the interest of agriculture.

It is the study of the problems of plant malnutrition, and it will be made primarily with reference to the citrus industry. It will be undertaken at the instance of G. Harold Powell, secretary and manager of the Citrus Protective League, and is in line with the efforts of the league to make two oranges grow on a tree where one grew before.

## NEBRASKA PLANS CORN CAMPAIGN

"Nebraska wants to increase its corn yield 100,000,000 bushels this year and soon will make one of the most remarkable educational campaigns in history," says Charles F. Miller of Omaha, in the *Detroit Free Press*. "The Omaha Commercial Club, the Nebraska State University and the railroads are going to try to teach the farmers how to farm intelligently. The direct benefit of this increased yield will be \$50,000,000 a year."

"The special train system, already made famous in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, is to be extended. Instead of a single train out for a few days there will be six trains and the trip will cover six weeks, during which the state will be criss-crossed from north to south and from east to west."

## BAY MILLS, MICH., NOW ABANDONED

NEGAUNEE, Mich.—Bay Mills, Chippewa county, a few years ago one of the most flourishing and enterprising villages in Michigan, is for sale. The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, which owns most of the property at Bay Mills, has made the offer.

The town is abandoned. The mills and factories are silent, no steamers land at the docks and the residences and store buildings are no longer occupied. The railroad station was destroyed last summer.

No reason is ascribed for the state of affairs at Bay Mills, which once held the balance of power in Chippewa county politics.

Exhibits Include Two Groups Depicting Scenes From Daily Life of Indians, and Whole Series Shows General Character of Various Peoples

WASHINGTON—Many new ethnological exhibits have been recently opened for inspection by the public in the new National Museum building at Washington. Of particular interest in connection with American ethnology and the Indian in general are two recently completed groups depicting scenes from the daily life of the aborigines. These groups form a part of a complete series of exhibits showing the general character of the various peoples of the world.

One, known as the Quarry group, is interesting to Washingtonians as it represents a scene in the District of Columbia before the coming of the white man. It shows a group of six Indians mining or quarrying rocks for utensils and weapons and shaping them for future use.

The Indian tribes of the new world had not advanced beyond the "stone age" of culture, and the quarrying and shaping of stone implements were to them industries of vital importance. Suitable

stone was gathered from the surface of the ground or was obtained at the expense of great labor from the deposits in place. The quarrying of flint and other bedded minerals was carried on in many sections of the country, and the pits may still be seen among the hills. In like manner, water-worn stones—boulders and pebbles—were quarried from the river bluffs and ancient beaches, and extensive workings of this class are found in the suburbs of Washington city.

This group is intended to illustrate the work carried on in the great quarries on Piney Branch and in the associated workshops not long before the arrival of the English, some 300 years ago, near the point where Eighteenth street would cross that stream. The broken boulders and flake left on the shop-sites are in places 10 feet or more deep.

Another group is one representing the snake dance of the Hopi or Pueblo Indians, in which they offer up a petition for rain. This group represents Indians performing the fantastic steps and grotesque antics of the ceremony.

The Indians of the principal Hopi Pueblos of northeastern Arizona celebrate in August, at intervals of two years, a ceremony of several days' duration, beseeching the gods to grant rain for their crops. The culmination of the ceremony is an open-air rite in which live snakes are carried, and the most striking episode of this dance is presented in this group, which shows a trio of snake priests, respectively the "carrier," the "sustainer" and the "collector," a line of priests of the Antelope Society, who act as chorus, and a maid and matron whose office is, along with others, to scatter meal on the participants as a sacrifice to the gods.

The dance takes place in the plaza of the village, on one side of which is built a bower of cottonwood branches in which the keeper of the snakes sits with jars containing venomous species, which he hands out from time to time to the carriers. The dancers march in file around the plaza, each stamping on a small board set in the ground in front of the bower as he passes as a notification to the gods of the underworld that a ceremony is in progress. They then assume their places in two files facing each other, the Antelope chorus flanking the brush house, where they sway and chant for a few minutes, shaking their rattles.

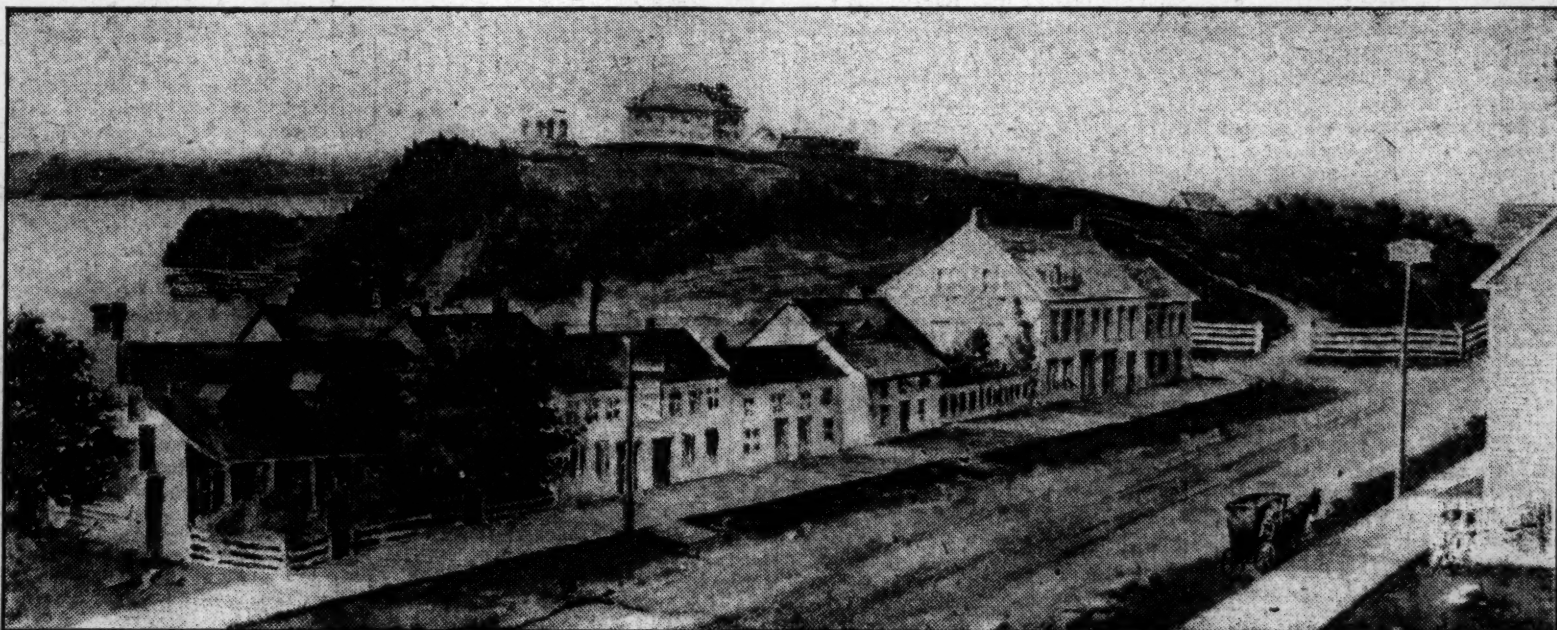
The file of snake priests then breaks up into groups of three and they dance around in a circle, receiving the snakes as they pass the brush house, the carrier holding one or more in his mouth, the sustainer diverting the attention of the snakes with a feather wand, while the collector attends to gathering the stray snakes. After dancing around for a while they drop the snakes on the ground to be seized by collectors, who keep them in their hands until the completion of the ceremony, when the priests carry the snakes swiftly to the country below the mesa on which the village stands, where they are released.

Snakes are believed to be in close touch with the gods that control rain, which insures the crops and other blessings needed by the Hopi, whose country is arid and desolate. None of these people would willingly destroy a snake, as they are regarded as imbued with some of the peculiar attributes and powers of the gods. Rattlesnakes are generally used in this ceremony.

## REDWOOD LOG IS CENTURIES OLD

SAN JOSE, Cal.—More than 150 feet beneath the floor of the Santa Clara valley are buried the remains of a prehistoric redwood forest, according to the theory of those who have examined remnants of a log which was taken from a well sunk on the Y. M. C. A. property in Santa Clara street. Embedded in thick clay the log was encountered at a depth of 145 feet.

The remnants of the ancient tree are in excellent condition and will be preserved carefully.



Water color sketch from which cut was made is work of Marion Johnson.

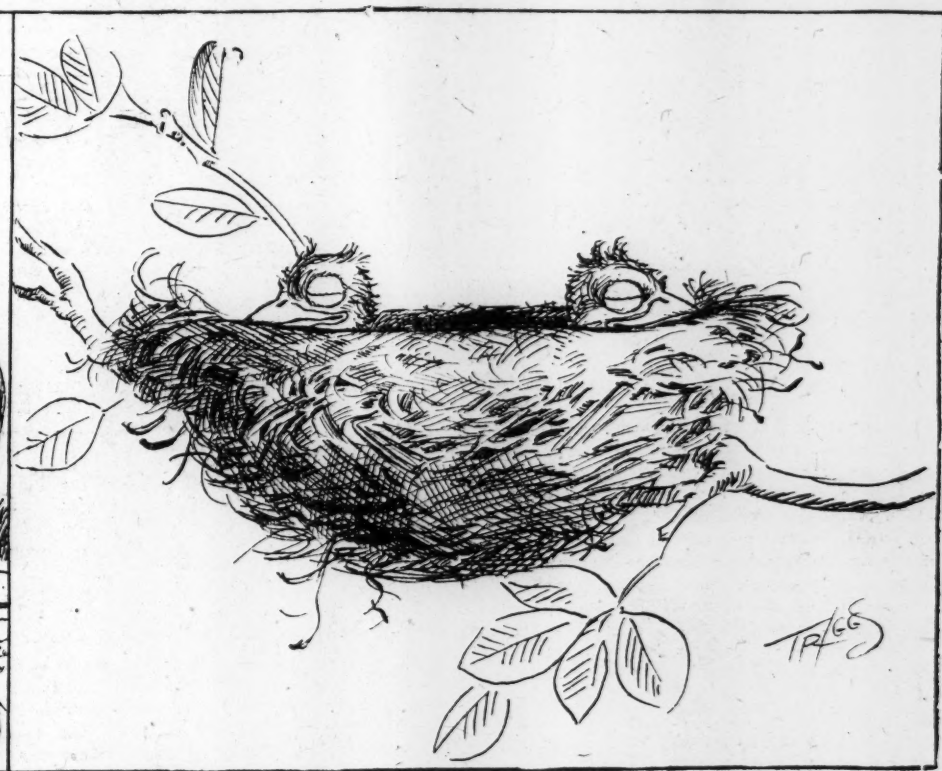
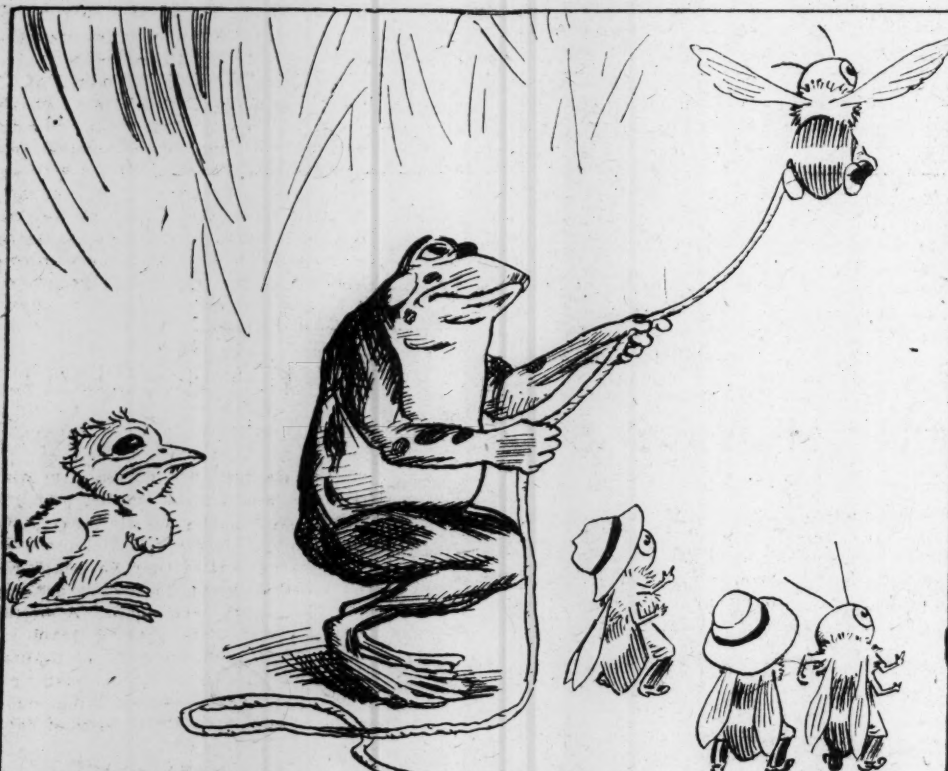
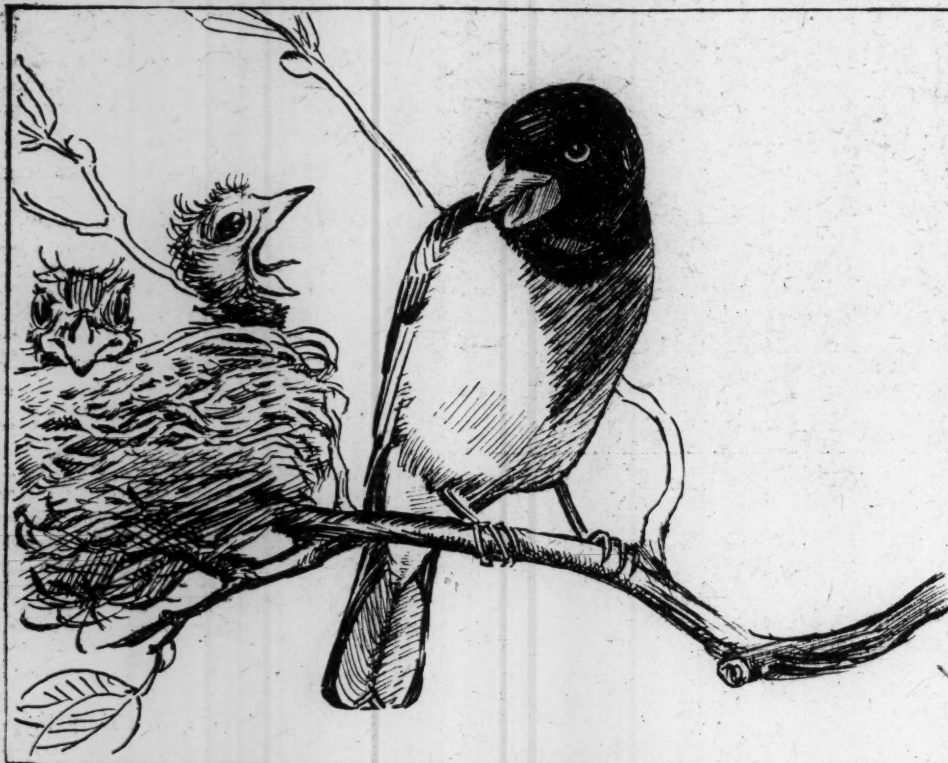
Main street of Bytown (now Ottawa) as shown in painting made by an officer of the imperial army before capital was located there—House nearest entrance to enclosure remains practically as it was then



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Chewink and Chewee (they are twins as we see)  
Were chirping for food just as loud as could be;  
Mother Bird had gone worming. Pa sat there affirming  
He never knew infants so noisy and squirming.

Pa Robin, what's more, at a quarter to 4,  
(He was pledged for a concert at Appletree's door)  
Bade babies be good, as he knew that they could,  
And kept his engagement, as singer folk should.

Chewee went to sleep, but Chewink took a peep  
Past the edge of the nest—then he smothered a cheep!  
For he spied on the ground, curling round and around,  
The lo-o-o-o-ngeest fat worm that a bird ever found.

"Chewee would just squabble and my share would gobble,  
I'll not wake him up, and although my wings wobble,  
Down there I will flit—I'm not frightened a bit—  
And mother 'll be glad I'm a birdling of grit."

But silly Chewink never waited to think  
That to rise in the world takes more skill than to sink;  
The worm is but twine, on which no one can dine,  
And Baby Chewink simply sits there a-cryin'.

But hearing him fretting, his folly regretting,  
Frog comes and says, "Out of this fix I can get him;"  
Buzz flies with the string on his sturdy wee wing—  
That it wasn't a worm is a very good thing.

(Copyright 1912 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

Buzz circles the bough near the nest, where by now  
Chewee has awakened and joined the pow-wow;  
The end is brought round, and Frog pulls a good pound,  
Till the rockaby-baby bough's close to the ground.

Then Wink scrambles in while the bees with a grin  
Cry "Don't try to fly till you've feathered your skin;  
Full many a fellow, like you a good yeller,  
Has failed for the lack of a proper propeller."

Their chirps and their chees tell their thanks to the bees  
And the jolly green Frog, who tho' kind is a tease;  
For this was the word at his parting they heard,  
"Now here was a case where the worm got the bird."

Ma Robin returns with a beak-er of worms  
And praises their patience in motherly terms;  
And Wink opens an eye, with a look that says, "My!  
I'd never play hookey from home, no, not I!"

## MONEY IN BOY'S GARDEN PATCH

A GARDEN patch fifty feet square will give any boy a net profit of \$1 a foot if properly managed, but the boy who aims to raise money in his garden must begin early in the season and plan to have his crops ready before they ordinarily come into the market. He must plan, too, to grow those crops which are in demand in the neighborhood where he is located.

Well-grown lettuce is an excellent crop for spring. It may be started very early in the hotbed, and may be planted outside just as soon as the ground can be worked. It will grow in shady places and in odd corners all around the garden, but the plants should be thinned to five inches and have constant cultivation.

Tomatoes, corn, cucumbers, squashes, peas, beans and cabbages are highly profitable. In some localities there will be a larger demand for some of these vegetables than for others. The shrewd boy will learn beforehand what kinds are most easily disposed of.

The peas should go into the ground as soon as the soil can be hoed. No harm will result if the ground freezes after the first planting. The dwarf or half-dwarf kinds should be sown, as they occupy less room and require no staking. The smooth sorts must be planted first, but by the middle of April the wrinkled kinds, which are much sweeter, may be put in. Two or three sowings should be made in order to have a succession of crops, and a pint of seed is enough for a 50-foot row.

There will not be room in a small garden for a great amount of corn, but considerable money may be made by growing Golden Bantam.

Cucumbers of the ordinary sorts re-

quire a large amount of ground, however, so that the Japanese climbing cucumbers are the best variety to choose. They may be trained on poles, over fences or up the sides of porches. They yield well and take little room, even when planted in the garden proper. If there is a demand for pickling cucumbers, the ordinary sorts may be planted in hills as late as July 1st and may be used to fall back upon if some other crop fails to develop, so that the ground will not be wasted.

A double crop of beans may be secured by making a second planting between the rows as soon as the first lot begins to mature. They should not be picked when the dew is on them, as working among the vines at that time seems to induce rust on the plants. Most other garden-trucks keep best if gathered in the very early morning; a point every boy ought to remember. If the vegetables are harvested when still wet and delivered immediately, they will be at their best.

Late in the season the boy gardener should plant some gladioli and dahlias. These flowers are cultivated just the same as the vegetables and may be cared for with comparatively little extra work. The possibilities of making money with these two flowers are inviting.—Delin-eator.

## ALIKE IN HOURS

In what respect were the governments of Algiers and Malta as different as light is to darkness?

One was governed by deys, the other by knights.—Pittsburgh Post.

## MARSH HARE LOVES THE WATER

MARSH hares are very interesting little animals. Nearly all hares are fleet footed—that is, they can run very fast. The marsh hare, however, does not run so fast on the land, though it can go very fast indeed under water. It is a fine swimmer, but a poor runner.

The marsh hare spends most of its time in swampy or marshy places, just as its name indicates. Dogs that start out to catch a marsh bunny soon get into trouble. The marsh hare runs easily over mud or through mud, but the dogs do not. Furthermore, they lose the scent quickly, because the hare jumps into every pool it comes across and swims through the water. It seems to know that this will throw the dogs off the track. Just as soon as the marsh hare comes to a big pool or pond it will swim to the center of the water and stay there quietly, with only the tip of its nose showing. The dogs fail to get him and go away. When the coast is clear bunny comes out once more for a frolic.

Marsh hares love the water almost as much as ducks do. When a crowd of these little creatures (only about half as big as the ordinary hare) meet, they

romp and play in the funniest, happiest way, playing "water tag" in their favorite pond. At least it looks like "water tag." It is only when they are undisturbed, however, that they play together in the water. When any human being comes near, or a dog or some other enemy, all the fun stops for the marsh hare. Down go the long ears, flattened close to the body, and the hares quickly disappear. If you looked closely you would see many little noses sticking out of the water, and you would know that as many little marsh hares were wishing you would go on your way.

Marsh hares do not make good pets for the simple reason that they are hard to tame. They love their freedom, and they do not like to be kept in cages like their very mild cousins the rabbits. Pretty, neat homes to live in, fresh water to drink, plenty of food—all these things have been tried in vain. None has any charm for the wild bunnies. As soon as they get a chance they escape and go back to their marsh holes and their old comrades.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## GIRL'S DOGS ARE WELL TRAINED

IN a story in the New York Herald about her dogs Buster and Roy, Martha Buchanan says:

"I succeeded in training my dogs to draw an express wagon by first leading them, and when I got in they ran away with me; but I kept on being kind all the time. The longest drive I ever made them go was two miles. The largest dog is Buster, nearly five years of age. The other dog is named Roy; he is 14 months. These dogs know their steers and know horse language, such as 'Whoa' and 'Get up.' I have had both dogs since little puppies. Buster is very intelligent and knows many tricks. Both dogs can put out a match

when asked. I hold a lighted match in my hand and they gently put it out with their paws. Buster watches the cook, and when he sees her make toast he runs up stairs and waits at the foot of Auntie's bed so that he is sure to get his share. Either dog can catch a piece of sugar on his nose. When I tell Buster to please shut the door he jumps up and gives it a crack with his front paws.

"When asked whether he would rather go to Yale or give up life, he lies down with a grunt and simulates dying, which pleases my cousins, because they are Williams men. Both dogs do tricks, such as jumping and giving you their paws. The dogs pull me on my sled in the winter, just as they do the express wagon in the summer time."

## WHY?

WHY is a road higher in the middle than at the sides? If a road were not made higher in the middle than at the sides the rain would not drain away into the gutters, but would lie in puddles all over the road, splashing everything and everybody that passed. But the road is not so high in the middle as you may think. Suppose the road is 72 feet wide, the center of it will be only six inches higher than the sides. If a road has too great a slope, it is bad for traffic; it causes all the horses and carts to be kept in the center, and so ruts are worn and the road destroyed by the unequal wear and tear which one line of route has to bear.

## MOUNTAIN NAMES

Adirondacks—derived from the Cani-aga (Mohawk) Iroquois language, in which the original form is ratiron-taks, meaning "bark eaters."

Allegheny—A corruption of the Delaware Indian name for Allegheny and Ohio rivers, the meaning of the name being lost.

Appalachian—The name was given by the Spaniards under De Soto, who derived it from the name of a neighboring tribe, the Apalachi. Brinton holds its radical to be the Muscogee apala, "great sea," or "great ocean," and that apalache is a compound of this word with the Muscogee personal particle, "chi," and means "those by the sea."

Blue Ridge—So called from the hue which frequently envelops its distant summit.

Catskill—The mountains were called Katsbergs by the Dutch, from the number of wildcats found in them, and the creek which flows from the mountains was called Katserskill, "tomcats creek."

Ozark—The aux ares was said to refer to the bends in the White river, and was applied to the Ozark mountains, through which the river pursues a wandering course—in other words, to the mountains at the bends of the river.—Detroit Free Press.

## BODY OF SEA SCOUTS FORMED

AN energetic attempt is being made to develop another branch of the scout movement in connection with seafaring, to be known as sea scouting, says a London special to the Monitor. The latest recruit is Lord Charles Beresford, who has accepted the post of chief scout of the sea scout branch of the force. He will have for assistants Lieut. L. H. Horn, R. N., and Captain Daintree, R. N., of the Board of Trade.

The set of regulations for the new branch of scout service has been issued by Lord Charles Beresford, in which the kind of knowledge the boys will be taught is set forth. It includes swim-

ming, the management of a boat, knowledge of a four-mile stretch of coast, the rise and fall of the tides, the set of currents at all times of the tide, the best landing place for boats, etc.

There are already several bands of these scouts at seaside towns in England, though it is not necessary for the boys to live near the sea. All that is requisite is water and an old punt or barge on which preliminary practice can take place. The aim of the sea scouts is the same as that of other scouts, namely the promotion of good citizenship and enabling the boys to help themselves.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## SPINNING A PIEPLATE

FOR the pieplate game, find among the kitchen supplies a tin pieplate which will revolve well when set a-spinning. Each player is given the name of an animal or bird, in fact, any wild creature. This name must be remembered as any moment of forgetfulness may trip one up.

Form a wide circle of chairs around the spot where the plate is to be spun, each boy or girl occupying a chair. The person who has been appointed leader of the game then twirls the plate causing it to spin. As he does so he must call aloud the name (that is the assumed name) of some boy or girl in the group. The person

whose name is called must leave his chair and run to catch the platter ere it falls. If he fails to catch it or if he should forget his assumed name he pays a forfeit.

## DUTCH ORCHESTRA

All players are seated in a row and each is given something with which to produce music (?). One has a comb covered with paper, one a penny horn, one has two kitchen tins to clap, one an accordion, one a jews-harp, one a nickel whistle and so on. At a given signal the orchestra will "tune up" "Yankee Doodle." The performance continues as long as it can be endured.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



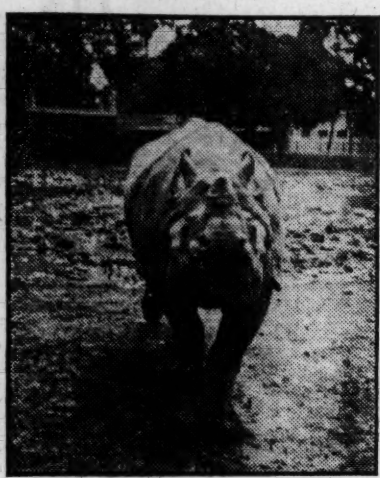
## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## NEW ANIMALS AT CALCUTTA ZOO WHAT AFTER THE HIGH SCHOOL

THE first thing the King and Queen did on reaching Calcutta was to visit the Zoo, says a special to the Monitor, and since then, all sorts of new animals have arrived, the result of the King's visit to Nepal. Some of these will go on to England after a pleasant interval in the paddocks here, to stretch their legs and eat the nice fresh grass. The new arrivals are mostly varieties of sheep and the cat tribe, but a little rhinoceros came too and at once made himself at home on a muddy bank, and, having got nice and dirty, settled down to have his morning sleep.

The big rhinoceros was asleep too when his portrait was wanted, but he is an old hand, and did not waste the twinkling of an eye in waking up when a banana was thrown to him. That having been found and disposed of, the next point was where the rest of the bunch was. Why, of course, in that black box on the rail; and if the photographer had waited another second he would have taken the camera before it took him.

The zoo is a pretty place, with undulating grounds and a large lake. All the animals are unusually tame, from being well treated by visitors. The brown antlered deer, which shares a paddock with the large tortoise, follows them round the rails to take corn from their hands, and the cranes get half their long bills in between the bars and let you know how careless you are if you cannot shoot maize down at the right angle. The big black and white bear does not even turn over when he gets a banana, but eats it as he lies on his back and has great searchings in his



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
VIEW IN CALCUTTA ZOO  
Rhinoceros coming to be fed

ruff after fallen bits; but for the most complete study in self-consciousness you must look up the big lion that lives in the corner cage. On one side he will give a display of how to dispose of a large knuckle bone and when he has finished dinner he will show the people on the other side how to go to sleep, with his face in the sun and his great paws hugging a bar, as he has no teddy bear, and he won't take one tiny peep to see if any one will try to stroke his paw or tickle his toe. Why, of course, not; there is a notice up with "Please do not poke or tease."

## ANCIENTS DID BETTER THAN WE

WE think that we are living in the greatest and most progressive age the world has ever known, and that because we have all the wonders in our every-day life that have followed upon the discovery of electricity, and because we have ships of steel instead of wood, we outclass the highest civilization of the ancients, before the dark ages came and buried their treasures of knowledge and invention.

We do not know what we are talking about when we say that. Take our steel, for instance. Various processes have been invented the past 20 years which make the world of today hold up its hands in wonder at the ingenuity of the man of the hour, and the marvels he is able to accomplish. Yet our very best steel does not approach the perfection of that made by the Saracens hundreds of years ago. A sword made of their famous steel would cut through one made of the best steel known today, as if it were butter.

Our modern ink fades out within five or ten years, yet writing in the ink

made hundreds of years ago, and used by the monks in the famous manuscripts now treasured in museums, is just as fresh as when it first touched the parchment. We have lost, also, the secret of the old-time oriental dyes that hold their colors even after having been buried for generations.

With all our wonderful skyscrapers, we still cannot build like the ancients. Our 14 and 26-story buildings, even though successfully reared by the perfection of skill known to the twentieth century, will nevertheless not be able to stand the test of centuries that have proved the strength of churches and palaces and fortresses put together by the builders of ages gone, when thoroughness was the style.

We may be doing taller things and stranger things, and different things than were ever dreamed of by the master-workers of past great ages, but the fact remains that we are not merely not doing as good work as they put out, but that we do not even know how—Minneapolis Journal Junior.

## INCORRECT FORMS OF SPEECH

WHENEVER you hear an unfamiliar word or pronunciation, refer to your book at the first opportunity. When you have discovered the meaning of the word and its proper pronunciation, you will have enlarged your vocabulary, which is an important matter, particularly with the young.

Take notice of words that are always spelled the same and are sometimes nouns and sometimes verbs; for instance, "abstract," the verb, is accented on the last syllable, while "abstract," a term in law, is accented on the first syllable. "Acclimate" should be accented on the second syllable, although it is more often placed on the first. "Lamentable," on the contrary, is accented on the first syllable.

"Squalor" is given the long sound of a, and "America" should be pronounced as spelled, and not "Amurica." If you persist in using "papa" and "mamma" instead of "father" and "mother," do not add an r to the last syllable. In using the word "been" say "bin," not "ben;" say "leg-end," not "le-gend."

Remember there cannot be "two first;" it is better to say "first two" or "first three," as the case may be.

"Now and again" is better for form than "now and then;" "when first I came to town" is better phraseology than "when I first came to town."

Split infinitives are thought by many writers to be the most heinous of literary crimes, says the Ladies World. Beware of introducing them into your conversation. What is a split infinitive? To use a split infinitive is to insert one or more words between the participle "to" and the completing word forming the infinitive mood of any verb, such as "to be," "to go," "to walk," etc.

A common form of the split infinitive is found in such expressions as "I have to always stay," which should read: "I have to stay always." Another very often heard is, "He seems to occasionally forget," which properly rendered should read: "He seems to forget occasionally."

In one of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son we find this advice with regard to correct speech: "Never use favorite words, nor hard words, but take great care to speak correctly and grammatically and to pronounce properly." This advice is as good today as it was the day it was written and really comprises all the necessary directions for good and proper speech.

"Don't," the contraction of "do not," should never be used with a singular noun or pronoun. Say he "does not,"

not "he don't." Do not forget the objective form of the first person singular when a noun and pronoun or two pronouns follow the verb, that is, do not say, "Mary, asked John and I to go," but "Mary asked John and me to go." Another example: "Mrs. Jones told her and I that the marriage had taken place" should read: "Mrs. Jones told her and me," etc.

One should "try to go," not "try and go;" one "ought" to do thus and so, not "had ought." Say "seldom if ever," not "seldom or never."

One "makes" an experiment, he does not "try" one. Speak of a "person," not a "party." Say "I must go," not "I have to go;" say "children," not "childern." But say "again," not "again;" say "often," not "often;" say "Ar-ab," not "A-rab."

## ONLY ONE TONGUE

The very dullest children in Japan speak Japanese; In Spain they chatter Spanish as they play; In Holland it is much The custom to speak Dutch. While German youngsters talk the German way.

In Paris little children do their lessons all in French; In Athens even baby-talk is Greek; It makes me feel quite blue, And rather stupid, too, For English is the only tongue I speak.

—Woman's Home Companion.

## SLIGHT MISTAKE

Busy Bee, in search of flowers, Hadn't found a bud for hours, Saw Miss Bettie's Sunday bonnet, With the pretty posies on it; Followed after, hurry scurry, Dived down headlong in a flurry; Found no honey hid within, Scratched his nose upon a pin; Scolded poor Miss Bettie badly, Hurried homeward, buzzing madly.

—J. B. S.

## TWO CONUNDRUMS

When are two apples alike? When pared. Why is a defeated army like wool? Because it is worsted.—Exchange.

THE average high school girl has a feeling of bewilderment as the day of her graduation approaches. She asks: "What is there that I can do?" The vocation of teaching, being the line of least resistance, has gathered in many who do not care for it and are not happy at it, says the Ladies Home Journal. The field of stenography has largely been recruited from the ranks of those girls who have had to leave high school rather early in the course and who have taken a quick preparation at some business college. Into other fields it has been the young woman with some initiative who has made her way. And it is largely by these women who have "made good" that the blazing of trails has been done, and it is these women who are now calling to the younger women to come into the work and help them. Our present duty seems to be to enlighten the average girl who dares not or cannot find out what there is for her to do.

If a girl is sure she has an inclination for a certain line of work she should question herself somewhat as follows: What sort of a girl should I be to do this particular line of work? I am considering?

What special or technical training must I possess?

How and where may I prepare for it? About what will it cost in time and money?

What opportunities are open if I "make good"?

The demand for trained children's librarians is creating a special training for this work, and children's reading rooms and libraries are becoming independent departments with special personal requirements.

Then there are the high school and college libraries which demand experience as well as training, and offer very desir-

able and enjoyable work. In the larger libraries the reference work and cataloging are done almost entirely by specialists in these lines.

Graduate kindergartners may find positions in the public schools, in the free or mission kindergartens, in the private kindergartens or in private homes. They may open kindergartens of their own. In the larger cities of the country the kindergartens of the entire city are placed under the direction of a supervisor. Such a position commands a salary of \$3500. The regular kindergarten receives in the city public service from \$200 to \$1500. The salaries in private schools are somewhat less.

One is amazed at the rapid strides that the women are making in the field of art photography. There are at present more than fifteen hundred professional woman photographers in America. It is especially in the field of home portraiture that they are "making good." A girl ought to have a good art training and decided ability and taste, as well as a general education, to succeed at this work. Chemistry and physics and art work in her high school course will be of great help to her later.

Many women have started out as art illustrators and have turned to photography as a means of expressing themselves. It is wise to get work as a helper or apprentice in the studio of a good photographer before starting in for one's self. Sometimes a couple of young women can start in together and do their work at the homes of their patrons. This dispenses with the rent of studio.

There are a number of young women who are making a specialty of photographing babies and young children. Very little capital is needed, and when once a good start is made there is no limit to the possible success.

## "NUT" CRACKED FOR SAVAGES

A HUNGRY traveler in Africa came across three savages as they were about to sit down for their noon-day meal. He asked and received permission to share it with them, promising to pay them for the food.

Savage No. 1 contributed 6 coconuts to the meal; savage No. 2 contributed 10, while savage No. 3 added 14 to the pile, making 30 coconuts in all for the four men—three savages and the traveler.

The coconuts were shelled, and the savage hosts being courteous, each ate only his fair and equal share—the traveler eating the same amount. Rising after the meal and thanking his hosts, he handed them 30 coins to be divided among them as payment.

Immediately there arose a wrangle as to the division of the money. The first savage, who had contributed but six coconuts, insisted on the coins being divided in three equal parts, because three people had supplied a meal for which the fourth paid—therefore an equal division in thirds, he contended. Was the only logical one. The second savage said that as the first savage had eaten more than he had contributed, he had no share in the spoils at all, and that the third savage and he, the second, should divide the spoils equally between them, as they alone had given the traveler his meal.

The third man, who had contributed 14, said that the proper principle was obvious: As each had contributed coconuts to a total of 30, and as there were

30 coins, each should receive a coin for each coconut contributed.

No decision being reached, they agreed to leave it to the stranger and abide by his decision, which he guaranteed to be a just one. And on his announcing it, so simple was his reasoning that all agreed, though none got what he asked for.

What was the just decision? This apparently simple problem was answered by the stranger in this way: The first savage was to receive nothing at all, the second savage 7 coins and the third savage 23 coins. His logic won. He said:

"There were 30 nuts, of which four people ate equal shares, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  nuts, which is  $30/4$ . No. 1 contributed 6 nuts, or  $24/4$ , yet he ate  $30/4$ , thus going in debt for  $6/4$  nuts. No. 2 contributed 10 nuts or  $40/4$ , ate  $30/4$ , and thus contributed 10  $4/4$  nuts to the supply from which I ate. No. 3 contributed 14 nuts, or  $56/4$ , thus contributing 26  $4/4$  of the supply from which I ate. But I, like you, ate only  $30/4$ . The sum of the contributions of man No. 1 and man No. 2 was 36  $4/4$ . The remainder 6  $4/4$  you both contributed to man No. 1's dinner. Now I did not pay any of you to feed any of you—I paid you to feed me. As man No. 2 contributed 3  $4/4$  of a nut to man No. 1 and 7  $4/4$  to me, and as man No. 3 contributed 3  $4/4$  to man No. 1 and 23  $4/4$  to me, I say that man No. 1 is in debt to each of you for 3  $4/4$  of a nut, and hence one of you should get 7, the other 23 coins."—Scientific American.

## DAYS CELEBRATED

Jan. 1—New Year's day.  
Jan. 1—Lincoln's emancipation proclamation signed New Year's day, 1863.  
Jan. 19—Robert E. Lee's birthday.  
Jan. 20—McKinley's birthday.  
Jan. 22—Invention of the telegraph.  
Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.  
Feb. 14—Valentine's day.  
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.  
Feb. 22—Lowell's birthday.  
Feb. 27—Longfellow's birthday.  
March 17—St. Patrick's day.  
April 19—Battle of Lexington.  
April 27—Grant's birthday.  
April —Arbor day.  
April 30—Inauguration of the first President of United States.  
May 1—May day.  
May 18—Peace day.  
May 30—Memorial day.  
June 14—Flag day.  
June 17—Bunker Hill day.  
July 4—Independence day.  
Sept. —Labor day (first Monday in September).  
Oct. 12—Discovery of America.  
Oct. 19—Surrender of Cornwallis.  
Oct. 31—Hallowe'en.  
Nov. 3—Bryant's birthday.  
November —Thanksgiving day (last Thursday).  
Dec. 17—Whittier's birthday.  
Dec. 23—Landing of the Pilgrims.  
Dec. 25—Christmas.

## NO PRODIGY

"Yes, sir, that boy of mine is a piano player. Why, he can play with his toes," said a proud father.  
"How old is he?" asked the friend.  
"Fifteen."  
"Well," said the friend, "I've a boy at home who can play with his toes and he's only one year old."—Exchange

## FRIEND OF BIRDS

M. Henry Pol of Paris has for years made friends of the birds. He has given names to thousands, and they come in response to his call just as your dog or kitten may respond to your call. M. Henry Pol was recently decorated by the French minister of agriculture because of his devotion to the birds of the Tuilleries. All Paris knows him and he is so popular that visitors to Paris buy post cards of him to send to their friends. Children come from far and near to see him feed his birds.

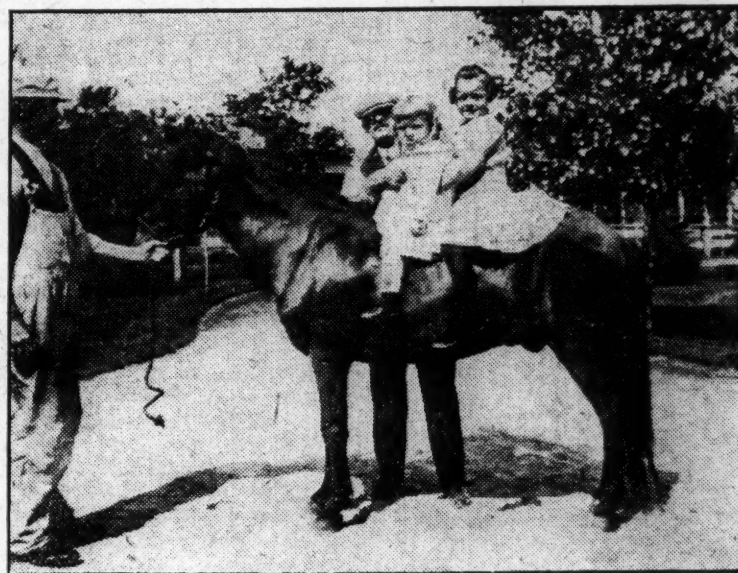
"Thirty-five years ago I began my acquaintance with the birds. I used to take some crumbs of bread with me every morning and throw them to the birds as I passed through the garden. In time the sparrows got to know me and I noticed that they were on the lookout for me. Sometimes a few of them would follow me across the bridge, even as far as the Rue de Grenelle. When I retired finally on my pension I continued to come here to the garden every morning. I could not help it. I had to see my little friends, and they seemed so delighted to see me."

We are told that the moment M. Pol appears the birds also appear and set up a great chatter. They alight on his head, his shoulders, his arms. They will perch on his fingers if he holds them out. They will even dive down into his pockets in search of crumbs. He calls them Jean and Jeanette and Philippe. He has names for scores of them. He talks to them as if they were children and it is really touching to see how clearly they show that they love him.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## LOVE AND DUTY

Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.—Phillips Brooks.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Pony posed for a picture with two girls in white seated on his glossy back, at Rockport, Mass.

WHAT boy or girl is there who wouldn't be delighted to have a pony to ride? The picture shown today was taken at Rockport, Mass., and was sent in by Ethel M. Ramsdell of Forest Hills, Boston, who is entitled to this week's one-dollar award. Perhaps the following lines may be accepted as a description of the scene:

Two happy children out for a ride

On a sunny summer day;

"Isn't this jolly!" they both exclaim

But what does the pony say?

He observes as he peers from a half-covered eye.

"They're taking a picture of me

With two bouncing girls upon my back;

I'm glad there are not three!"

Honorable mention: Margaret Martin.

Los Angeles, Cal.: Thomas Templeton, Washington, D. C.; Hazel E. Greene, Poland, N. Y.; Mrs. Clara Malin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Marjorie Franklin, Fredricksburg, Va.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## SPREAD OF THE BOY SCOUTS

THERE will be at least 4000 camps of boy scouts in this country this summer, says the Boy Scouts of America. These figures were obtained from reports sent in to James E. West, chief scout executive, by various scout masters. Four thousand scout masters have said that they are going to take the boys camping. It is quite probable that the number will be still greater.

The information received at the national headquarters shows how eager hundreds of thousands of boys are for camp life. They are planning for the summer's fun. Many boys who are poor have been banding together throughout the winter to earn money with which to pay the expenses of their outing. Scout troops have a common fund into which the money is poured. Accordingly the boys are trained to be thrifty, while they are having plenty of fun.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has sailed from this country to Australia on a visit to the boy scouts of the world, tells many interesting stories of good turns done by boys. "I have seen," said he, "a good many hundreds of people of late, and almost every one has had some good turn to tell me that has been done to him by boy scouts. And that must mean, of course, that there are hundreds of thousands of these good turns being done every day by scouts and am I not glad to hear it! People whose motor cars have broken down, people who want to know the way, ladies crossing streets, men lost in fog, cyclists on a steep hill, mothers whose children have strayed, farmers with broken fences or wandering cattle—all write thanking me for what scouts have done to help them."

Fred K. Fleagle, dean of the University of Porto Rico and scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, for that island, is organizing a troop of boy scouts in connection with the public schools. In the last two weeks eight troops of boy scouts have been organized in the island through the efforts of Commis-

sioner Fleagle. The boy scout activities, it is pointed out, tend to give the Porto Rican boys a better understanding of American institutions and make them more patriotic, but also stimulate them in their studies.

## THE WINDMILL

Away and away,  
So very high,  
Whirl the windmill arms  
Against the sky.

Around and around,  
And around they go,  
Now very fast,  
Now very slow.

The windmill, oh,  
Is useful quite,  
It pumps the water  
With all its might.

It makes big farm  
Machinery go;  
As it whirls so fast,  
And very slow.

It grinds the corn,  
And grinds the wheat;  
For many boys  
And girls to eat.

Oh, the windmill is  
A power on high,  
As it whirls its arms  
Against the sky.

—Primary Education.

## ANOTHER KIND

"Mother, turn the hose on me," said little Willie as his mamma was dressing him in the morning.

"Why, Willie, what in the world do you mean?" cried his alarmed and loving parent.

"Why, you've put my stockings on the wrong side out."—Ladies Home Journal.

## WHAT WE PLANT

What do we plant when we plant the tree?

We plant the ship which will cross the sea;

We plant the masts to carry the sails;

We plant the plank to withstand the gales;

The keel, the keelson, and beam and knee;

We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?

We plant the houses for you and me;

We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors;

We plant the studding, the lath, the doors.

The beams and siding, all parts that be;

We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?

A thousand things that we daily see:

We plant the spire that out-towers the crag;

We plant the staff for our country's flag;

We plant the shade from the hot sun free—

We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Progressive Teacher.

## GRAMMAR QUERY

In reply to a correspondent who asks whether the following sentence is correct: "I do not know a better man than him." The Literary Digest says:

Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 303, says on this point: "A noun or pronoun following than may be either in the nominative or objective case according to the verb supplied." The case to be used after than may always be known by mentally supplying a verb to complete the sense." In the sentence submitted the verb to be supplied is "is," and hence the pronoun "he" must be used: "I do not know a better man than he [is]."

## LOVELY BUTTERFLY

The monarch butterfly is a beautiful reddish-brown fellow with black and white markings. The chrysalis in which he sleeps is pale green spotted with gold. The monarch butterflies are great travelers, says the Minneapolis Tribune. When cold weather comes they go South with the birds, in great flocks. In the summer they come back again. Sometimes they rest on trees, making them look lovely, as if they were full of beautiful red-brown leaves. They have even crossed the ocean, not by flying, but in their chrysalids, hidden in bales of hay.

## PLAIN CAT

For neighbor's cat is Persian, the Jones's is Maltese; Aunt's big Angora has feathers to her knees (At least they look like feathers), and a tail so big and white; When that kitty meets a puppy dog, I tell you it's a sight. But when I ask, "What breed is mine, my pussy, sleek and fat?" They laugh and pull my curls, and say, "I fear—just cat."—Watchman.

## QUEER SHOES

In Japan rice straw, strapped on to the horse's feet, is used for horseshoes. The Icelandic ponies wear shoes made of sheep's horn. In certain parts of central Asia the horses have shoes made from the antlers of the mountain deer. They are fastened to their feet by means of horn pins. The queerest horseshoes, however, are those employed in the Sudan; these are not really shoes, but stockings made of camel's skin.—Century Path.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

7. There are 12 boys, and on the table is a basin with 12 eggs. Each boy took one egg, and there remained one egg in the basin. How was this?  
Answer to Little Problem No. 6—Four eggs.

Not For Any One Class

The Christian Science Monitor

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# Metropolitan Singers Are Coming

The Metropolitan Opera Company of New York gives a three days' season at the Boston opera house April 15 to 17, inclusive. There will be three evening performances and a matinee. The repertoire includes two Wagnerian works, "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" and the German work, new to Boston, "Koenigs-kinder." The Wagnerian pieces will bring into evidence important artists of the Metropolitan company, such as Mmes. Fremstad, Gadske and Homer, and Messrs. Griswold, Slezak and Gortz. The Humperdinck novelty, "Koenigs-kinder," will give Miss Farrar her only operatic appearance in Boston for two seasons. It will also bring forward the German tenor, Karl Joern, and interesting minor singers, like Mmes. Wickham and Fornia and Mr. Reiss. The matinee performance will be a Caruso event. But it will bring out other talent of importance besides the Italian tenor. Mr. Caruso will appear in his unapproachable interpretation of Canio in "Pagliacci." Associated with him will be Miss Nielsen and Mr. Amato. In the "Cavalleria" production, which is presented in double bill with "Pagliacci," appears Mmes. Gadske and Wickham and Messrs. Martin and Gilly. The conductor of all the German performances is Alfred Hertz; of the Italian performance, Giuseppe Sturani.

The repertoire and casts of characters follow:

Monday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock, "Tannhauser."  
Ludwig Hermann... Putnam Griswold  
Tannhauser... Leo Slezak  
Wolfgram... Dinah Gilly

Walther... Albert Reiss  
Biterolf... William Hinshaw  
Heinrich... Julius Bayer  
Reinmar... Basil Ruysdael  
Elizabeth... Johanna Gadske  
Venus... Olive Fremstad  
Ein Hirt... Leonora Sparkes  
Pages, Leonora Sparkes, Lilia Snelling, Henrietta Wakefield.  
Conductor... Alfred Hertz  
Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, "Koenigs-kinder."  
The Goosemaid... Geraldine Farrar  
The King's son... Carl Jörn  
The Fiddler... Otto Gortz  
The Witche... Florence Wickham  
The Woodcutter... Adamo Didur  
The Broom-maker... Albert Reiss  
A Child... Cleo Gascoigne  
The Senior Councillor... Marcel Reiner



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CARL JOERN

## NARROW GAUGE LINE TO BE BUILT

GEORGETOWN, Del. — A narrow gauge railroad that will tap the towns of Georgetown, Stockley, Millsboro and probably other towns in lower Delaware along the route of the Du Pont boulevard, is the latest move made by the Coleman Du Pont men and which is striking popular fancy in Georgetown.

Artist Impersonating  
Inn-Keeper's Daughter  
in "Koenigs-kinder"



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York)  
MME. RITA FORNIA

## ROAD'S FRANCHISE MAY BE REVOKED

WESTWOOD, Mass. — Westwood's selectmen have called a public hearing in the town hall for Wednesday afternoon, April 3, to consider the question of declaring null and void the order of location and franchise granted the Dedham & Franklin Street Railway Company on Aug. 10, 1898.

The railway company ceased to operate its cars between Westwood and Dedham on Jan. 1, last, and this the selectmen allege is in violation of the franchise.

In their call the selectmen say the franchise stipulated the company should furnish reasonable accommodation to the public throughout the year, and that if it neglected to run cars for 30 days, except by reason of the destruction of its power-house, the obstruction of its lines by unavoidable causes, the privileges granted might be declared null and void.

In the order of location and franchise the selectmen reserved the right to remove the tracks, poles and other structures of the company from the streets and highways unless the company can furnish satisfactory evidence that cars shall again be run for the accommodation of the public within such time as the selectmen shall find reasonable.

## TWO BATTLESHIPS TO PARTICIPATE

WASHINGTON — At the request of the Louisiana State Historical Society the navy department recently ordered the battleships *Nw Hampshire* and *Nebraska* and the gunboat *Petrel* to be at New Orleans on April 30 to participate



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MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD

The Innkeeper... Antonio Pini-Corsi  
The Innkeeper's Daughter Rita Fornia  
The Tailor... Julius Bayer  
The Stable Maid... Marie Mattfeld  
Conductor... Alfred Hertz  
Wednesday afternoon, April 17, at 2 o'clock, "Cavalleria Rusticana."  
Santuzza... Johanna Gadske  
Lola... Florence Wickham

## Tenor Who Sings Role of Turiddu, With Gadske as Santuzza in "Cavalleria"



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RICCARDO MARTIN

Turiddu... Riccardo Martin  
Alfio... Dinah Gilly  
Lucia... Marie Mattfeld  
Followed by "Pagliacci."  
Nedda... Alice Nielsen  
Canio... Enrico Caruso  
Tonio... Pasquale Amato  
Beppe... Albert Reiss  
Silvio... Dinah Gilly  
Conductor... Giuseppe Sturani  
Wednesday evening, April 17, at 7:30 o'clock, "Lohengrin."  
Heinrich der Vogler... Putnam Griswold  
Lohengrin... Leon Slezak  
Elsa von Brabant... Olive Fremstad  
Friedrich von Tel... Otto Gortz  
Ortrud... Louise Homer  
Der Herrufer der König... William Hinshaw  
Julius Bayer, Ludwig Burgstaller, Adolf Furlmann, Marcel Reiner.  
Vier Edelknaben:  
Inga Orner, Lina Kasper, Lilia Snelling, Henrietta Wakefield.  
Conductor... Alfred Hertz

## CHICAGO TO HAVE A HIPPODROME

CHICAGO — Chicago is soon to have a hippodrome with a seating capacity of 6100. It will be largest auditorium used exclusively as a theater in America.

Property at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court has been leased for a period of 80 years at an annual rental of \$36,000. Robert R. Forrester and William F. Berry of St. Louis and a Chicago man are said to be backing the project.

## CAR COMPANY DROPS EXTENSION

RACINE, Wis. — Because the common council demands the double tracking of the street railway system within 10 years, the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company will withdraw its application for extension of lines, because business will not demand double tracking on some streets for more than a score of years.

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# Boston Company Closes Season Here

## BOSTON OPERA SEASON REVIEWED

*Productions and Artists Who Have Made the Winter of Lyric Art Interesting Briefly Estimated With Regard to Future*

TONIGHT the Boston Opera Company closes its third season with a special performance of one of its most triumphant productions, "Pelleas and Melisande." Significantly, artists who belonged to the last of the private operatic organizations to flourish in America, take the leading parts. Miss Garden and Mr. Dufranne, of the Manhattan opera company that visited Boston in the year when plans for a civic opera in Boston were maturing, and that consequently furnished an ideal for the new house to work to, appear in the French work which they helped to launch both in Paris and in New York. Tonight finishes the period of opera which Bostonians three years ago promised they would give themselves in independence of the community which had led lyric effort in America for time out of recollection.

The last half season has been a time of tremendous effort on the part of everybody in the opera company and of all associated with its direction and maintenance to make the institution permanent. Everybody, from leading tenor to scene shifter, from director to chief office assistant, from owner of the \$1,000,000 building to \$3 guarantor, has expressed a determination to keep the new civic enterprise going. The first unmistakable expressions of this sentiment were made when "Pelleas and Melisande" was produced early in January and when the meeting to promote an alliance of business men with Boston opera was held at the Boston City Club late in the same month. Uncommon artistic effort within the institution and extraordinary publicity effort down town prepared the way for the directors of the company to issue to boxholders an increased price proposition for a second period of operas in Boston, to begin in November, 1912, and to continue until April, 1913. The boxholders agreeing to an advanced schedule of prices, and the owner of the opera house offering the building rent free for the three-year term, on condition that an annual \$150,000 was forthcoming from the public to sustain the productions, the movement for a permanent civic opera seemed ready to culminate in success. Some labor yet remains, but the director is going ahead with plans for next season as though the last dollar of the guarantee fund were subscribed.

The winter's work, from November 27, 1911, until tonight is all a result of planning made in the spring and summer of 1911. To review that work is to pass judgment on the architects who built the season's program a twelve-month ago. The public may like or not like the performances as they are given from week to week, and the press may report favorably or unfavorably on artists and productions as they come and go, but there is no such thing as essentially altering affairs to make them better or worse, once the season is started. The year's work as a whole is a program which must be put through. If the director could have filled his house every night at half the expense he has assumed he may not curtail once he has entered on a line of production. If the public is not impressed by a great lay-out which the director hoped would take

there is no going back on it; all four subscription audiences must be loyal to the show, whether they are pleased or displeased with it. At this moment, decisions are being weighed about the productions of the fourth season and about the performers of the entire next three year period of opera in Boston. Once they are made and contracts are exchanged the artistic career of the company is fixed and except in unimportant details, unalterable.

Civic opera is a great improvement over private opera, because there can be

of the American soprano, Mme. Eames; but it did to that of the Spanish singer, Mme. Calve. The appearance of Mme. Nordica in "Tristan and Isolde" was no test of her popularity, since the production was successful for causes independent of the name of the prima donna. A special Caruso visit was in Boston what it would be in any city of the country that could wile him away a day from New York. From the allied Metropolitan opera house has come assistance in the regular line of work, and it has always been most serviceable. Mmes. Destinn,

## SINGERS PLAN FOR SUMMER

*Some of the Artists Have European Engagements—Others Rusticate Until Autumn*

Now that the opera season is ended, most of the singers and members of the executive staff of the opera company are preparing to leave America until the next music season, or are entering on new fields of endeavor in other countries. The director of the opera house has been busy the last fortnight deciding for many of them what they shall devote their time to in the summer. A few of them he will take to Europe with him, a few he will leave in America to study the next season's repertory at home. Others he will leave to their own devices as to vacation pursuits. Now

is the time of signing contracts. Now is the time of blocking out the program of the fourth season. New artists will be engaged and old ones reengaged according to the proposed repertory.

On April 4 Mr. Russell sails on the Adriatic. He will divide his time in the early summer between London, Paris, Milan and Berlin. The month of July will be the only time when he is not busy with the affairs of next season's opera. He will take a vacation that month in Italy. Mr. Caplet will spend the early and late weeks of the summer in Paris, training certain of the Boston opera singers in the new works of the French repertory. During the months of July and August, he will be on a vacation in Italy. Mr. Conti will go to his home in Varese, near Milan. Next autumn Mr. Conti will return to Boston to resume his work in the opera school at the New England Conservatory of Music and will probably be associated with the opera house as conductor. He sails April 30 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Weingartner, after his engagements at the Paris music festival and at the Wagnerian season of the Paris opera are ended, goes to his summer home in Vaud, Switzerland.

Mr. Menotti closes his engagement as stage director of the Boston opera company and goes to Moscow, where he will open a studio and become a teacher of repertory. Mr. Menotti was a member of the staff of the Conservatory of Odessa before he came to Boston and was regisseur in the Municipal theater there. In Moscow he will take up the sort of work that he did at the Odessa conservatory, training operatic singers to sing and act.

Among the Americans of the company who will spend the summer at home is Wallace Goodrich, who goes to Manchester, Mass., as soon as his duties are finished at the New England Conservatory. Miss Bernice Fisher, who is to come out in leading parts next season, will stay in America and study. Miss Swartz also will prepare next year's work with American teachers. Mme. Claessens, has settled in America and

## Dramatic Soprano Who Sings Both German and Italian Roles in Boston



MME. JOHANNA GADSKI

has a home at Millis, Mass., where she will spend the summer.

An American who will seek new applause abroad is Edward Lankow. He sails with Mr. Russell April 4. His program, according to present plans, includes recitals at Beethoven hall, London, the last of April, a solo engagement with the orchestra of which Landon Ronald is conductor, and appearances in opera at Covent Garden. Bernardo Olshansky is said to be one of the artists to go with Mr. Russell to sing in Europe.

Mme. Melis goes to Paris to sing the role of Minnie in "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Paris Opera. That engagement concluded, she will go to Genoa, where her home is. Mme. Tetrassini will sing in the Covent Garden season, according to her custom, and at its close will go to Italy. Miss Destinn is to sing in Berlin after her American season closes. Miss D'Olige will sing in the spring season at the Paris Opera Comique. Miss Deryne goes to her home in Marseilles. Miss Scotney will study in America and abroad. Mme. Brozia and Miss Garden will be in Paris. Miss Lucille Marcel will be in Vaud, Switzerland. Mr. Clement will take the summer to himself in France. Mr. Jadowler will spend the summer in southern Germany. The French tenor is not expected to return to the company next season. The German tenor will not sing in America at all. Mr. Marcoux will sing, as usual, in the Covent Garden season and in midsummer will go to southern France. Mr. Gaudenzi will have the praise of singing in a new opera at Covent Garden. When his London engagement is concluded, he will go to Italy. Mr. Polese will go to Italy. Mr. Renaud will take his vacation in France.

Mr. Moranzoni is likely to conduct opera in Italy during the summer. The

## GOOSE-GIRL BRINGS HER FLOCK TO BOSTON FOR FIRST TIME



(Photo by White, New York)

Miss Geraldine Farrar gives her portrait of the heroine in "Koenigskinder" on second Metropolitan night at Boston opera house

no disastrous financial consequences of program-planning that fails to please. The house stands and flourishes, notwithstanding a week of unpopular productions. Another beneficial result of institutionalized lyric art is the possibility of unknown works having a fair hearing. The community that aspires to leadership can win it no more surely than by giving a deliberate answer to a new question of art. Whether the country is waiting to hear a judgment on a piece by an untired composer, French or American, whether it is asking what singers are worthiest to travel the musical highways, the city that is ready with a well-weighed and early pronouncement has other cities at an advantage. And then a metropolis can make its individuality interesting to itself and to the rest of the world by giving free rein to its artistic preferences. Bostonians have found out that they like French opera comique, a lyric form that languishes in New York. Chicagoans have found that they can get along without Puccini, whom opera audiences of the East would not give up for anything.

In opera comique, and in French grand opera as well, with Mr. Caplet conducting, and in Puccini, with Mr. Moranzoni directing the music, the Boston opera company has made its most significant record this year. In "Pelleas and Melisande" in the department of opera comique and in "Samson and Delilah" in the department of French grand opera, and in "The Girl of the Golden West," "Tosca" and "Madam Butterfly" of the Puccini repertory, the company has especially ingratiated itself with the public. When the director extended his efforts in French grand opera to a production of "Thais," he signally failed. Only with the assistance of the two former Manhattan opera impersonators of the leading roles could he make this piece effective. Mr. Riddez and Mme. Brozia made poor work of the production early in the winter. Mr. Renaud and Miss Garden made a success of it when they were available at the close of the Chicago-Philadelphia season. Mr. Russell always made good with his extensions of opera comique, principally because he had an artist of unfailing popularity and of technical mastery that nobody could gainsay in the French tenor, Edmond Clement.

The Puccini laurels have been won for the company largely through the efforts of Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Melis. Valiant service has been done in both French and Italian opera by Mme. Gay. No opera company stands associated with a particular school except Mr. Clement and Mme. Tetrassini. The Italian light soprano in the middle of the season led the company to great triumphs in the old style opera of the florid vocal line. The season has been marred by few performances of opera in a mixture of languages. "Mignon" and "Boheme" have been presented in this uncivilized manner, the second to favor Mme. Tetrassini, the second to favor Mr. Clement an opportunity which he did not need, unless, perchance, there was another appearance due him per contract. There are necessarily loose ends in the year's arrangements which work to the inconvenience of the public.

The old star system which the director condemns when he speaks about opera policies has been his own reliance on a few occasions. Mmes. Eames, Nordica and Calve have been called in to give the year a night or two of glitter. The public did not respond to the attraction

Gadski and Homer, and Messrs. Amato, Goritz, Scotti, Rothier and Gilly have lent timely aid, and with the generous consent, it is said, of the house to which they are indebted. From the Chicago company have come Miss Garden and Mr. Renaud, Mme. Gerville-Teache, incomparable as Delilah, and Mr. Dalmores. Most important among temporary artists, those who have belonged to the company as long as they were in Boston, but whose stay has been comparatively short, are Felix Weingartner, Jacques Erlus, Vanni Maroux and Mme. Maeterlinck. During the short period that Mr. Weingartner was at the conductor's desk the Boston opera house was one of the first lyric institutions not only scenically and mechanically but musically in the world. The three most memorable performances ever given in the house were under his direction, the first "Tristan" performance, "Tosca" with Marcoux as Scarpia and "Aida" with Miss Marcel in the title role. The success of the Weingartner season, added to that of the "Pelleas and Melisande" production under the supervision of Mr. Caplet and Mme. Maeterlinck, determined the future of the company. The universal sentiment was that an institution capable of doing these two services to the city must be kept going.

Among the minor successes of the winter have been the production of "Hansel and Gretel," with Boston opera singers in the leading roles, and "Coppelia," interpreted by the principal dancer, Miss Galli, and the opera house ballet. Mr. Goodrich, as conductor of these works, won new praise. "Germania," an opera in the archaic Meyerbeer style, furnished an instructive week. The public will not be able to give valuable lyric judgments until it has had experience in all kinds of operatic composition.

The Meyerbeer style is admirably

## Aborn Opera Artist Who Returns for Season of Grand Opera in English



MISS LOUISE LE BARON

## DR. STANTON COIT TO SPEAK TWICE

Dr. Stanton Coit, leader of the Ethical Societies of London, will speak on "National Idealism" in the Majestic theater tomorrow afternoon at the Sunday Commons, and in the evening will address a gathering in Ford hall, his topic being "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" At the Ford hall meeting the music will be supplied by Leon Van Vliet, violinist, assisted by Miss Constance Freeman. Prelude, by Chopin; andante from A minor concerto, by Goltermann, and "Reverie," by Dinkler, will constitute the program.

## CARPENTERS PLAN FOR CONVENTION

WASHINGTON—Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is in Washington making arrangements for the seventeenth biennial convention to be held here next September.

On the opening day of the convention a parade of the 25,000 union men will be held. The Chamber of Commerce has arranged an excursion to the Indian Head proving grounds and Mt. Vernon. Baltimore has also arranged a grand entertainment and a trip down the Chesapeake bay for the delegates and their friends.



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## CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The twenty-sixth pair of concerts of the Theodore Thomas orchestra on Friday and Saturday, April 5 and 6, will present Frank Van der Stucken as visiting conductor, who will interpret two of his own compositions, "Souvenir" and "Pax Triumphant." Other orchestral numbers are Schumann's overture to "Manfred" and Liszt's symphony after Dante's "Divina Commedia," the latter work with the assistance of the chorus of women from the Chicago North Shore festival. A novelty on the program will be the appearance of the A Capella Choir of Northwestern University, P. C. Lutkin, conductor, which will sing the following selections: Exultate Deo, by Scarlatti; "Alla Trinita Beata," traditional; "Gloria Patri," "Adoramus Te Christe" and "Tu es Petrus" by Palestrina.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano, of the New York Metropolitan opera company, will be heard in recital Sunday afternoon, April 7, at the Studebaker theater, in a program about equally divided between German, French and English songs. Handel's oratorio, "Samson," will be given in the Auditorium theater on Sunday evening, April 7, in a joint concert of the Chicago Singverein and the Milwaukee A Capella chorus. William Boeppler, conductor. The following soloists will take part: Mrs. Mabel Sharp Herdian, soprano; Mrs. Rose Lutiger

Gannon, contralto; Frank Ormsby, tenor; Frederick Martin, bass; William Middel-schulte, organist, and Mrs. Bruno Kuehn, pianist. The Theodore Thomas orchestra will furnish the accompaniments. The Columbia School chorus, 70 voices, Miss Louise St. John Westervelt, conductor, gave its fifth annual concert in Music hall Wednesday evening, March 27, with the assistance of Arthur Middleton, bass; Jeorgen Dahl, baritone, and Miss Helen Lawrence, pianist.

## STUDIO NOTES

Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson, contralto, has recently given recitals in St. Louis, Centralia, Ill., Green Bay, Wis., and Ripon College, Wisconsin. During the past week she sang the contralto solo part in Thomas' "The Swan and Skylark" with the Ravenswood chorus, and Handel's "Messiah" in Austin, Ill. She gives two local recitals before leaving April 2 for New York and Boston. She sings on April 7 with the Handel and Haydn Society, in Boston.

Miss Edna Gunnar Peterson gave a piano recital March 15 before the Evanston Musical Club.

William Beard, baritone, gave a song recital at Westminster College of Music, New Wilmington, Pa., on March 15. On the same trip he sang Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" with the Mozart Club, Pittsburgh.

## DINNER PLANNED AS COMPLIMENT TO S. D. BROOKS

Arrangements for a complimentary dinner to Stratton D. Brooks, who retires in June as superintendent of schools of Boston to become president of the University of Oklahoma, were made by a committee of 100 at the rooms of the school committee Friday afternoon. The dinner is to be held at the Somerset Thursday evening, April 25. It is hoped to have 500 present.

There were present representatives from 22 organizations of Boston teachers, from Harvard University, Boston College, Boston University, state board of education, Public School Association and Chamber of Commerce, and also from the following organizations, of which Mr. Brooks is an active member: Boston City Club, Paddington Club, Whittemore Club, board of trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, University of Michigan Alumni, Harvard Teachers Association, Massachusetts Superintendents Association and New England Superintendents Association.

## BOOTH COMPANY PLANS BIG PLANT

MINNEAPOLIS—The largest public cold storage warehouse in Minneapolis and the second largest in the Northwest will be erected by interests connected with the Booth Fisheries Company at Fifth street and Third avenue north. Ground will be broken for the structure May 1.

The building is to be fireproof, of most modern construction, ammonia refrigerated, and nine or ten stories.

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Mmes. Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld; MM. Jora, Goritz, Ddour, Rodes, Plai-Coerd  
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WED. AFTERNOON, APRIL 17, at 2 CAVALIERIA RUSTICANA  
Mmes. Gadske, Wickham, Mattfeld; MM. Jora, Gilly, Griewold, Roles, Hinchshaw, Ruysdael  
and PAGLIACCI  
Mme. Nielsen; MM. Caruso, Amato  
Conductor, Mr. Sturani

WEDNESDAY EVE. APRIL 17, at 7.30 LOHENGRIN  
Mmes. Frenstad, Homer; MM. Sienk, Griewold, Goritz, Hinchshaw  
Conductor, Mr. Hertz

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## Chickering CONCERT CALENDAR

Items of coming musical events for announcement in this column are requested.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 31  
In St. Marks Congregational Church. St. Marks Musical and Literary Union. Miss Gertrude O'Neil, soloist, Miss Victorine Bollers, piano.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 31  
In Symphony Hall. Concert. Irish Songs and Ballads. John McCormack, operatic tenor, assisted by Miss Narelle, soprano.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1  
In Jordan Hall. Repetition of the Festival Mandoline Concert, under direction of G. L. Lansing and H. F. Odell.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2  
In Symphony Hall. Piano Recital. Harold Bauer.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2  
In Old First Presbyterian Church, Prospect Street, Brookline. Concert.

WEDNESDAY EVE. APRIL 3  
Concert at 2307 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass., by First Presbyterian Church.

WEDNESDAY EVE. APRIL 3  
In Hotel Tullerier. Puccini Recital, under direction of Miss Edith Austin.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5  
In Symphony Hall. Twenty-first afternoon concert by Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6  
In Symphony Hall. Twenty-first evening concert by Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6  
In Milton Town Hall, Milton, Mass. Concert by Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Allen.

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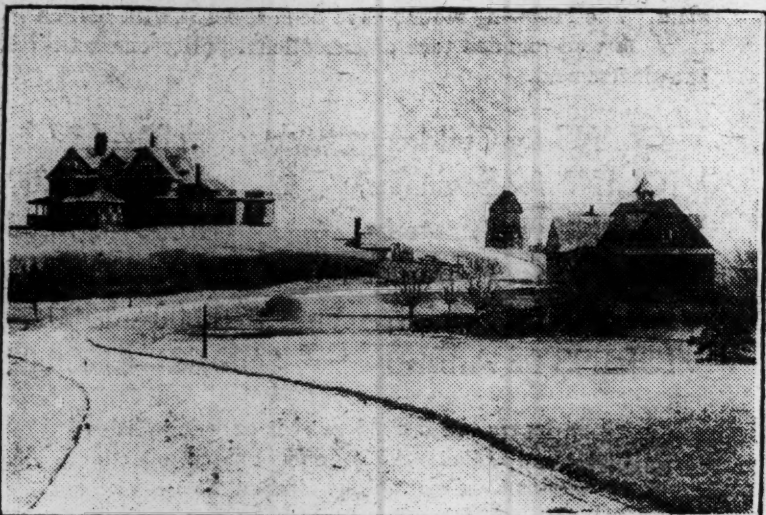
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Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. ERASTUS H. SMITH.

## FARM WANTED

ABANDONED FARM wanted—Applicant reliable and temperate; would give carpenter repairs for rental. P. 28, Monitor.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Advertising Manager  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

## Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

## FINANCIAL

Los Angeles, California

## EATERS

For Profitable Building Investments

A gentleman walked into the offices of Messrs. Keeling &



## RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

## Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## THE PARK VALE

15 Princeton Avenue, Allston  
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

The most attractive two and three-room apartments in Boston. Reception Hall, Kitchenette and Bath. All outside rooms. Twenty minutes to Park Street. Very near North Princeton. Now open. Special representative on the premises.

W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## THE GLADSTONE

Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. An exceptionally well run, large apartment house for permanent and temporary guests, with non-housekeeping suites now from 2 rooms, with bathroom, unfurnished or furnished and in the autumn housekeeping suites from 5 rooms. Excellent cafe. It is a first-class house, with modern prices. At 677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric. Illustrated booklets. J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

## FURNISHED SUITES

2 or 4 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, electric, elevator and service. Steam heat, continuous hot water, or williams & bangs, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

## Burton Halls &amp; Bromley Court

—best equipped heated suites in Cambridge; very modern service; near colleges and new subway. Rentals \$30 to \$50. Personal attention. Tel. Camb. 477. GEO. A. GILES, 689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

## SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor, 328 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

## BACK BAY SUITES

BEVERLY HALL, 728 COMMONWEALTH AVE., COR. ST. MARY'S ST.  
TO LET—1, 2, 3-room suites, with bath and kitchenette; large rooms, newly finished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.

## TO LET

At Beverly Hall, 580 Commonwealth Ave., 1-2-3-room suites with bath and kitchenette, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises (next to Synagogue).

## TO SUBLET

Furnished apartment, 433 Beacon St., May 1 to Sept. 1, 2 rooms and bath. Address SUITE 25, Hotel Cambridge, Boston.

## APARTMENTS TO RENT

Furnished 7-room apartment, Back Bay, for summer months, terms reasonable; references exchanged. Tel. 815-W B. B.

FOR RENT, April 1, furnished, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath in large room, centrally located. Elevator and all conveniences. Call B. B. 3137-R.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heat; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 260 Huntington Ave., Tel. B. B. 1941-2.

## HELP WANTED

EARN MONEY IN SPARE TIME  
The National Dress Goods Co., New York, needs a competent, responsible woman to represent them in each locality. Pleasant, permanent work. Free outfit, good pay. Write today for full particulars.  
NATIONAL DRESS GOODS COMPANY, Dept. 20, No. 230 West Broadway, New York.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

A live automobile salesman; only a business getter will answer the want. No chauffeurs or ex-servants. Able, energetic, State your qualifications in full or no attention will be paid to your application. Salary and commission. Address X 84, Monitor.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A refined woman who wishes to devote part or all of her time to a profitable occupation. Apply mornings, 9 to 10, or write. RUTHERFORD'S, 50 Temple Pl., room 614, Boston.

A GOOD STENOGRAPHER for a good position with a large business house; must have had at least 3 years' experience; steady wage and salary wanted. P. O. Box W, Essex St., station, Boston.

WANTED—A lady of refinement to sell women's neckwear and hosiery; to call on private customers; only those with a connection need apply. Address Y 62, Monitor.

A WOMAN of good education and address wanted for managerial position; references required. A. P. SMITH, 22 Beacon St., Boston.

## AGENTS WANTED

Men and Women  
TO HANDLE  
Our New Garden Book  
A key to beautifying home grounds.  
THE BULLARD COMPANY,  
46 Cornhill, Boston  
LIVE AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY with our outfit which doubles the life of auto tires. J. E. W. GREENE, Box 172, Newport, O.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES  
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Reality." Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## REAL ESTATE—CANADA

TO LEASE—CIRCLE H RANCH  
KNEE HILL BUTTE, SUNNY SLOPE  
ALBERTA, CANADA, 937 ACRES  
ALTITUDE over 3000 feet in sight of Rocky mountains.  
MEAN ANNUAL temperature, days of sunshine, percentage of government officials, and other accommodations, have made this section famous.  
QUALITY OF HORSES, cattle, grain and dairy products and prices received for same are world renowned.  
NEIGHBORS, mostly American.  
LAND is rolling rich black loam; 50 acres broken, balance can all be cultivated; 12 miles fence. Government creamery, coal mine, postoffice, telephone line, etc., near. Fruit and vegetables grow to perfection. No irrigation necessary.  
RAILWAY building through or near the ranch. Sunny Slope four miles away. Calgary 61 miles.  
We prefer to lease this property to a prospective purchaser; we will execute a lease, covering three years, from June 1, 1912, for 35 cents an acre yearly rental, which includes use of buildings, corrals, etc.  
If you are interested, send this ad as it appears only in this issue.  
Address JOHN B. BUTLER, 833 Prospect St., Elgin, Ill.

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC  
Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York State Bazaar. Go where you too can prosper, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the finest you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, horse, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free book today or Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.  
A postal card or letter will bring you illustrated book and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—no risk opportunity. Write and investigate today.  
B. J. THORNTON, General Agent, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, International Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.  
For Sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

## REAL ESTATE—VERMONT

The Heart of the Green Mountains  
BEAUTIFUL ROCHESTER  
For Sale  
at a  
Bar-  
gain

Stucco cement house, 12 rooms, bath, lavatory and small sleeping porch, electric modern plumbing, hot-water heat, hardwood floors, four bedrooms, built and occupied by owner four years; excellent garden, fruit trees, etc. (Cost \$8000). For terms, photos and particulars address C. M. CAMPBELL, Rochester, Vt.

## REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

EXCLUSIVE  
COTTAGE COLONY  
A number of refined persons of New York, Newark and Philadelphia have recently selected cottages here and are making this their permanent residence. It has splendid train service for commuters, as well as the finest boat service in summer. All the recreations of the seashore, wood, land and fresh water lake are combined here.

INTERLAKEN, ON DEAR LAKE  
It has every modern improvement that any property could possibly have. Large beautiful lots, offered at low prices. Five minutes by trolley brings you to the beautiful Lake of Geneva with the distinct social and educational advantages of this "Queen City of the Jersey Coast."  
Write for cottage views and lake scenes on the property.  
SPORNELTZ-LOVELEY-NEVILLE CO., 30 Church St., New York.

## ALFALFA LANDS—TEXAS

WE OFFER LANDS suitable for all staple or truck crops and alfalfa; soil red and chocolate sandy loam; gentle, tilted and very productive; in Rio Grande valley; 2 crops corn, 40 to 70 bu. per acre; cotton 1/2 to 1 bale per acre, grown in this section for years. Price \$30 per acre. This land can be developed into irrigated alfalfa farms, which should easily pay 100% yearly. Highest references. THE ALFALFA RANCH, 351 E. 56th St., Chicago.

## FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR SALE or to let, house of 10 rooms, in thorough repair, on Denmark St., 2 min. from Symphony hall. Write owner for appointment, 131 Myrtle St., Boston; no brokers.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS  
We offer all or part of 5500 acres suitable for vegetable, fruit or pecan farms. P. W. GIBSON, Lakeland, Fla.

## HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT  
ON  
WEST NEWTON HILL  
A single house of 11 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, in one of the best sections, near the Neighborhood Club and Edge-Hill Country Club. Over 15,000 sq. ft. of land. An unusual opportunity; rental \$1000 per annum. Apply to  
WAITT & BURRAGE, Agents,  
406 Centre St., Newton, Mass.  
Telephones Newton North 374 or 375

## MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on first and second mortgages; 4% to 6% interest. Apply P. O. Box 55, Woburn, Mass.

## APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN desires to share valuable apartment. A. SCHULTZ, 10 W. 88th St.

## LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Landscape Specialists  
Fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs at wholesale prices. Transplanting a specialty. Also pruning and grafting. Advice and estimates cheerfully given.  
A. F. STEVENS, JR., & CO., WELLESLEY, MASS.

## INVESTIGATIONS

CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associates of any person investigated; terms reasonable, absolute secrecy. TAYLOR & CO., 15 School St., Boston, Rm. 35. Phone FO. 1811. 2556. Nights, Brookline 2220-W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertisements Column being returned. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay Bm. 1011. Special prices on manuscript work.

## AUTOMOBILES

## THOMAS MOTOR CARS

We offer the following in rebuilt, repainted and guaranteed cars, at VERY REASONABLE PRICES:

1911 Thomas 6-40—7 pass.  
1910 Thomas 6-70—5 pass.  
1909 Thomas 6-70—5 pass.  
1909 Thomas 4-60—7 pass.

Also other high-grade Cars as follows:  
1911 White Gas 40 H. P.—7 pass.  
1911 Herreshoff—5 pass.  
1911 Franklin Model H, 6 cyl.—7 pass.  
1911 Interstate 50—5 pass.  
1910 Buick Model 16—4 pass.

Will be pleased to demonstrate any of these cars at any time.

Thomas Motor Car Co. of Boston  
915 BOYLSTON ST.

LINSCOTT MOTOR CO.  
163 Columbus Ave.

We have taken several cars of various makes in exchange for two 5th and are forced to move these at once as we must make room for a train load of new cars now on the way. We have at present cars ranging from the 1-cylinder runabout to the 6-cylinder touring car. Among these we have Fords, Overlands, Grays, National Buicks, Autocars, Maxwells, etc. Some of these cars are admirably adapted for combination pleasure and commercial purposes. We have also a number of rebuilt two cars. These have been sent running from the factory and are fully equipped and guaranteed. Realizing that to be a paying proposition an article must be a self-sufficient institution, we are prepared to sell some of these on easy terms. The car will therefore be paying for itself while doing your service.

For good all-round honest value see our line.

SEE THAT YOU HAVE  
Efficient Cylinders  
True, Round and Straight.  
SAVES GAS, INCREASES POWER, REBORING AND GRINDING.  
Crank Shafts Straightened.  
General Machine Work.  
SMITH & SCOTT  
Tel. Dor. 2630. DORCHESTER.

George Arcand, General Blacksmith  
Auto Springs and a Specialty  
Auto Forgings Made and All kinds of Frame and Axle Work  
20 Cambridge St. (Back Bay), Boston, Mass.  
Telephone Back Bay 2275

MAKE A NEW MODEL OF YOUR OLD CAR BY ATTACHING  
FORE DOORS  
The color, the striping, the metal trimmings, the inside finish, the contour, all details are uniform with the car to which they are to be attached, made in Buick, Cadillac, Chalmers, E-M-F, Hudson, Marmon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Overland, Oakland, Packard, Premier, Reo, etc. For sale by  
A. E. WOOD, 35 Stanhope St.

1910 WHITE GAS CAR  
30 h. p., 5-pass. touring car, overhauled, repainted and fully equipped with all extras; a bargain. Address X 26, Monitor.

THOMAS 6-40 for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for smaller car; auto was recently overhauled, newly painted, good tires, Cambridge windshield, top, lamps, magneto, Presto tank, rickety car, powerful and very fast. Address X 12, Monitor.

BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY INC., "The Crank Without the Kick" For Automobiles and Motor Boats Write for territory  
585 Boylston St., Boston. 4922 B. B.

1910 Lozier Limousine  
46 h. p., 4 cyl., 7-passenger car in splendid condition, repainted and fully equipped; price reasonable. Address Y 8, Monitor.

N. E. AUTO LIST FOR 1912  
Weekly edition lists 1912 registrations of all N. E. States to date, \$10 yearly. AUTO LIST PUB. CO., 138 Pearl St., Tel. 3430 Main.

1909 COLUMBIA  
30 h. p., 4 cyl. touring car in very good running order and well equipped; all tires nearly new; will demonstrate. Address X 3, Monitor.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
IS IT LOOKING DINGY  
YOUR AUTO OR DELIVERY WAGON?  
If so, Buy Some  
"U-Auto-Varnish"

Apply today, use car tomorrow. Or "The U-Auto-Varnish Renewing Shop," Edgewood St., Roxbury ("Edgewood Garage"), will make your car look like new for you at minimum cost. Arrange with main office, 218 Columbus Ave., Tel. Tremont 410.

POST CARDS  
SEND 10c IN SILVER for five true views of Texas, in colors. POST CARD CLUB, Fort Worth, Tex.

## AUTOMOBILES

## Used Cars

1909 4-Pass. Columbia "40", \$500  
1910 5-Pass. Oakland "40", 550  
1910 2-Pass. Oakland "40", 550  
1910 2-Pass. Interstate "40", 600  
1911 4-Pass. Oakland "30", 700  
1911 2-Pass. Oakland "30", 650  
1911 5-Pass. Oakland "40", 750

All of the above Cars are in nice condition and are REAL BARGAINS.

Massachusetts Motor Co.  
OAKLAND AGENTS  
591 Boylston Street

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES  
Automobile Lubricants  
The Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, O.  
Introduces "Order" oil, shipped in steel barrel with brass faucet, without extra charge.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES  
Trade E. W. Mark  
1912 SHIRTS upward  
Good Variety of Patterns  
L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington Avenue

Toupees  
GUARANTEED  
MME. PEAL & SONS  
30 Taylor Arcade  
BEFORE, Cleveland, O. AFTER.

HATTERS  
Ladies' and Gents' PANAMAS  
and Straw Hats Blocked into latest Shape. Hats Banded, Bound and Cleaned while waiting.

KELLEY'S HAT SHOP,  
22 Province St., off School St., Boston.  
RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant  
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.  
115 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS  
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

OFFICE SUPPLIES  
FRANCIS DOANE & CO.  
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF  
Stationery, Account Books  
BANK, OFFICE AND HOME SUPPLIES  
116 STATE ST., BOSTON

DESKS, SHOW CASES, ETC.  
FOR SALE  
All the goods damaged at Globe-Wernicke fire, 1200-1240 Tremont St., corner of Devonshire; exceptional bargains in wood and steel filing cabinets, sectional bookcases, desks, etc., only slightly injured.

BARGAINS in rolltops; everything for store or office. H. A. DUNNEIGH, 14 Columbia St., between Bedford and Essex sts.

PATENTS  
C. S. GOODING  
Registered Attorney PATENTS  
23 School St., Boston. Established 29 years.

DENTISTRY  
DR. W. E. FRENCH  
47 WINTER ST., ROOM 301, BOSTON.  
DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT, Dentist, Hours 9 to 5; Tel. Oxford 835-3. Room 611, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL, Tel. OX. 1240-149 Tremont St., Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston.

DR. HERMAN E. KAHN, 138 Huntington Ave., Boston. Specialty, Eye, 2806.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON, 7 W. Madison St., Tel. Randolph 797. CHICAGO.

DR. D. V. BOWER, Suite 1250, People's Gas Building, Telephone Central 374. CHICAGO.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HART, 1006 Masonic Temple, Phone Central 5891. CHICAGO.

DR. A. B. H. NUMBERS, 306 Frost Bldg., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LAWYERS  
MacNEILL, BIRD, MacDONALD & BAYFIELD, Solicitors, Bank of Toronto and Bank of Nova Scotia, 901-909 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

JOHN C. HIGDON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Patent and Trade-Mark Causes, Central Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEMENT V. HULL, Attorney-at-Law, 406 Engineers' Bldg., Cleveland, O.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

MARTIN & SHERLOCK, 343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

H. S. DERBY, LAWYER, SACRAMENTO, CAL. All Valley Points.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## ROOMS

## Helvetia Chambers

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cafe in building. References. \$2 to \$5 Per Week. 706 Huntington Av.

ALLSTON, 43 Summit Ave.—3 rooms in pleasant sunny apartment; also in same house, nicely fur. suite of 6 rooms; steam heat; c. h. w. Tel. Brighton 275-1.

BACK BAY, 20 St. Botolph St.—House thoroughly renovated and furnished new throughout; 2 side and 2 square rooms; \$2.50 per week up; 2 baths, open plumbing, con. hot water; telephone.

BACK BAY, 1112 Boylston St.—Any one wanting clean, homelike rooms call or telephone Back Bay 2865-W.

BOYLSTON ST., 1075, suite 6—Square front room, prettily furnished; continuous hot water. Tel. B. B. 4784-1.

BROOKLINE, COOLIDGE CORNER—Large square room, one flight up, in a private boarding house, with home table, detached house. Tel. Brookline 202-W.

CAMBRIDGE—888 Mass. Ave.—Five minutes from Park St., three large, connecting rooms, with modern furniture, housekeeping, ideal for summer. Also single rooms. Tel. 207-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. AVE., 891, suite 7—New large front room, open fireplace, steam heat, 8 min. from Boston; suitable for two; very reasonable.

GAINSBORO ST., 86, suite 4—Delightful, furnished front room, 2 windows, modern conveniences; suitable for 1 or 2 persons.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 215, Suite 3—Large light room; continuous hot water; home privileges. Phone B. B. 4487-R.

MRS. H. A. HILDRETH, 131 Newbury St.—Exclusive neighborhood; guests will find every comfort of a private home, large rooms with all modern improvements and fine home table. Ref. Tel. B. B. 3050-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished 2 or 3 connected rooms; continuous hot water; home privileges. Ref. Tel. B. B. 21867.

NEWBURY ST., 224—Well furnished rooms; nice quiet house for business people. Tel. B. B. 769-W.

ROOM REGIST-Y  
HUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO., 30 Huntington Ave., Room 208.  
ST. BOTOLPH ST., 140  
LARGE front alcove room, nicely furnished; quiet house.

THREE ROOMS  
In beautiful new house; finest location in Winthrop. Address W 10, Monitor.

TO SUBLET—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen and bath; Beacon St., Back Bay; cool in summer; very reasonable rent; references exchanged. P 36, Monitor Office.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, suite 42—Two or three furnished outside rooms, separate or connected; heat, bath, electric, etc.; storm front; 5c to Boston; small family, ocean front. Address Q 8, Monitor.

WINTHROP BEACH, MASS.—Fur. sunny rms., summer or winter, elec. lights, storm front. Address Q 8, Monitor.

Press Women to Give Waxworks  
New England Woman's Press Association is to give its annual entertainment in Copley hall, April 16. This year the president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce, has engaged Mrs. Jarley, who will present her celebrated waxworks. The "lady of the caravan, owner of the waxworks show" (Mrs. Lulu S. Upham) has imported several new figures specially for this occasion, among them: "Drummer Girl" (Miss Florence L. Dawson), "Whistler Etching" (Miss Ella F. Chamberlain), "Lights of Lynn" (scene from "The Feast of Roses"), "Parisian Damsel" (Miss Vera Bray), and will give personal attention to this performance.

As "Grandfather and Little Nell" (Louis Ransom and Mrs. Ida Merrill Guild—"To say nothing of this dog") will be interesting spectators. Mrs. Myra B. Lord is business manager for Mrs. Jarley. Miss E. Helen Steele, stage director; Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, press agent; Mrs. Marie A. Moore, costumer. The entertainment will be followed by dancing, and a tea room in charge of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb and Mrs. Alice Turner Nye will be open the entire evening.

LOWELLEXPECTS  
BREAK IN RANKS  
LOWELL, Mass.—Influences which won the wage fight of textile operatives at Lawrence apparently were at work today and there was all the forenoon an undercurrent of belief that the mill owners will break ranks and grant the demands of their workers before another week.

From sources unquestioned came the report today that three of the seven largest mills here have made overtures through their agents to the strikers. This action is said to be in exact opposition to the tenets of the Lowell Manufacturers Association and it has caused some feeling among the mill owners, who have adopted openly defensive attitudes against each other.

There were informal street parades today and a gathering on the Common this afternoon is planned by the Industrial Workers of the World leaders.

WAGE RAISE CALLED HOLD-UP  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Otis N. Pierce, president of the Manufacturers Association, in discussing the granting of a second 5 per cent advance in wages, declares that the labor unions of this city have shown an attitude in the recent wage crisis which, if adhered to in the future will bring disaster to the fine cotton goods industry. Mr. Pierce termed the demand of the operatives at this time a hold-up.

AMOSKEAG WORKERS STRIKE  
MANCHESTER, N. H.—At least 600 of the 15,000 employees of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which has here the largest cotton mill in the world, have gone out on strike, under the auspices of the I. W. O. Great efforts are being made by leaders of that organization to get all the em-

## DESKS

## HARPOON THE CASTOR

that won't drop out EASY TO ATTACH SLIDING INDESTRUCTIBLE INEXPENSIVE. NOISELESS.

Made of Armored Nickel Steel. Will not break or wear out. Will not scratch or mar hardwood floors.

Four sizes. Width of chair leg should be twice as wide as castor used.  
No. 2 ..... 1 1/2 inch No. 4 ..... 3 1/2 inch  
No. 3 ..... 2 1/2 inch No. 5 ..... 4 1/2 inch  
10c for set of 4. Order now.  
H. L. STEARNS DESK CO.  
85-87-89 Portland St.  
Phone Haymarket 2580-2581.

## TEACHERS' AGENCIES

TEACHERS, ambitious, who wish to secure better positions, write to THE TEACHERS' AGENCY, 415 STATE ST., MUTUAL BLDG., WORCESTER, MASS., for application blank. School superintendents are coming every day for teachers. Our aim is to place good teachers in touch with them. Now is the time to register. Carrie E. Brown, Carrie F. Knight, Managers.

## BOARD AND ROOMS

THE COLONIAL  
This fine old Winchester mansion, having an ideal location in best residential section. Spacious grounds; accommodations for automobiles. Have a few first-class rooms with excellent table board for summer and winter months; references given and required; unexcelled train service to Boston. For further particulars communicate with 331 Main street, or tel. Winchester 333.

CAMBRIDGE, 33 Gurney St.—Board and room for middle-aged business or elderly woman in American family; pleasant surroundings; steam heat; ref. ex. tel. 2988-M.



# Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Castile from Old Castile

Laco is genuine imported Spanish Castile soap, made in Old Castile, Spain, where this kind of soap originated.

There are castiles and castiles. Some made of an inferior grade of olive oil, others only "near castiles" containing less than 10 per cent of olive oil.

Laco Castile Soap contains only absolutely pure, highest test olive oil—no adulterants, no animal fats, no perfume. It is the highest grade castile soap you can buy.

Even a "good" castile is recognized as better than ordinary soaps. Why not buy LACO and get the best?

Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't LACO send us his name and 10 cents for full size cake.



**LACO**  
Castile Soap  
10c

6 Cakes, 50c. 12 Cakes, \$1.00  
LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Sole Importers

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

An exhibition and sale of rare pearls and other precious gems is now attracting connoisseurs to the store of the Smith Patterson Company, 52 Summer street. It is said to be the largest and most valuable collection of the kind that has ever been exhibited in Boston. Some of the stones are set in beautiful and graceful mountings and some unset. Included are a number of world-renowned pearls and jewels. Among them are the famous "Shah of Persia" and "Star of Kimberly" diamonds, a number of canary and deep blue diamonds, pearl necklaces and pendants, diamond necklaces, sapphire pendants, pearl and diamond dog collars and Dutch collars in unique designs—some of the individual pieces and gems representing a small fortune each. The "Shah of Persia" diamond is probably the most brilliant canary diamond in the world. When it was purchased in 1885 it weighed in the rough 228 carats. It was first cut for the Indian market, weighing when cut 117 carats, and was christened "Le Shah Perse." Later having been recut to 95½ carats it was purchased by the ambassador of the Shah of Persia. It is again offered for sale and will be on exhibition at the Smith Patterson Company's store until April 7. The exhibition is public and lovers of beautiful gems are invited to visit it.

A department big enough to make a good sized store, has been added to its establishment by Chandler & Co., especially for girls from grammar school to college age. It opens Monday morning. The prettiest, the nattiest suits and frocks that could be procured have been gathered for this occasion so that the person who visits the department will be sure to find there the latest and best ideas for girls the season offers. Too often the young girl in search of something to wear, or the mother in her behalf, has found that nothing satisfactory was offered. Things were either not good enough in quality, or not the right style, frequently compelling the purchase of a garment designed for a woman as the better choice of two poor ones if a standard of quality and fashion were to be maintained. Garments designed for older persons are seldom suitable for young girls. These have a style of their own which, while the general effect of what they wear may be the same as that of garments worn by their mothers or grandmothers, has a difference of line and cut that gives it an individuality of its own.

In Paris the great couturiers already recognize mademoiselle and her gowns and hats in the opening collections of styles for the season, and this side of the water girls are no less exacting than their French cousins in their demands for the proper cut, finish, quality of material and general correctness of the style of their garments, yet to satisfy these needs has not been an easy matter on the part of parent or daughter.

Chandler & Co. is starting its new department with the idea of making it in all respects the equal of its departments for women. All the new styles and fabrics, all the new colors, all the novelties of the season in suits, coats and frocks for girls and young women from 10 years to 20, have been gathered in it, all exhibiting the same high standard of quality and style as that maintained in the other departments of the store.

materials but different in style, and three-piece model suits. For young girls of high school or college age are coats, dresses and suits of all the favored spring materials from the serges, chevots and mixtures of early spring to the fashionable linens and taffetas for summer. Serges, taffetas and linens are reproduced in frocks for street, home, school and afternoon wear, and to these are added lingerie frocks daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery, dresses of chiffon, meteor, crepe de chine, messaline and foulard, cordaline dresses and seashore suits of navy and white serge. Some of the suits are plain, some demi-tailored. Adaptations of French period styles are characteristic of many of them. The more elaborate dresses are suitable for the social affairs that characterize the spring and early summer season, school and college dances, luncheons, garden parties, commencement exercises and weddings.

In order to establish at once the success of the department the opening will be marked by offering all the garments under the usual prices at which goods of this character are sold. While this means an immediate loss it is believed it will result eventually in bigger returns. The new department has been located on the fourth floor of the building, which has been entirely refitted and handsomely appointed for its new use.

A feature is made by Mme. May & Co. of 15 Temple place of the cutting and care of children's hair. The latest styles are studied for cutting and arranging the hair of little people and care is taken to suit these to the faces and individuality of the children. Children are made welcome here and usually, having been here once, like to come again. Mme. May carries an excellent quality of hair goods. Many made pieces are kept in stock and others are made according to order. Braids, switches, bangs, transformations, whatever may be desired to build a good coiffure are carried or made to match any hair. Hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring and pedicuring are done. The establishment is fitted attractively.

Pretty spring novelties suitable for gifts, souvenirs and favors are to be found at the new shop conducted by Miss Hackett at 149 Tremont street. Miss Hackett offers some particularly pleasing articles for spring gift-giving and at prices that are as attractive as the things themselves. A specialty is being made of Easter cards. The shop is open only this week at the end of which it will be closed, Miss Hackett going on a tour of the spring and summer resorts.

A beautiful hat suitable for smart spring functions and for garden parties as soon as the season becomes more advanced is being shown by Mrs. Seymour of 97 Gainsborough street. It is simply made of black maline and ostrich feathers, but they are arranged with beautiful curves and artistic touch. Mrs. Seymour was for some time hat trimmer for Downing and her buyer in Paris. A feature of her summer hats is that instead of being made on wire frames they are made on a stiff crinoline imported from France. They fit the head better than the wire frames, retain their shape better, and are far more comfortable. Her hats are all artistic and chic.

Tedious, and what has come to be regarded as unnecessary academic practice is eliminated in the New School of Art in Boston. Individuality and independence in work are encouraged and developed. Students are taught to think and to give expression to their feelings and emotions in an individual way. The aim of the new school is to give thorough

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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We will call and cover your kitchen table with sheet aluminum. Always clean. Soap and water will do it.

Our Aluminum Solder is the only known product that will make "stronger than new" parts soldered by it. Invaluable for households. We sell and repair everything aluminum.

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"Indispensable for the practical usage of the amateur or professional." A key to beautifying home grounds.

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Full green cloth, gold letter, 10x12, 75c.  
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and practical technical training in drawing, painting, composition, design and the crafts, fitting students to turn their faculties to practical as well as artistic account. The instructors are: Vesper Lincoln George, Don Jas John Connah and Frank J. Marshall. Mr. George studied in Paris under Jules Lefebvre and Benjamin Constant. His experience embraces practical designing, including leaded glass, furniture, interior decorating, lithography and commercial design, mural figure painting and decoration. He has had charge of the department of design of the Massachusetts State Normal art school for eight years and was for seven years at the head of the department of design at the Lowell Textile school.

Mr. Connah studied at the Royal Academies of Weimar and Dusseldorf and the Academie Julian of Paris. In 1896 he became director of the Chase school in New York, founded by William M. Chase, later changed to the New York School of Art. During the most successful period of the school, up to 1907, Mr. Connah was one of the principal instructors, and controlled its policy.

Mr. Marshall is a graduate of the Massachusetts State Normal Art school and a member of the Arts and Crafts societies of Boston and New York. He is an expert workman, familiar with the processes for working silver, setting stones, and enameling, and in these fields has added many discoveries of his own. Pupils are admitted to any of the classes at any time there are vacancies. A summer school is conducted at West Gloucester from June 15 to Sept. 15. Communications regarding the school should be addressed to Vesper L. George, 144 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

## DINNER HOUR ORDER POSTED

One-hour-for-dinner men won in the recent vote at the Charlestown navy yard. The order for a full dinner hour beginning next Monday, was posted Friday afternoon. The new schedule of hours will be from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 5 p. m. The present hours have been from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 12:30 to 4:30 p. m.

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Formerly of F. A. Walker & Co.

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25c Will End Your Ironing Board Cover Troubles Forever

Patented in U. S. and Canada.

If you do your own ironing you know what a bother it is to change covers—how hard it is to sew or tack on the new cover and get it tight and smooth.

Quick Catch Clips do away with all tacking and sewing. Fit any board. Enable you to change covers in half a minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands of women use them—and a woman was the inventor.

Send 25c. in coin now, before you forget THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.

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Improved and different from all others. Don't be deceived. Patented June, 1901.

One burner heats entire top. Mail orders filled at once. Send name and number of stove. Price \$3.50; express paid up to 75c. Territorial agents wanted. Made only by GAS STOVE IMP. CO., 54 and 56 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

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Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet. Telephone 225 Roxbury

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BUILT TO BANG ABOUT  
The Barrel With the Heavy V SLAT

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Many of the First Barrels Made Are Still in Service on the Streets of Boston

The SAFETY Barrel was the first Ash Barrel made with any V-Shaped Metallic SLAT

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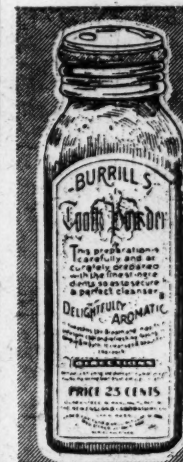
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THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown in the picture is the best and biggest outfit ever made of its kind; seven pieces of enamelware; the low price and great value will surprise you. We invite you to call and investigate this offer. Write to N. B. MFG. CO., 46 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

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Your dealer will not try to substitute when you say "BURRILL'S."

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FROM THE HEAT BY USING A

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THE BREYER PRINTING CO., 526 FEDERAL ST., CHICAGO. Catalog, color and job printing. Har. 7450. E. F. Breyer, Pres. & Mgr. L. W. Becker, V. P. & Gen. Supt. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas.

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# Stocks Steady at Close

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES

Industrials Have Advanced to Greater Extent Than Rail Issues—Fluctuations Small Today

LONDON IS FIRMER

Price movements in the New York stock market this week have indicated much hesitancy on the part of operators. The Boston market has been less erratic. New York trading has reflected a tendency to wait for a reaction which has been generally expected. However, the wise ones say that because the opinion has been general that a reaction was due none was likely to take place at this juncture, price movements usually going contrary to general expectations.

It has been a week of irregular price movements and the net changes have been small. The level of average prices is now close to the high of last year. The industrials have had the greatest advance.

Early trading in New York today reflected an easy tone. Fluctuations during the first few minutes were small and without significance. Superior Copper was a feature of the local trading. It had a good advance during the first sales.

Trading was quiet during the short session. Reading was the most active feature. After opening up 1/2 at 16 1/2 and advanced more than 2 points. American Copper preferred was in demand. It opened off 1/2 at 10 3/4 and advanced more than a point. The common also was in better demand. The American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper moved up fractionally. The copper generally were firm.

Superior Copper on the local exchange opened off 1/2 at 31 1/2 and rose to 33. Calumet & Hecla opened off 2 points at 45 and went to 47. The agricultural chemical issues sold ex right this morning and were in fair demand. Arizona Commercial bonds were strong. They opened up 4 points at 65 and went to 70 before the close.

LONDON—Attendance on the stock exchange was limited today owing to the Oxford-Cambridge University boat race but sentiment was cheerful. Gilt-edged investments were maintained, and home rails hardened. Underground issues were signalled by a fresh spurt. The fact that three miners' districts balloted to refuse to return to work has no special influence on the general situation.

American Railway shares steady above New York closing figures. Canadian Pacific displayed continued improvement, and Coppers held strong. A heavy tone in Mexican Railway securities was due to the poor earnings. Other departments quiet. Rio Tinto up 1/2 at 76 1/2.

Cotential Bourses quiet.

COTTON ESTIMATE OF THE GINNERS

NEW YORK—President Taylor of the National Ginner's Association, in reporting indicated commercial crop for 1911-12, adds 320,000 bales to the census figures of 16,500,000, including lint, making 16,820,000 bales.

Taking into account quantities gathered later than March 21, and other unguessed quantities of various kinds and conditions, the aggregate cotton yield of the past year was practically 16,500,000 bales.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD  
February  
Total operating rev. \$807,859  
Total operating exp. 588,550  
Net operating rev. 219,309  
Total net revenue 218,556  
Taxes 80,737  
Operating income 137,819  
Operating expense 170,334  
Net income 17,485

ALABAMA-GREAT SOUTHERN  
February  
Net revenues \$385,905  
Net operating exp. 109,247  
Net income 276,658  
Operating income 276,658  
Operating expense 170,334  
Net income 106,324

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS  
February  
Operating revenues \$781,081  
Operating expenses 522,077  
Net operating revenue 259,004  
Operating income 259,004  
Operating expense 170,334  
Net income 88,670

GEORGIA-SOUTHERN FLORIDA  
February  
Operating revenues \$214,933  
Operating expenses 182,258  
Net operating revenue 32,675  
Operating income 32,675  
Operating expense 170,334  
Net income 16,341

SEABOARD AIR LINE  
February  
Operating revenues \$233,859  
Operating expenses 107,021  
Net operating revenue 126,838  
Operating income 126,838  
Operating expense 170,334  
Net income 56,504

INACTIVE SECURITIES  
American Glue Co. 147.00  
American Thread Co. 147.00  
American Writing Paper Co. 82.25  
Bos. Rev. B. & L. 151.00  
Harford Carpet Corp. 151.00  
Houston Oil Co. 151.00  
Kirby Lumber Co. 63.00  
Langston Monotype 10.00  
Massachusetts Real Estate 30.00  
Swift & Co. 30.00  
United States Envelope Co. 100.25  
United States Envelope Co. 100.25  
Western Pacific R. R. 87.50

ATLANTIC CITY PIER BURNS  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Young's pier, the oldest and most popular of the big pleasure piers jutting into the ocean which made this resort famous, was destroyed by fire last night.

STANDARD OIL ADVANCES  
NEW YORK—Under the influence of reports that the company will declare a dividend of \$100 a share in cash the stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been strong and active. The issue advanced this morning \$3 or a gain of about \$19 since Friday.

DR. BRADFORD NAMED DEAN  
Dr. Edward H. Bradford of Boston has been nominated by the Harvard corporation as dean of the Harvard medical school, to succeed Dr. Henry A. Christian. This nomination will come before the board of overseers April 10 and, it is expected, will be confirmed.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Amalgamated	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Car. Fndry.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am. H. & L. Co.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Ice	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Am. Locomotive	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Smelting	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Steel Fndry.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Sugar	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Am. T. & T.	146 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Am. Writing P. Co.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Atchafalaya	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Atchafalaya	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Beth Steel	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Beth Steel	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
B. & O. R. R.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Ca. Pacific	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chi. & N. W.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Chicago Traction	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
China	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Col. Fuel	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Col. Southern	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Con. Gas	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Corn Products	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cres. Carpet Co.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Del. & Hudson	170 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
Denver	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
D. S. & A. P.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Erle	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Gen. Electric	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Goldfield	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore.	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Harvester	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Harvester	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Ill. Central	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Ill. Central	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
Inter-Met.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Int. Marine	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int. Marine	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Int. Paper	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Int. Paper	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Pump	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Kan. City So.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Lehigh Valley	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Lehigh Valley	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
MacKay	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2
MacKay	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
M. S. & S. M.	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Missouri Pacific	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
N. R. of Mex. Ist. P.	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Nat. Enameling	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Nat. Enameling	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Nat. Lead	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
N. R. of Mex. 2d P.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. & H. R.	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
N. Y. & H. R.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Nevada Consol.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Norfolk & Western	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Northern American	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Northern Pacific	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Peoples Gas	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Pressed Steel	160 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Quincy	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Quincy	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
R. & C. S. P.	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Reading 1st P.	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2
Reading 2d P.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Republic Steel	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
S. L. & S. R.	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Southern Pacific	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Southern Railway	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
S. L. & S. R. 2d P.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Tennessee Copper	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Texas Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Third Ave. W.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Toledo S. L. & W.	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Toledo S. L. & W.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Toledo S. L. & W.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Tw. City R. P.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Union Pacific	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Union Pacific	171 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2
Utah Copper	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
U. S. Realty	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
U. S. Rubber	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st P.	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Steel	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
U. S. Steel	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
U. S. Steel	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. Steel	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
U. S. Steel	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
U. S. Steel	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
U. S. Steel	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
U. S. Steel	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
U. S. Steel	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Ag. Chem.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Am. Can. Co.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Car. Fndry.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am. H. & L. Co.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Ice	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Am. Locomotive	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Smelting	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Steel Fndry.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Sugar	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Am. T. & T.	146 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Am. Writing P. Co.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Atchafalaya	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Atchafalaya	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Beth Steel	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Beth Steel	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
B. & O. R. R.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Ca. Pacific	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Chi. & Gt. West.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chi. & N. W.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Chicago Traction	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
China	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Col. Fuel	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Col. Southern	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Con. Gas	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Corn Products	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Cres. Carpet Co.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Del. & Hudson	170 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
Denver	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
D. S. & A. P.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Erle	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Gen. Electric	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Goldfield	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore.	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Harvester	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Harvester	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Ill. Central	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Ill. Central	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
Inter-Met.	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Int. Marine	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int. Marine	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Int. Paper	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Int. Paper	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Int. Pump	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Kan. City So.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Lehigh Valley	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2</



## Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

## APPRECIATION OF THE INDUSTRIALS IN CURRENT YEAR

Good Rise in Market Values Has Taken Place, New High Points Having Been Made the Past Week

## STEEL'S BIG GAIN

The upward trend of the stock markets, which commenced around the first of February, has carried many of the leading industrial stocks to new high levels for the current year. New highs for the year were made during the past week in such issues as Amalgamated, American Beet Sugar, American Cotton Oil, Smelters, American Sugar, American Telephone, National Lead and Peoples Gas.

Taking 18 representative industrials listed on the New York stock exchange and figuring the appreciation in market values which has occurred since January, when most of the stocks were selling at bottom prices, it is noted that the increase in market value is nearly \$130,000,000.

The following table shows the high and the low for the year, together with Friday's closing price, the advance from the low and the total appreciation in market value of 20 leading industrial issues:

	High	Low	Yes.	Close	Adv.	Appreciation
Amal.	81 1/2	60	80 1/2	20 1/2	\$1,742,227	
Am. Beet Sugar	65 1/2	52 1/2	65 1/2	13 1/2	1,125,000	
Am. Cotton Oil	58 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/2	9 1/2	8,400,000	
Am. Sugar	53 1/2	43 1/2	53 1/2	10 1/2	1,441,833	
Am. Telephone	40 1/2	31 1/2	40 1/2	9 1/2	1,812,000	
Am. T. & P.	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	2 1/2	11,700,000	
Am. T. & P.	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	2 1/2	11,700,000	
Am. T. & P.	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	2 1/2	11,700,000	
Am. T. & P.	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	2 1/2	11,700,000	
Am. T. & P.	14 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	2 1/2	11,700,000	

## DIVIDENDS

The Fifth National Bank of New York declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on its stock, payable April 1. The Union Natural Gas Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 8.

The Chicago, Memphis & Gulf Railroad Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable to holders of record March 30.

Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.

The Walpole Paper Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock, payable April 15 to stockholders of record April 1.

The Western States Gas & Electric Company of Delaware regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

Mechanics mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25. This is its fifth successive dividend of 1 per cent. Its quarterly rate formerly was 1 1/2 per cent.

The two shillings dividend declaration of Anglo-American Oil Company is equivalent to 10 per cent on the stock, which has a par value of £1 a share. Amount of stock outstanding is £1,000,000. The payment is about what had been expected by those informed on company's affairs.

CHICAGO BOARD					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Settle
Wheat	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Nov.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Dec.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Jan.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Feb.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Mar.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Apr.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
May	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
June	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
July	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Aug.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Sept.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2
Oct.	1.02 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2	1.02 1/2



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SOLID OIL AS FUEL  
EXPECTED TO SOLVE  
CARRIAGE PROBLEM

Authority Declares That  
Opening of Panama Canal  
Will Enable Product to Be  
Purchased at Cheap Rate

## INTERVIEW TELLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It seems probable that solid oil will soon be used as a substitute for coal for heating purposes. Experiments are being made to produce petroleum in such a form of solidity as to make it practical for every day use, both for household and manufacturing purposes.

The managing director of the Petroleum Solid Fuel Company, J. D. Armstrong, discussed the subject with a representative of the Standard and said that the difficulty experienced in using liquid petroleum for admiralty and commercial purposes lies simply in the matter of storage and carriage, of packing and handling. In the case of liquid, gravitation pipes, tanks on board ship, and barrels on railway wagons have to be used. The capital expenditure is enormous, and millions of capital would be required to bring sufficient oil in liquid form to this country so as to give the manufacturers all they require.

By rendering petroleum solid, the difficulty of carriage and handling would be entirely overcome. The solid petroleum would require only the same handling as bricks, or coal, or coke. Oil in a solid state is economical to use, light in weight, and burns extremely well. Solid oil can be used under any boiler which is now constructed for coal or coke. If oil purchasers realized that they would make more profit through solidifying the whole of their output they could not hesitate to adopt the process. There would, no doubt, be plenty of competition, but before long the demand would far outrun the supply.

Solid fuel has been tried for industrial purposes and has always given good results. The supply of petroleum in California is practically inexhaustible and the opening of the Panama canal will enable the sale of solid oil at cheap rates.

M. POINCARE REVIEWS  
FRENCH POLICY AND  
SAYS ENTENTE FIRM

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The decision of M. Poincare to induce all the previous prime ministers to forego their right to replying to M. Jaures, and to accept the responsibility of answering the strictures of the Socialist leader himself, robbed the debate on Morocco of a considerable amount of interest.

It was impossible, Mr. Poincare pointed out, for his predecessors in the office of prime minister to answer M. Jaures without having previously obtained the permission of the government of Europe with whom their negotiations have been carried on. It was therefore natural that he should make himself responsible for the reply of all of them; and he desired to confine his reply to the statement that undoubtedly these ministers had done everything in their power in the interests of the country as those interests appealed to them, with the result that after years of negotiations France had obtained a protectorate over Morocco which was the ultimate and logical conclusion of her policy in that country.

There was no doubt that mistakes had been made, that was probably inevitable, but these mistakes had been overcome as the negotiations proceeded, with the result that France's position was stronger today in Morocco than it had ever been in the past.

As for the future, M. Poincare was on the point of leaving for Fez where the treaty between the Sultan and the French government would be signed, without prejudice to the negotiations which were being carried on with Spain. As for the entente cordiale it remained intact. England was engaged in conversations with Germany, just as the other European nations had been engaged from time to time in various conversations among themselves, but the government had been given the assurance that there was nothing whatever prejudicial to the interests of France in these conversations, and that the Anglo-French entente would be preserved inviolable, constituting as it did in the opinion of both countries, one of the strongest guarantees of European peace.

## GERMAN TRADE TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Returns issued for the month of February show that the value of German imports for home consumption, exclusive of precious metals, was \$24,125,000, and of the exports \$24,945,000.

## GIANT CROMLECH NEAR DUBLIN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Cromlech at Glen Druid, which is one of most perfect of its class

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN—The Cromlech in the townlands and parish of Tully near Carrickmines is one of the finest to be seen in the neighborhood of Dublin, and the most perfect of its class. It is situated in the grounds of Glen Druid.

The table stone is very large and roughly wedge-shaped, the under part being smooth, whilst in the upper surface of the stone, which is of granite, there are two deep marks with channels which lead to the corner of the stone.

The stone measures 15½ feet in length,

15 feet in breadth, and weighs 38 tons. It varies in thickness from three to five feet, whilst the chamber beneath it is 10½x4ft. 8in. at the east end, 9½ft. in the center and nearly 4ft. in the west end. The height from the floor to the roof in the center is 7ft. 2in.

There is an anti-chamber or portico, separated from the main chamber, 5ft. in width at entrance, 4ft. 1in. at the inner side, 3ft. 2in. in depth on the south side and 2ft. 5in. on the north side.

The Cromlech is of a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity into the country.

SILVER BADGES  
IN ENGLAND MARK  
LAW BREAKERS

Trophy of Honor Is Proudly  
Worn on Breast Showing  
That Owner Has Been Put  
in Jail for an Illegal Act

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fact of having done a term of imprisonment has not until recent times been worn as a feather in the cap. But times change as seasons and other things do and now a "gaol bird" is one of the very finest and most honored of its kind.

Cropped hair need not be given time to grow in secret, nor need one's absence from respectable society on an enforced visit at his majesty's expense be longer accounted for by a Baron Munchausen tale, for today a badge of honor marks the breaker of the law, the much coveted trophy being worn openly and bravely on the breast.

It is no uncommon sight today in omnibuses, trains, restaurants, and all or any public place to see the modest silver badge—a barred gate with a broad arrow and chain attached—pinned proudly in a conspicuous place where all can see it, and those who happen to know can recognize that the wearer has been arrested, tried and sentenced for some breach of the law of the land.

The law breakers of today hope to be the law makers of tomorrow, or at any rate to be the means of introducing in their country a wider sense of government as they see it, and having suffered for their convictions they are not ashamed to proclaim the fact to the world.

ALSACE-LORRAINE  
DIET ECONOMIZES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The progressive Second Chamber of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet, which is largely composed of Social Democrats, is continuing its policy of economy. Not content with abolishing the Kaiser's appanage and curtailing the Lord Lieutenant's allowance, the members have now decided to deduct 12,000 marks from the salary of the secretary of state, which leaves him with the sum of 22,000 marks. They have, moreover, in the budget commission, abolished the so-called government police fund which amounts to 44,000 marks. Other economies are under discussion. Whether, however, all will be put into actual practice remains to be seen.

TRADE BOARD ASKS  
FOR LOOKOUT MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the last two years the Board of Trade has been inspecting the coast of the United Kingdom, and has been finding out the most suitable place for the establishment of lookout stations in the place of coastguard stations which have now been done away with.

The new scheme will necessitate the erection of 92 watch-huts, which will be occupied by the lookout men, who will be able to communicate with the nearest coastguard station by telephone. There will be need of a considerable increase of lookout men, but the general expenses entailed in the new scheme will not come up for consideration before the end of the financial year.

## QUEENSLAND NAMES SCHOLAR

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—R. W. H. Mellor, formerly of the Ipswich, Queensland, grammar school, has been selected as the Queensland Rhodes scholar for the current year.

LIBERALS REFRAIN  
FROM CONTESTS IN  
UNIONIST VACANCIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Nothing perhaps could be more significant of the trend of political opinion at the present moment than the attitude of the Liberal party towards the present vacancies in the House of Commons.

Three of these have occurred simultaneously since that in Hereford city, and as in the case of Hereford city there seems to be no inclination on the part of the Liberals to contest any of them. The seat in South East Essex, for which the Hon. Rupert Guinness is standing as a Unionist, is threatened by a Labor candidate if he can secure the votes and financial support of that party, but the Liberals themselves have decided not to contest it.

In North Hereford, as in the case of Hereford city, the seat is to be permitted to go to the Unionists without contest, while the Epsom division of Surrey will apparently share the same fate. It is perfectly clear from this that the Liberals are of opinion that contests in any of these seats at the present moment would have the effect of showing an increase in the Unionist majority, and that they have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is wiser to risk the loss of prestige inherent in withholding their opposition than to face that which would accrue from a disastrous election campaign.

PRICE OF POLO  
PONIES IN INDIA  
CAUSES ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

AMBALA, India—It was really about time that something was done to endeavor to check the ever-ascending price of polo ponies or, at any rate, to place those who are incapable of purchasing a 4000-rupee animal on some sort of equality with those who can.

Those who number themselves among the former class will consequently regard with satisfaction the principal resolution passed at a meeting held here recently at the ninth Hodson horse mess. The resolution recorded the unanimous opinion of those present that, in the interest of the polo-playing community generally, it was necessary that some measures should be taken to stop the increasing price of ponies. Various proposals were then brought forward to give effect to the object of the resolution, and it is to be hoped that more will be heard of this matter.

The fact is that officers with limited private means find themselves nowadays unable to play polo in stations where they would be fitted against others whose larger resources enable them to mount themselves on first-class animals, and thus the poorer officers are unable to play at all. This is bad for the game and bad for the army, as it tends, on the one hand, to set up a wealth distinction among officers and, on the other, to prevent many who would gladly play from taking part in a game which, more probably than any other, tends to that horsemanship and dash which is such an asset to any officer, especially to one belonging to a mounted branch of the service.

The meeting at Ambala was a small affair, but who knows how great its ultimate results may be? At any rate, it evidences a desire to restore Indian polo to its former condition, and that may be considered a healthy sign.

BRITISH FORCE OF  
150,000 READY IF  
NEEDED ABROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of the debate on the army estimates a statement of considerable importance was made by Colonel Seely, under secretary of state for war, with regard to British military preparedness.

If the word "mobilize" were given that day, he asserted, within a few days' time a force of 150,000 men could be sent abroad, fully equipped with ammunition and provisions, and reinforced for three months, without withdrawing a single man from the eastern garrisons.

That marked the most remarkable advance in the whole military history of the country, and had been brought about as a result of much thought and effort and expense, the cutting down of redundant things, and the provision of many necessary things. Nothing like it, he maintained, had been attempted before.

## SALAR-ED-DOWLEH AGGRESSIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—As if the difficulties of the Persian ministers were not sufficient in their negotiations with Russia, Salar-ed-Dowleh appears to have instituted what is described as a reign of terror in the neighborhood of Kirman-shah. The reports of the atrocities perpetrated by him are of the most abominable description, and it is declared that so far from being in any way deterred by the defeat of the ex-Shah he declares that it has merely opened the way to him to institute a campaign against Teheran on his own account.

NATIONAL MILITARY TRAINING  
IS URGED FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Colonel Yate Considers That Territorial System Has Been  
Proven Inadequate by Four-Year Trial, but His  
Resolution Is Opposed by Government and Labor

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It was only to be expected that the question of national military training should come up in the course of the debate on the army estimates. The question was introduced by Colonel Yate, who moved a resolution that the territorial army should be supplanted by a system of national military training.

After four years' trial of the territorial force, he pointed out, Britain had not a sufficient number of men to secure the safety of the country. Though there were 264,000 men on the establishment, only 150,000 of these did their 15 days' camp training; if they wished, therefore, to have 264,000 trained men they would have to double the establishment of the force.

National cadet training, he urged, was needed for the youths from 14 to 17 years and national training for the men from 18 to 22 years of age. Every able-bodied man, high or low, rich or poor, should go into camp in his eighteenth year for four months' training and be liable for further short periods of training in the next three years if required. Only in this way could Britain get a home defence force of sufficient strength to take over the defence of these islands on the departure abroad of the troops of the expeditionary force.

The labor point of view was set forth by Mr. Clynes, who pointed out that the accredited representatives of at least 2,000,000 of the working men of the country had, on various occasions, decided by overwhelming majorities against the proposal before the House. They regarded it as unnecessary for geographical and military reasons and

because they should look to the navy for the defense of the nation and the empire.

In reply to Colonel Yate's proposal, Colonel Seely, under secretary of state for war, pointed out that the adoption of compulsion for the military forces would not assist the navy in any way. The cost of any scheme for four months' service and for subsequent training, even if they allowed for the rejection of 47 per cent, would be at least £8,000,000. That was over and above the £5,000,000 now spent on the special reserve and the territorial force.

It was perfectly true that a raid or even an invasion might be attempted which would make it necessary to fight in Britain; but it was also true that for hundreds of years there had been no serious fighting with a foreign power in these islands, whereas they had been fighting overseas all the time.

What they had to think of principally was not fighting in those islands but overseas, and it was the opinion of those best qualified to judge that to recruit the territorials or any smaller force by compulsion would not be beneficial to the foreign service army.

Finally Colonel Seely asked whether it was better to have a compulsorily or a voluntarily enlisted army. It was admitted by all, he said, that an enormous number of people in Britain were strongly opposed to the compulsory principle. This being so, in a compulsorily enlisted army an immense number of recruits would be unwilling soldiers. Was an army, he asked, of which the majority, or at any rate a large proportion, were unwilling, likely to succeed in war?

PRODUCE EXPORT  
OF NEW ZEALAND  
SHOWN BY BOATS

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Shipments of lines of New Zealand produce will be made from the Dominion to London by the following steamers:

Steamer	Ex.	Carries	Qrs.
Mutual	3.12.12	25,000	56,000
Mamari	3.12.12	19,000	64,000
Rotorua	7.12.12	16,412	25,000
Kaipara	10.12.12	22,412	31,000
Star of Scotland	9.12.12	21,412	56,000
Boxes	Crates	Tons	Bales
Butter	36,000	11,500	27
Maize	7,450	34	11,300
Star of Scotland	20	9,000	...

MEMBERSHIP IN WAR  
COLLEGE ESSENTIAL  
FOR STAFF POSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a circular which has just been issued to all commanders-in-chief, captains and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels at home and abroad it is pointed out that the war staff is designed to provide a body of officers so trained as to qualify them for employment at the admiralty, and on staff duties of various descriptions.

Hitherto no special rules have governed the system of choosing officers for posts at the admiralty or on the staffs of commanders-in-chief; they have been selected upon the best general appreciation possible of their personal qualities; in future, however, membership of the war staff will be a primary condition.

The qualifying course at the war college is to last a year and will comprise two sessions divided by service in the summer maneuvers. Officers who complete this course in a satisfactory manner will be eligible for staff employment as vacancies occur. After leaving the war college, whether they hold war staff appointments or not, it is arranged that they shall maintain a systematic correspondence with the president of the war college and his assistants on general questions of professional interest or staff duties, in order that their contact with the war college may be unbroken.

Membership of the war staff, the circular continues, implies no right to staff appointments, and war staff officers will not be continuously employed on staff duties. On the contrary, it is essential that periods of sea-service, in which these officers shall perform the ordinary duties of their rank, should alternate in due proportion with staff employment to insure that they remain efficient sea-going officers. In the future, as in the past, practical seamanship, professional knowledge and personal qualities of command will continue to govern the advancement of all officers in the service.

## HIMALAYAN ASCENT DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)

BANGALORE, India—Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman recently gave a lecture here with regard to their seventh Himalayan expedition and from this it appears that they spent altogether 56 days at altitudes from 15,000 to 21,000 feet above sea level.

FRANCE IS FAITHFUL  
TO ALLY AND FRIEND  
DECLARES PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Poincare made some interesting remarks in his speech during the debate on interpellations on French foreign policy in the Chamber.

He pointed out that French foreign policy remains faithful to itself and to that of the friends and allies of France. It had undergone not the slightest change. Recently Great Britain had conversations with Germany, as Russia and France had some conversations with Germany in the interests of the good relations of the two countries.

He pointed out, also, that in France they were convinced that though Great Britain wishes to retain cordial relations with all powers, she has no intention of doing anything which might tend to weaken or relax the cordial relations of mutual understanding and confidence which have been established between France and Great Britain.

"The wish," he declared, "of both countries is to keep intact the entente which exists between them, convinced as they are that it will contribute to the maintenance of peace."

## BISHOP CENSURED CLERGYMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In 1845 the bishop of don soundly rated the Rev. C. W. Field, the father of the present censor, for entertaining Dingle and other Punch writers at his house. "I do not choose that my clerical should be clever men themselves," said, "or should associate with clever men." Mr. Brookfield was fortunate to obtain an appointment which made him independent of his bishop.

## CAPPUCK EXCAVATION IS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Carnegie research fund has made a grant for excavations at Cappuck, near Jedburgh. It is thought possible that Agricola headed his legions northwards by this way in A. D. 80.



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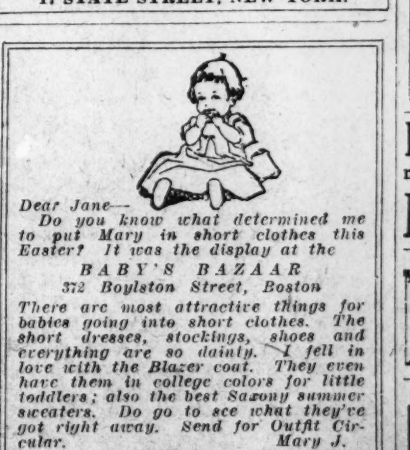
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# THE HOME FORUM

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

PATERNAL devices whereby the growing boy is led to the right without a tiresome sense of espionage or of being forced by anything outside himself in his activities are often illuminative to maternal painstaking. Mother is so much more the intimate of the children, as a rule, than any efforts of hers to lead them without betraying her purpose are quickly discovered. The children see through her at once. But father is, so to speak, a newcomer at the close of each day, and the way his ideas track is not so familiar. This very fact gives him an opportunity to use his ingenuity and bring to the family problem his own particular contribution of helpfulness. If mother is the tried, trusted intimate to whom the boy goes readily with his small troubles or puzzles, then father is the delightful and interesting novelty, theirs and yet something that has not been wholly explored. Father's point of view of many things is not all known, as yet, and what he says bears noting for possible surprises if for nothing else.

A father who takes this general view of the difference between his and the mother's relation to the child gives this example of one of his ways to circumvent the impulse to naughtiness and substitute therefor a zeal to do the right thing. Mother had begged the lads always to put on their slippers after removing their rubber boots on return to the house. But forgetful lads too often

were found running about in stocking feet, adding to the burden of the evening. Hearing her remonstrate one evening, father turned to the boys and said as man to man: "I should think you boys would feel like doing what a lady asks you. Gentlemen always like to oblige a lady when they can." This was put in the vernacular which the lads could understand, and off they scampered full of pride at being classed as gentlemen with father, sharing his chivalrous respect for the lady of the house.

Another evening father, on his return from his day's work, dropped into his Morris chair and said, "I wonder if any fellow here could find my slippers for me?" Off starts the eldest, brings the slippers, and of his own initiative removes the heavy boots and puts the others in place. "Now you keep still, don't stir," the boy admonishes, and with three sofa pillows, proceeds to make father as comfortable as possible. Here was love and spontaneous service, won

*We gain ourselves when we lose ourselves. His abiding in us does not destroy but heightens our individuality. We then most truly live when we can say, "Not I, but Christ liveth in me!"* —Alexander McLaren.

not by affirming the boy's duty to the parent, but by a systematic effort on the father's part always to point out the right as the happy thing, to make companions of his boys, and to be himself what he would have them be. Here was a bit of his reward.

In the home of which this is recorded, another excellent plan is followed, and that is to have nothing in the house too good for the boys and their friends to use. No furnishings of any sort are purchased which are too costly to be at the service of the children at need, and the home is made the gathering place for the children of the neighborhood. Mother cites a day when there had been boys visiting all day long. Finally they went home to supper, her own lads were fed and calmed down, and she was looking forward to a peaceful evening. The bell rang and a package with two brand-new sweaters was handed in at the door. "Oh, I must just ask Jack to come to see them," cried her eldest, and Jack was summoned from next door by the whistle code. In a moment he entered modestly, with shining face and neat hair. "Father says I can stay till 8 o'clock." And mother smiled and made him welcome, for after all, the eagerness of the neighbor's children to seek out her own in their home was high praise, and to every one who succeeds in any kind of work there must come moments of paying for success.

## WHY THE WORLD IS GROWING BETTER

THE value of observing social phenomena consists in being able to draw conclusions which may be helpful to humanity. Mere effects are, however, apt to be misleading because of our limited powers and opportunities for observation. Assumed cheerfulness without anything to base it upon is foolish. We are not likely to help either ourselves or others by any system of superficial optimism.

The statement that the world is growing better might be affirmed by one person and denied by another with equal honesty and equal show of reason. Each would be influenced by his education, experiences and environment and judge from his consequent point of view.

Manifestly it takes some measure of enlightenment to observe intelligently that the world is growing better, and a still larger measure to understand what the improvement consists of and what is the cause of it.

The progress of humanity has been likened to the swinging of a pendulum.

In human history we observe periods of advancement alternating with those of retrogression or inertia, but permanent progress cannot be judged from these fluctuating impressions. It rests upon something deeper than even good desire and proceeds from a source which does not know a desire, however good, for that source is the first great Cause, in whom and by whom are all things in completeness and perfection. Human progress is not to be seen in the swinging of the pendulum of human thought and desire between good and evil, but rather in the awakening of ideals and in their adoption as practical ideas.

Mankind has persistently resisted this process because of wrong education and belief, but failure to accomplish permanent results in any other way has forced it to yield step by step, for ideas, which at first appear as ideals, constitute both the incentive and the motive power of pure progress.

Jesus gave humanity, as a way of salvation, nothing more than the true idea and proof of real Being and law, and he did not need to give more and could not have given more. "My grace is sufficient for thee." So convinced was he of its sufficiency and unfailing availability that he declared, "My words shall not pass away—until all be fulfilled."

The ideas which constitute the ideals of free governments and of all that is grand and noble in human society were not arrived at through material observation. They were brought forth in moments of aspiration and consequent inspiration in various ages of the world by individuals whose perception of truth rose above the evidence of material sense.

For example, the Declaration of Independence starts out with the proposition that all men are created free and equal and the whole governmental fabric of the United States is founded upon that proposition. Virtually the whole civilized world admits the truth of that idea, and yet it is contrary to the evidence of the senses and is not justified by human observation. The task of educating humanity up to an appreciation of such ideals and their practical value as ideas is scarcely as yet appreciated. We shall not hasten it by inferences drawn from casual observations. The world does not possess some mysterious element of reform within itself. Evil is not a characteristic of true Being. Its nature is destructive and consequently only temporal. To the extent that it exists it is error, not Truth. The process by which the world is to grow better may be described as the appearing of Truth and the consequent disappearing of error or evil.

The whole tendency of ordinary education, however, is to induce people to seek improvement in the wrong way and look for it in the wrong place. For instance, the average political reformer is quite likely to demand certain special privileges for himself or his section at the same time that he denounces the law and the government for permitting special privileges to others. The fact is that one can easily find out whether the world is really growing better by asking himself those searching reformatory questions which tend to probe the error in his own consciousness, and he cannot really find out in any other way.

When one sees that what he knows of

the world is all the world there is to him, he sees also where the world must grow better. If the people of the United States, for instance, would see that it is not merely the enactment and enforcement of law against criminals that is needed, but quite as much the obedience to the divine Principle upon which the constitution is founded on the part of those who pretend to be good and law-abiding we would soon find that the government of the United States is not only ideally founded, but practically workable. A government "of the people, by the people, for the people" is ideal government for it means an association of individuals governed not by outward forms, but by inward grace. Reformation is permanent and universal only in so far as it is individual. The world is growing better in proportion as men are seeking reformation within themselves before forcing it upon others.

The power of Christ must be an individual experience and Christ is the true and only real reformatory power, for Christ is the divine Truth about everything which enables one to reject the error about everything. The field of operations is one's own consciousness. Jesus declared that his way is the only way, and human history confirms the statement, for no other way has achieved permanent peace or happiness for the race.

If one sees this and makes the basis and rule his own, he can see why the world, his world, the one he knows or can think of, is growing better.

### Japanese Teach Farmers

Americans engaged in farming in the Pacific Northwest are finding that they can learn much from the Japanese in the matter of getting the most out of their soil, says a despatch to the New York Times. Brought up in an over-crowded land, where each acre of ground must be made to yield the highest possible results, the Japanese have learned methods of cultivation which they are applying to the virgin soil of these regions and they are getting remarkable results.

*Be cheerful; wipe thine eyes; Some falls are means the happier to arise.* —Cymbeline.

## ASKING, SEEKING, FINDING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN the seventh chapter of St. Matthew's gospel we read these verses, which form a very important part of Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

Christ Jesus came into the world "to show," in the language of the psalmist, "that the Lord is upright: he is my rock, and there is no conviction ever in Him." With this conviction ever uppermost in his consciousness, he preached and taught the goodness and love of the Almighty, and what is still

better, he proved his preaching and teaching by his practice, thus portraying the saving grace of his heavenly Father by giving health for sickness, rest for weariness, life for death, joy for sorrow and holiness for unholiness. He it was who knew absolutely that God is perfect and that there is none besides Him; that therefore there is and can be in reality only that which is perfect and good, for God made all that was made. This grand and supreme fact was the unalterable and perfect law which the Master made unto himself and which was his daily meat and drink and strength. Never dreaming for a single moment of departing from this fact, he was continually in the company of God—was his beloved Son in whom God was well pleased.

Now if it is true that Christ Jesus was the Wayshower, as he so often affirmed, it is plain that his lofty and beautiful example is to be followed unreservedly by all mankind. He who "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin," was able to know and demonstrate that God is good and good alone. He was able to know and demonstrate also that in reality the entire creation, including man, is good and good alone, and that what seems to be opposed to good and to have power is "a liar, and the father of it." To know and demonstrate that cause, effect and action in their entirety are spiritual, not material—to know and demonstrate all this, then is, our high privilege, our bounden duty, even to go and do likewise, as he commanded.

The Master equipped himself for his brief public ministry by first unfolding an exact, a scientific and hence a provable understanding of his heavenly Father. After he had gradually come into possession of this understanding—and here we should not forget that he took thirty years in which to do this—he

was ideally prepared to bring to the view of mortals, for their honest, sincere and prayerful consideration, the apparently wonderful, yet altogether natural, results of divine law rightly and practically established in the affairs of men. And what was the fundamental basis on which the Master stood and applied this divine law? It was simply that of his knowledge of the unchangeable, the unlimited and eternal goodness and power of God, the great I Am who worked in and through him and who in every time and place doeth all things well. This very knowledge was the Master's whole secret and it is and ever will be the whole secret of those who are ready and willing to follow him in deed and in truth, thereby rendering themselves eligible to be called Christians.

A healthy soul stands united with the Just and the True as the magnet arranges itself with the pole, so that he stands to all beholders like a transparent object betwixt them and the sun.—Emerson.

## PROGRESS IN AMERICAN ART

THE American centennial year, 1876, marked by the great exposition in Philadelphia, was the year of many interesting events. The exposition itself was the explanation of many of them, though not of the telephone, experiment with there publicly for the first time, nor yet of the opening of Bayreuth with the Wagner dramas. But perhaps the event gave impetus to the new progress of art in America, as implies a writer in the New York Sun, who says this new impetus was born there in the sense of the widespread popular interest, the investment of capital and endowment of public museums and schools of art.

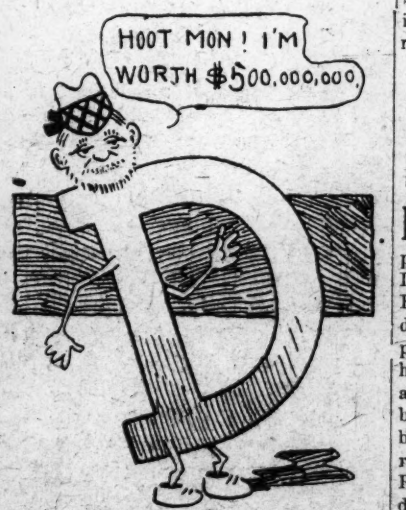
Thirty-five years ago the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, in its embryo stage, had little to show besides the Blodgett collection and the Cypriote antiquities of General di Censola. The New York Historical Society then pos-

essed a gallery of old European paintings and American portraits, but these were known only to specialists. The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design showed rotation of portraits by various artists and an occasional landscape. A few wealthy collectors went abroad to buy and the sensational art auctions of the present day were unknown. It was in 1876 that F. E. Church's "Niagara Falls" was sold for \$12,500. This was reputed to be the highest price ever paid for a picture in America up to that time. In the same year Turner's "Slave Ship" now in the Boston museum, was thought dear at \$10,000.

### Solitude

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,  
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,  
There is a society where none intrudes,  
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:  
I love not man the less, but nature more;  
From these our interviews, in which I steal  
From all I may be, or have been before,  
To mingle with the universe, and feel  
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.  
—Lord Byron.

### Picture Puzzle



What United States city?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Garage.

## Shortening University Course

Plans have been announced that be-taken an important and somewhat adventurous reorganization of the University of Chicago. President Judson wants to get his young men out of college earlier. He thinks that they should graduate at twenty. To compass this he proposes to cut two years off from the elementary school system and create a new academic institution, the junior college. Two years in that, and two more years in the university, are to complete requirements for the bachelor's degree.

Here is another change of mechanism, and very likely a good one, instigated probably by recent criticism of our colleges and their work. But mechanism can only do about so much for education. True education remains very much as it was when James A. Garfield the elder gave as his notion of a good college—"Mark Hopkins sitting on the other end of a log."—Harpers Weekly.

## Publicity for Charities

If the newspapers would "play up" the moral and religious movements of the day, they would find it a paying policy. Reports of the many original and interesting lines of work that are being developed in the churches and in the varied fields of social service would be "good stuff" from the newspaper standpoint. Such movements almost invariably find it difficult to get all the publicity they require.—Leslies.

## EXCAVATIONS IN SCOTLAND

EXCAVATIONS are being made in many parts of Scotland which are producing most interesting results. Late-ly some Roman relics were found at Holyrood palace and an old well was discovered at Ardrossan castle. It is probable that before long some time-honored questions will be answered as a result of the excavations which have been undertaken at Cappuck near Jedburgh, under the auspices of the Carnegie research fund on the site of an old Roman fort. The questions which have defied historians are: did Agricola lead his legions into Scotland by this way in A. D. 80, and was it he who laid the first Roman road over Cheviot, the road known as Dere street in the middle ages?

The fort was discovered in this way: A plowman in the course of his day's work turned up some pieces of pottery with his share. These were examined and were found to be undoubtedly Roman relics. The owner, the Marquis of Midlothian, thereupon had some excavations made, and an old fort, covering more than an acre and a quarter, was discovered. It is known that Agricola and his legions were camped in the neighborhood of Carlisle, but the exact route that was taken by them across the border has never been decided. The old fort has been left undisturbed for years, and hopes are entertained that the excavations will bring to light many interesting facts and link up a broken chain in history.

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A foreigner was about to sit on a chair

Help us with the grace of courage that we may be none of us cast down when we sit lamenting over the ruins of our happiness.—Stevenson.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, March 30, 1912

### The Business Situation

DECIDED improvement in business and business sentiment has taken place. Commercial and industrial affairs have been actively gaining ground for some months past, but a feeling of pessimism among business men persisted despite industrial betterment. Advancing prices in the securities markets have had much to do with a more cheerful feeling to be noted at present, and it is also evident that other factors are beginning to compel the favorable attention of men of affairs. Of course there are serious unfavorable elements that are yet to be reckoned with, the most important of which is the labor turmoil in America and Europe. There is practically no change in the situation in this respect. Settlement of a wage dispute here and there has been followed by an outbreak in some other locality and labor unrest extends from one end to the other of the industrial world. The political tumult in the United States has not reached its height and the greater part of the year will be devoted to campaign discussions, doubtless more or less disturbing to business.

Yet there are many favorable factors which go to offset the disconcerting features. Various long-delayed enterprises which have been postponed by reason of monetary and other conditions are certain to develop with the return of confidence. Many improvements and repairs must be undertaken by some of the large corporations. The lack of confidence is responsible for much delayed purchasing by the railroads. Now that sentiment is better, manufacturers and other consuming interests are beginning to lay in supplies. Stocks everywhere have been low. The buying movement which has been started recently in copper metal is only one indication of the urgent needs of consuming interests. Metal supplies were so low everywhere that when buying once started the price of the metal advanced sharply until now it is selling at a higher figure than had been predicted by even the most enthusiastic dealers and producers. In fact it is selling higher than many think it should for the permanent good of the trade. Prices for some iron and steel products have advanced lately notwithstanding the fact that mills throughout the country are operating close to capacity and turning out the largest volume of products in their history. Railroad gross earnings are larger although the increased operating costs due to adverse weather conditions have prevented a corresponding increase in net returns. If a favorable soil and larger acreage are to be followed by good growing conditions the crops in the United States and Canada will break all records. It certainly appears that the propitious factors far outweigh the unfavorable elements in the present situation.

### Grave Situation in Mexico

PRESIDENT MADERO is confronted with conditions that are menacing, but, on the whole, very different from those which, as a revolutionary leader, he created for President Diaz. Under Diaz, the republic, in the main, even to the last of the old regime, remained orderly. The Madero rebellion was a well-managed, strong, but compact, movement. Either Madero personally, or some one in close counsel with him, displayed excellent tactical skill. So well organized was the movement that, even with all the forces of the government and the material and moral support of the more substantial element of the country behind him, President Diaz soon saw the futility of resistance. He might have carried on a contest for months, perhaps for years, but it is not unreasonable to assume that he realized his own responsibility in the premises, because of his failure to take the only step in time that could have continued without interruption the system of administration he had founded, and that he hesitated to involve the republic in prolonged internal strife. His surrender of the presidency while Madero was still far from the capital was in the nature of a compliment to the latter's superior generalship. It was in the order of things that Madero should in due time be elected to succeed him. It seems not to have been in the order of things that Madero should fill his place.

Diaz had Madero against him; Madero has half a dozen or more rebellions on his hands. Whether these are related or may eventually become so does not affect the fact that disorder, instead of being confined practically to one quarter, as was the case in the rebellion against Diaz, is spreading all over the republic. It would be folly to undertake to attempt to conceal the fact that the capital itself is menaced; equally so would it be to attempt to disguise the truth in regard to the position of the foreigners in Mexico. The Mexican Herald, always disposed most kindly toward the Madero government, only a few days ago was compelled to take cognizance of a sentence addressed by the native journal, *El Tiempo*, to foreigners. "You are guests in the house," it said. "If you don't like the fare, get out." This means, literally: "If you object to the disturbance, anarchy, chaos, existing throughout the greater part of the republic now, and likely to overwhelm the City of Mexico any day, unless checked, you can leave your property, your investments, your employment, your interests, whatever they may be, and travel."

Nine tenths of the capital employed in the activities of Mexico is foreign. Foreign energy and foreign enterprise, German, English, French and American, are at the bottom of and behind very much that is worth while in the neighboring republic. The United States has assumed responsibility for good order on these continents by refusing to permit the intervention of any other power. It is under as much obligation to see that Mexico does not fall back into barbarism as it is to see that Cuba shall go forward. No step in the direction of conquest will be approved or tolerated by the American people, but a step that will insure the peace and welfare of Mexico will be welcomed, and none the less welcome if taken promptly.

THE Latin for "Saw Wood and Say Nothing" would make a good motto for the Colombian ministry at Washington. The English of it, however, is good enough for ordinary use.

WHEN all the settlements are made there is no reason why the mills should not do a humming business.

IT MAY be some day, but it isn't as yet, a sign of political enthusiasm to see the Easter hat go up.

### Library and Museum Models

EN ROUTE to the United States are ten commissioners of high rank from Bavaria, bent on studying construction and administration of library and museum plants in leading American cities. Besides counts, privy-counsellors, and an over-burgomaster, the party includes an architect, a library expert and three "museum engineers" as attaches. Their quest has, in a way, a selfish purpose. The Museum of Natural Science and Technology in Munich is about to build a new library. It must be as near the ideal as possible. Admittedly America has much to teach. Therefore the trip. Besides, some of the more recently built American museums, whether of the fine arts or the natural sciences, are themselves the fruit of study by experts who sought out all Europe had to exhibit, and then supplemented it with American ingenuity, resource and lavish expenditure. Moreover, it is in America that the Munich museum can find much in the way of models and early types of mechanism useful to it in making its collections complete. Hence the commission. It will have a hearty welcome.

Americans themselves hardly realize how the library is finding its way into the normal functioning of communities, or what a constant broadening educational influence it is, an ally of state, church, school, factory and farm. The number of such social centers in New York state has doubled since 1893; the number of books has increased three-fold and circulation seven-fold. Each person in the Empire state now reads at least 2.2 books per year, and each family averages ten books; and this apart from private expenditure for literature. A state that has such a record of gain, especially in provision for the rural districts, is bound to note the social and economic benefits before long. Worked out, by aid from well-to-do donors as well as by local taxation and state aid, the commonwealth will come to realize, as Massachusetts long since did, that few forms of democratized knowledge and culture are as penetrating in their renewing and uplifting influence as a well-chosen collection of books, distributed to the public by intelligent custodians and trained users of printed matter. Where libraries cater to the newly-arrived foreigner as well as to the acclimated native, and where they include literatures other than English, these libraries also are prime factors in the great assimilative process of making Americans out of Teutons, Celts, Latins and Slavs.

### Sherman Law Limitations

SOMETHING more than professional regret at defeat fills the thought of federal officials who have to enforce the Sherman law as they face the verdict in the case against the Chicago packers. Men cannot invest as much of themselves and as much of the nation's money as is now going into the effort to enforce the criminal penalties of that law without being concerned with some of the ulterior as well as immediate effects of the decision of the jurymen, whose path was made so narrow by the precedents and technicalities of law, and by exclusion from their purview of aspects of the issue in which the great body politic is vitally interested. Without saying much, either to themselves or to others, after comparing evidence in the case with the verdict, thousands of citizens have come to the conclusion that one of the chief national defects is a judicial system by which the public is fighting its battles under rules that give much more advantage to suspects and criminals than it ever was expected they would come to have when the foundations of Anglo-American jurisprudence were laid.

A jury, hedged about with legalistic restrictions, will return one verdict. A public, free to use its common sense, its experience in business, its knowledge of human motives and its judgments upon men and measures in the light of Christian ethics, will come to quite another conclusion respecting criminality of men charged with "restraint of trade." In due time the cumulative effect of verdicts that run counter to the social conscience is felt in new legislation, in reformed judicial procedure, and in a higher voluntary code of business ethics. No one, more than a sensitive judge, deprecates the effect upon society of court verdicts—whether by judge or jury—that run counter to the silent, broad stream of equity and democracy that the people feel is carrying them on. Witness the vehemence and candor of the chief justice of the federal supreme court in his minority opinion in the recent patent decision.

ILLINOIS has entered upon another experiment with a special session of its Legislature. This time the Governor has refused to reconvene that body unless he has assurance from two thirds of the members that a bill will be passed to amend the primary election law. The primary election in Illinois is to be held on April 9; if anything is to be accomplished, it must come under the head of emergency legislation. Manifestly, without some guarantee, the short time intervening can be easily consumed by unfriendly or indifferent members in useless discussion and debate. The assurance is forthcoming, however, and it now remains to be seen whether the Legislature will act up to the expectations of the people.

Illinois already has a very comprehensive primary system. It covers all of the state offices and applies in Chicago and other important communities to municipal offices. In his message to the General Assembly, Governor Deneen pointed out what he termed "an apparent demand" for an extension of the powers conferred upon the voters of the state by the existing law with a view to permitting and securing an expression of public preference as to candidates for the office of President of the United States. Another matter calling for attention, in the Governor's opinion, relates to the presence of challengers representing the various parties to the contest in the polling places during the election. The general election law of the state provides that judges of election shall allow at least one and no more than two legal voters of each party to the contest, to be chosen by the parties, respectively, in the room where the election is held, to act as challengers of voters at such election, and such challengers may remain with the board of election until the votes are all canvassed and the result declared. The Legislature is now asked to provide this safeguard, and all other safeguards covering general elections, for the primary elections. Under present conditions opportunities for fraud in primary elections are afforded those who practise dishonesty in politics. It is absolutely necessary in Illinois, as elsewhere, that all bipartisan alliances shall be prevented. Unless this is done, indeed, the direct primary will be a mere farce.

While some other matters deemed to be too important to await

### Illinois Special Session

action in a regular session are included in the call, the special session will be judged by what it accomplishes or fails to accomplish toward insuring a full, free and honest primary system by amendments that will broaden and strengthen the existing statutes. The claim has been made that under a preferential primary enactment giving the voters perfect liberty in the recording of their individual choice, other results than those anticipated by the party organization men will be brought about. Illinois is a good state in which to test the soundness of this theory. There is reason to believe that the proper and desired legislation will be enacted at once; the balloting of April 9 should demonstrate whether popular opinion is misrepresented by those whose business it is to gauge it.

### Mediation and Fuel Supply

WITH the recent British experience before it as an eloquent object lesson, the American public is in no mood to suffer from industrial war between mine owners and mine workers. Reference was recently made to the petition of the Federal Council of Evangelical Protestant Churches to President Taft proposing that he intervene. Now comes the appeal of the chief civic officials in the Pennsylvania anthracite mining district, mayors of cities and heads of boroughs, sent up to the same trusted source of influence and embodiment of authority, urging that he save the communities they represent from losses that will follow closed mines and dislocation of social relations. Congress also is showing signs of solicitude and will support almost any move the executive may make. Moreover, political strategy, as in the case of rise of wages in New England's textile mills, dictates that the coal-mining states be not rent with war while a presidential campaign is on. The militant miners of America have made their move for their own profit at a time when, on grounds quite other than those of the equities involved, they are likely to be given that which they ask. Work in the anthracite mining region may be suspended for a short time, but not for long. Concessions will doubtless follow there as already is the case in the bituminous mining regions; the prices will rise and the public will pay more for coal; and both mine owners and mine workers proceed on the sure way to a day when a reckoning must come with the real issues involved.

Worth noting is the trend of comment by Chairman Prouty of the interstate commerce commission, in an address to 600 railway officials in Pittsburgh. He sees that a time draws near when the nation will be forced to forbid a strike on railroads engaged in interstate trade until the question at issue has been submitted to arbitration and an award made, and then only permitted after a certain length of time has intervened and due notice been given of the strike. Cessation of operation of public utilities must become a much rarer social phenomenon. Disputants must be subjected to social pressure and penalized if they fight prior to efforts to adjudicate. If at last combatants will fight, even that event must be hampered with some restrictions.

WE CALL to the attention of our readers what, perhaps, they may sometimes overlook, namely, that for the purposes of government in a republic a presidential campaign is not carried on to give any particular party ascendancy, but to fill an office as prescribed by the wise provisions of the constitution. In the fundamental law of the United States no word can be found about Democrat or Republican; the intention seems to have been rather to treat of Americans. We have no word to say against the sincere ardor of those that pin their faith on one great party or another; on the contrary, we think that Lieutenant-Governor Luce gave good advice when he said that practical work in behalf of a man's political convictions could be best done in many cases if he joined the party which favored them; there have been good mugwumps and there have been very bad mugwumps, and the first have filled a real need in politics and the second have constituted themselves a more or less pathetic obstruction. If a man thinks that acting in concert with others that think as he does on one or two subjects he can work best in a party, then his duty is to join that party. But even so, vast as is the accomplishment of both Democrats and Republicans in American history, it is only secondary to the great fact that men's duty is to select that man who shall best serve the welfare of the nation, and this elementary fact may be forgotten if citizens do not look for the production of a good candidate as eagerly to one party as to another.

The better the candidates of all parties, the better it will be for the voters; it is for the citizens that a government is conducted and sustained, never for the benefit of any one party. It is for these reasons that in the interests of the nation at large voters must await the decision of the Democratic party in the choice of a presidential candidate, one that will present to friends and opponents alike so strong a union of patriotism and statesmanship that his merits will force themselves ahead of party and address themselves to his country. It is a time for self-denial and austerity of character such as the United States has seen at intervals in its history and the failure to display these qualities will be a denial of what the people have a right to expect. What we say is no reflection upon the activities of the several candidates in the Republican party, but the fact is patent that the country is looking to see what the Democratic party can do; it may appear to be a question of party politics, but the real point in issue is the assurance to the people of trustworthy service at the head of government. It sometimes takes a little time, but in the end the people are always flattered by greatness, of which, by the way, history has shown that they are good judges.

NEW ZEALAND's postal revenue last year was equal to \$5 for every inhabitant. It would be interesting to know whether it is really more satisfactory to use the mail freely than to put in a four-party phone.

SECRETARY KNOX's trip appears to be one continuous round of cordial receptions. It would not be a bad idea if a lot of ordinary American citizens should follow him and keep the cordiality going.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, has been granted another respite, this time for three years. It must be that New York has not been entirely weaned from pedestrian carnivals.

A GREAT mass meeting in New Orleans in opposition to the free sugar bill cannot be called, in all respects, a sweetener for the campaign.

### The Nation's Need